

RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
FINAL WORK PLAN  
VOLUME I OF II

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

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 GERAGHTY  
& MILLER, INC.  
*Environmental Services  
Jacksonville, Florida*

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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
FINAL WORK PLAN  
FORT STEWART, GEORGIA

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- A. Quality Assurance Project Plan
- B. Health and Safety Plan

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

25

This Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation Work Plan has been prepared for Fort Stewart Military Installation, Georgia (Facility). The preparation of this RFI work plan (Phase I) is part of the requirements of the hazardous waste permit (HW-045 [S&T]) issued to Fort Stewart on August 14, 1987 and amended on September 27, 1989.

The purpose of this RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) work plan (Phase I) is to document procedures to be utilized for RCRA investigations at 22 solid waste management units (SWMUs), consisting of potential sources of contamination identified at the Facility. Three of those 22 units (FST-004, FST-025, and FST-027) consist of more than one unit. Also the RFI plan (Phase I) outlines methods for evaluating exposure pathways and health risks associated with contamination that may be present. A multi-phased investigation is planned.

Phase I field investigations will include the installation of a minimum ground-water detection system at some of the sites. Ground water and soil sampling, preparation of maps, and interviews with installation personnel will be conducted. That information will be evaluated, along with existing data from past investigations to confirm if any releases have occurred. Based on the results of the Phase I field investigation, a Phase I RFI report will be submitted to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD) that summarizes the results of all work completed with recommendations for further investigation, if needed, or no further action, if warranted.

A Phase II investigation will be conducted at those sites, if any, where contamination is confirmed. The Phase II work will be based on the requirements that the GA EPD develops from their review of the Phase I RFI report.

Several quality assurance documents have been prepared which describe the procedures and protocols necessary for sample collection, sample analysis, and data validation. Included are checklists to be used for documenting the decision process and compliance to data quality objectives.

Additionally, this RFI work plan (Phase I) will be used as the foundation for site specific work plans prepared for investigations at selected SWMUs. The RFI work plan (Phase I) comprehensively applies to all RCRA investigations conducted at the Facility; the site specific plans

will precisely document field tasks for site characterization including sampling locations and analytical parameters; potential exposure pathways; concentration limits for chemicals of concern; and classification of potential remedial actions, if necessary.

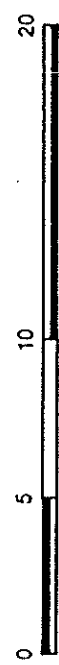
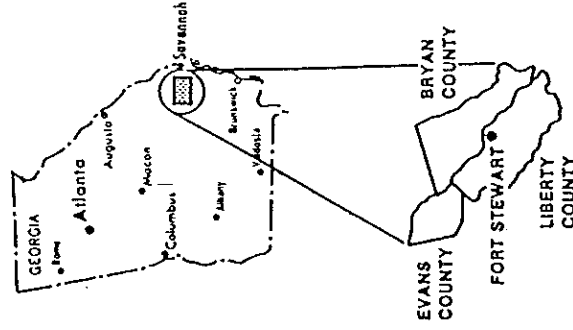
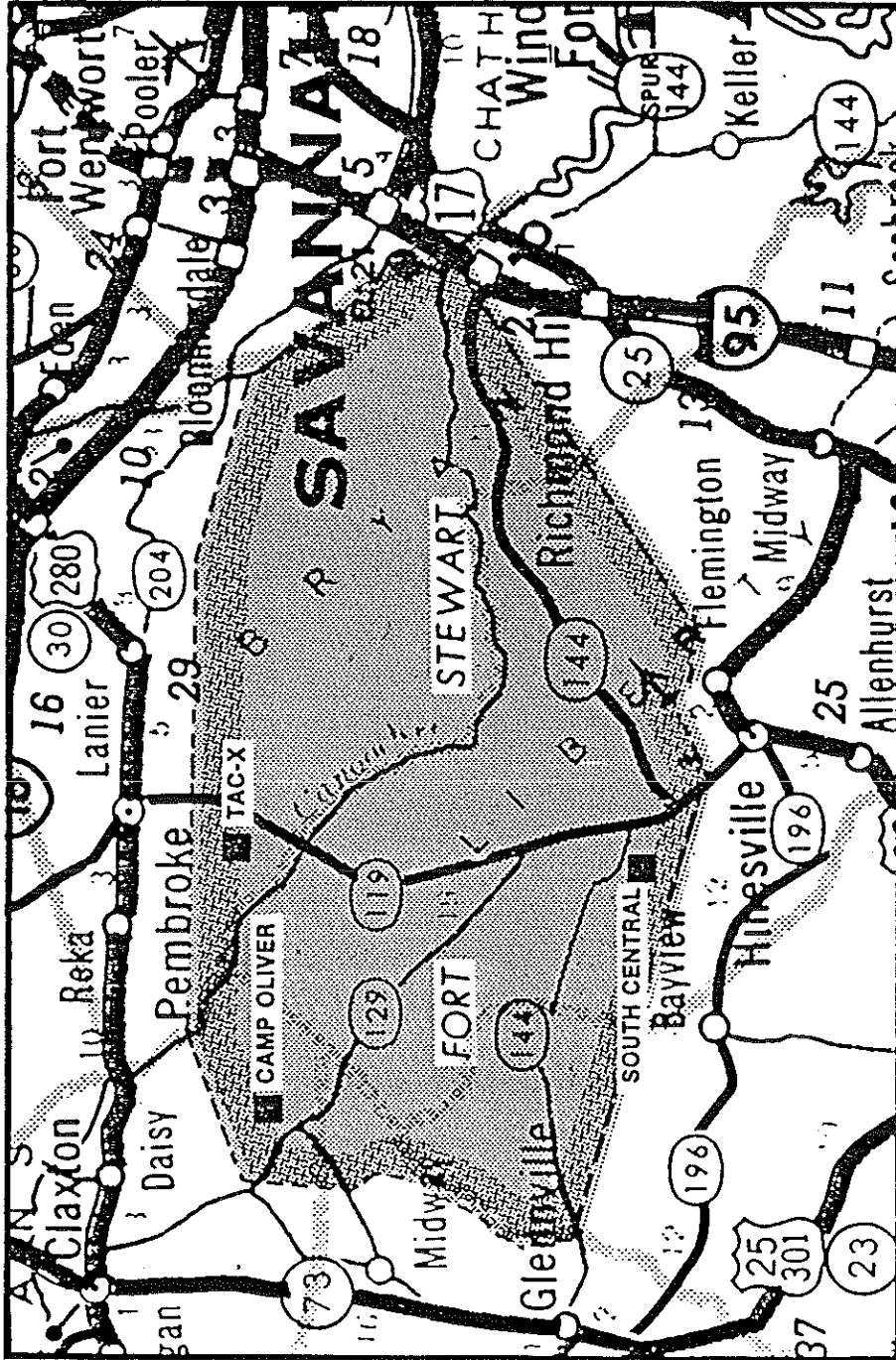
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Fort Stewart, Georgia was issued a RCRA Part B permit (HW-045 [S&T]) on August 14, 1987, by GA EPD to store and treat hazardous waste. The initial RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) completed in April 1987 (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987), listed 25 total solid waste management units (SWMUs) with 9 requiring further action. On September 27, 1989, the hazardous waste permit was amended to include an expanded Section III on corrective action for SWMUs and other releases, specifying those units identified in the initial RFA which required a RCRA facility investigation (RFI). The amended permit listed 16 of the original SWMUs and 4 new units that would require an RFI. In June 1990, a supplemental RFA report was issued by the GA EPD that added 5 additional SWMUs to the list of 20. This resulted in a final list of twenty-five (25) SWMUs in the RFA Report submitted to GA EPD in June 1990. However, sites 14 and 22 of that list are the same site (FST-020). Therefore, the final number of SWMUs that require some type of RFI action is 24. 29

The detailed scope of work (SOW) to conduct a RFI, based on GA EPD's recommendations (Georgia Environmental Protection Division, 1988, 1989), was issued by the Army Corps of Engineers on August 17, 1990. The scope of work listed 24 total SWMUs, but excluded two units from this investigation. The sites not included in this work are the ~~FST-008 EOD Area and FST-013 which is the Fire Training Pit.~~ These sites are described in the April 1987 report prepared by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency. The required work at these sites was conducted utilizing two other contracts. The work, as detailed in this RFI work plan (Phase I) for the remaining 22 SWMUs is to be conducted in a phased approach. The object of the Phase I Field Investigation is to determine if a release to the environment has occurred.

In the past, Fort Stewart, which is located approximately 34 miles southwest of Savannah, Georgia (Figure 1.1) has engaged in a variety of activities that may have resulted in the release of hazardous materials. These activities include landfill operations, open burning of timber and demolition debris, explosive ordinance disposal, fire-training exercises, hazardous waste storage, industrial waste-water treatment operations and sludge disposal, sewage treatment operations, radiator and battery shops, waste-oil storage and disposal, tanker purging operations, motor pools, recirculating wash impoundment, asphalt and diesel storage tanks.



SCALE IN MILES

SOURCE: E.S.E., 1982

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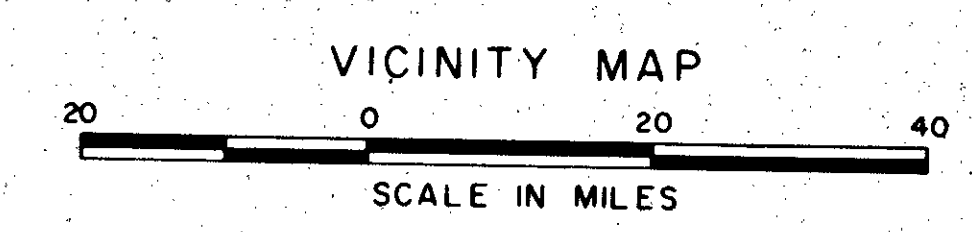
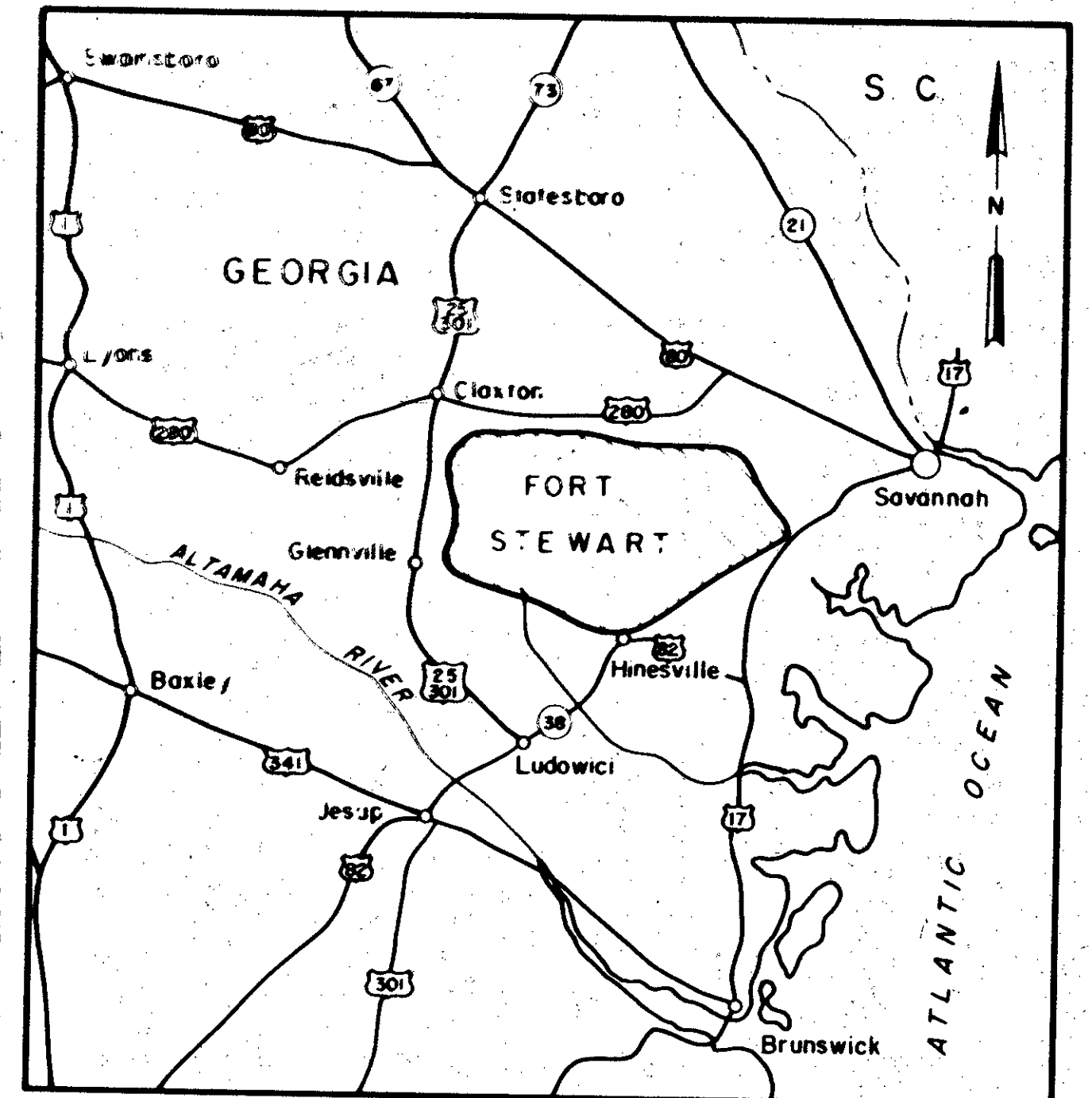
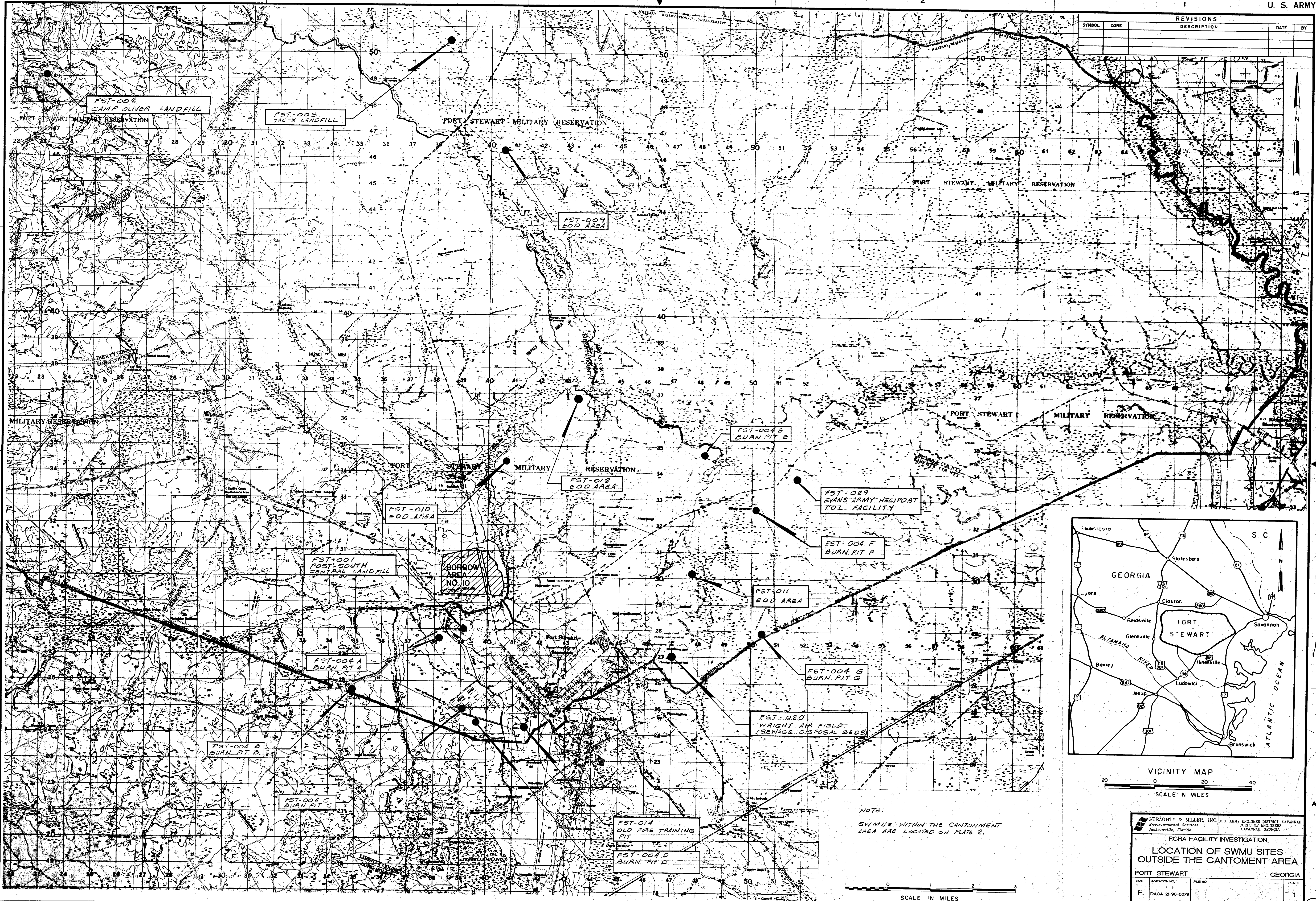
RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 LOCATION MAP, FORT STEWART, GEORGIA

31  
 GEORGIA  
 FIGURE 1.1

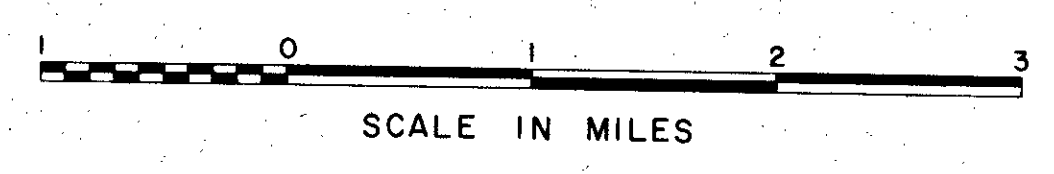
FORT STEWART



SYMBOL	ZONE	REVISIONS	
		DESCRIPTION	DATE



NOTE:  
SWMU'S WITHIN THE CANTONMENT AREA ARE LOCATED ON PLATE 2.



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION

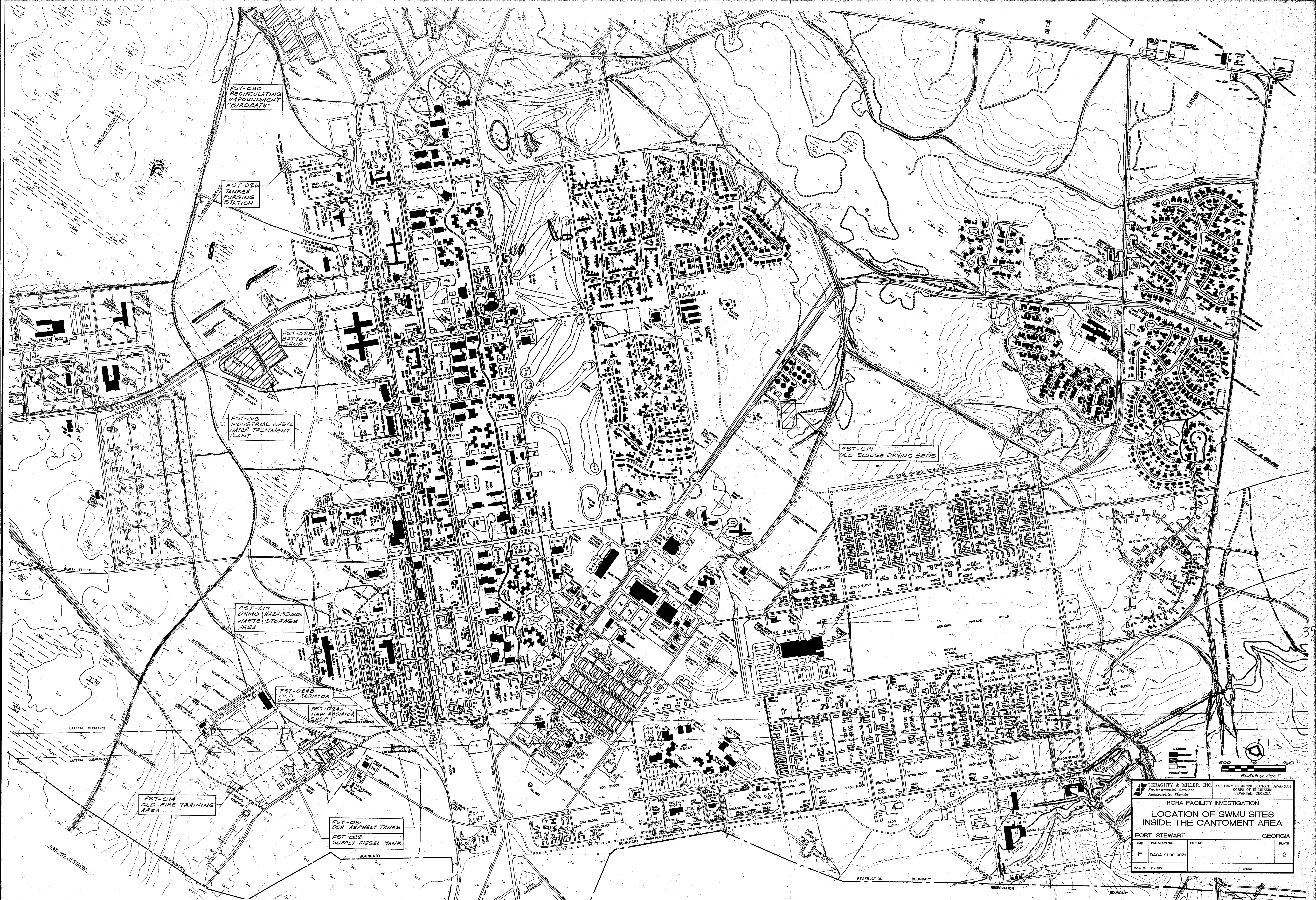
LOCATION OF SWMU SITES  
OUTSIDE THE CANTONMENT AREA

FORT STEWART GEORGIA

DATE	INVESTIGATION NO.	FILE NO.	PLATE
F	DACA-21-90-0079		1

SCALE: AS SHOWN SHEET





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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 LOCATION OF SWMU SITES  
 INSIDE THE CANTONMENT AREA

FORT STEWART GEORGIA

SIZE	INITIATION NO.	FILE NO.	PLATE
F	DACA-21-90-0079		2

SCALE: 1" = 500'



All 22 SWMUs are located within Fort Stewart property boundaries (Plates 1 and 2) and have been designated as follows in the scope of work.

- South Central Landfill (FST-001)
- Camp Oliver Landfill (FST-002)
- Tac-X Landfill (FST-003)
- Burn Pits (FST-004A through FST-004G)
- EOD Area (FST-009)
- EOD Area (FST-010)
- EOD Area (FST 011)
- Current EOD Area (FST-012)
- Old Fire Training Pit (FST-014)
- DRMO Hazardous Waste Storage Area (FST-017)
- Industrial Waste-Water Treatment Plant (FST-018)
- Old Sludge Drying Beds (FST-019)
- Wright Air Field Sewage Disposal Beds (Land Spray Application and Lagoon) (FST-020)
- Radiator Shop (Building 1070) (FST-024A and FST-024B)
- 86 Waste Oil Tanks (FST-025)
- 724th Tanker Purging Station (FST-026)
- Motor Pools (Wash Racks, Grease Racks and Steam Racks) (FST-027)
- 724th Battery Shop (FST-028)
- Evans Army Heliport POL Storage Facility (FST-029)
- Recirculating Wash Impoundment ("Bird Bath") (FST-030)
- 3 DEH Asphalt Tanks (FST-031)
- Supply Diesel Tank (FST-032)

Previous work has addressed potential contamination at most sites including the following:

1. The 1982 ESE study of the potential for landfills to contaminate ground water, surface water, and air.



2. The 1983 ESE study of potential contamination at motor pools, radiator shops, fire fighting training areas, POL storage, industrial waste-water disposal, sanitary sewer systems, battery shop, landfills, and explosive ordnance disposal areas.
3. The 1987 U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency Investigation of Soil Contamination at the fire training and explosive ordnance disposal areas.
4. The 1987 U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency Investigation Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units including the landfills, burn pits, EOD areas, fire training pits, DRMO HW storage area, IWTP sludge tanks, old sludge drying beds, sewage disposal bed, Wright Army Airfield waste POL point, radiator shop, and the waste oil tanks.
5. The 1988 U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency Environmental Program Review including landfills, USTs, fire training pits, motor pools, burn pits, EOD areas, POL storage, DRMO, battery shop, sewage treatment plant, and the industrial waste-water treatment plant.

2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

2.1 Base History

Fort Stewart (named in honor of the Revolutionary War Brigadier General Daniel Stewart) was established in June 1940 as an Antiaircraft Artillery Center to prepare artillery troops for overseas deployment. Training activities associated with World War II (WWII) decreased by the end of 1944. Between January and September 1945, the installation operated as a Prisoner of War (POW) camp, housed two Italian units, and served as a separation center. The post was inactivated in September 1945 (ESE, 1983).

In August 1950, Fort Stewart was reactivated to train antiaircraft artillery units for the Korean Conflict. The training mission was expanded to include armor training concurrent with antiaircraft artillery training in 1953. In 1956, Fort Stewart was designated a permanent Army installation and an element of the U.S. Army Aviation School from Fort Rucker, Alabama. The aviation school was stationed there from 1966 to 1973 (ESE, 1983).

The 1st Battalion, 75th Infantry (Ranger) was activated at Fort Stewart on January 31, 1974. As a result, Fort Stewart became a training and maneuver area, providing tank, field artillery, helicopter gunnery, and small arms training for regular Army, USAR, and National Guard units. The 24th Infantry Division was permanently stationed at Fort Stewart in 1975 (ESE, 1983).

2.2 Meteorology

Fort Stewart has a humid subtropical climate with long hot summers. Average temperatures range from 50°F in the winter to 80°F in the summer. Average annual precipitation is 48 inches, with slightly over half falling from June through September. Prolonged drought is rare in the study area, but severe local storms (tornadoes and hurricanes) do occur. Under normal conditions, wind speeds rarely exceed 5 knots, but gusty winds of over 25 knots may occur during summer thunderstorms (Paulk, 1980).

## 2.3 Ecology

Approximately 7.811 square miles of the 436.815 square miles at Fort Stewart comprise the cantonment area. The remainder is used for ranges and training areas (~11 percent) or held as non-use areas.

Eighty-four percent of the land is forested (approximately 367.179 square miles). Sixty-six percent of this is pine forest with the major species including the slash pine, loblolly pine, and the longleaf pine. Thirty-four percent of the forest is composed of river bottom lands and swamps whose major species include the tupelo, other gum trees, water oak, and bald cypress trees. The open range and training areas comprise 11 percent of the base and consist of grasses, shrubs, and scrub tree (oak) growth.

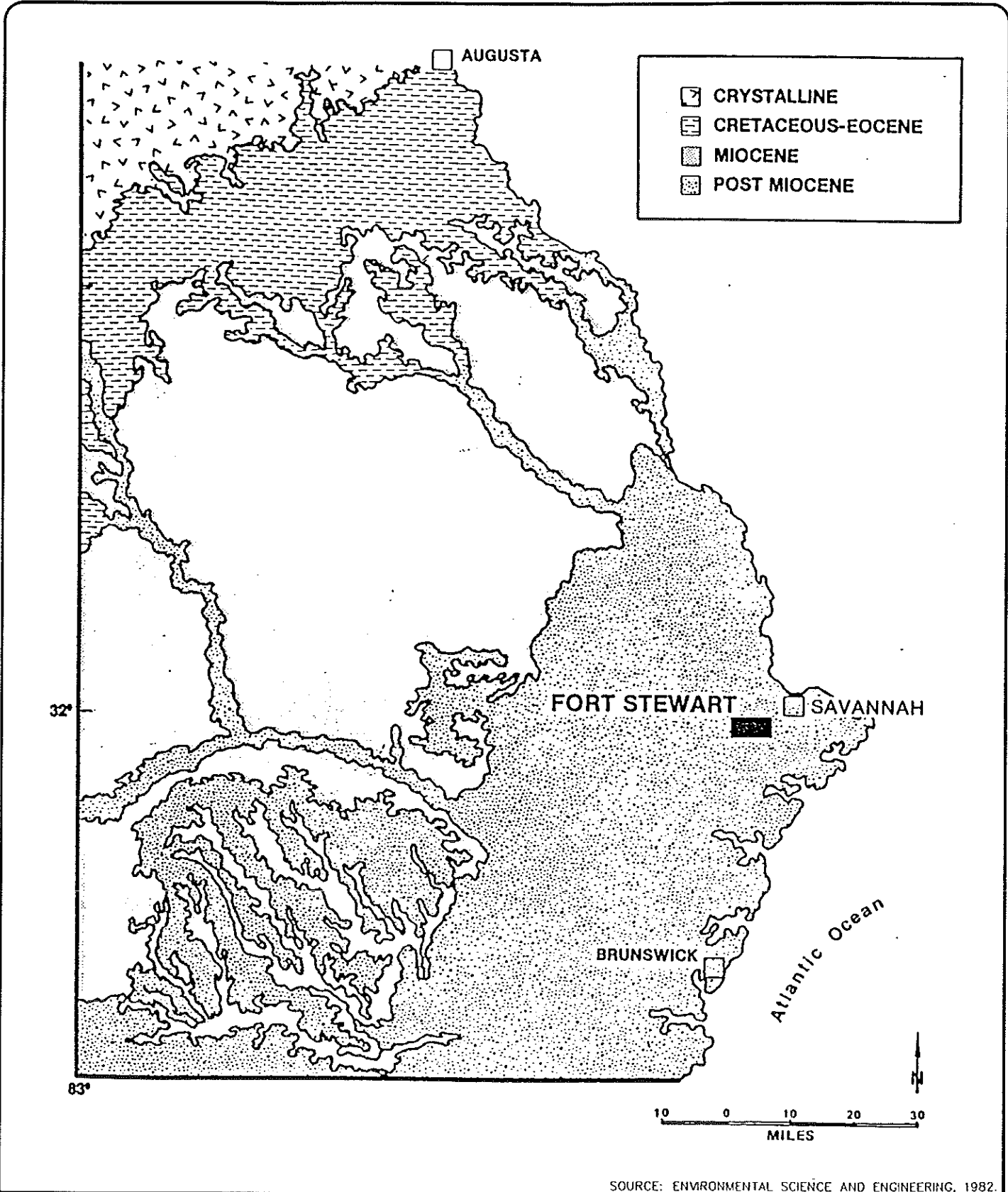
Aquatic habitats on Fort Stewart include a number of natural or man-made ponds and lakes; the Canoochee River, Canoochee Creek and tributaries, and a number of bottom land swamps and pools. The Ogeechee River borders the installation along its northeast boundary. Organic detritus content is high and dark coloring of the water is not unusual. Dense growths of aquatic vegetation are also typical, especially during the summer months.

Both terrestrial and aquatic fauna are abundant in the unimproved areas of Fort Stewart. Major game species found on the installation include white-tailed deer, feral hog, wild turkey, rabbit, squirrel, and bobwhite in addition to numerous mammal, bird, reptile, and amphibian species (Environmental Science and Engineering 1983). Dominant fish include bluegill, largemouth bass, crappie, sunfish, channel catfish, minnows, and shiners. Three federally listed threatened or endangered species reside at Fort Stewart; the American alligator, Eastern indigo snake, and the red-cockaded woodpecker.

## 2.4 Hydrogeologic Setting

### 2.4.1 Regional Geology

Fort Stewart lies within the Southern Atlantic Lower Coastal Plain (Figure 2.1), with most surface elevations on the flat forested lands of the reservation ranging from 6 to 100 feet above mean sea level (msl). In the northwestern portion of the installation, the topographic relief is



SOURCE: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, 1982.

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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 OUTCROP GEOLOGY OF THE REGION  
 FORT STEWART

FIGURE  
 2.1  
 GEORGIA

greater with elevations ranging from 100 to 182 feet msl. The Canoochee River bisects the installation providing some topographic relief. About 60 percent of the eastern half of the installation is comprised of marshes and swamps with rolling hills formed by erosion. A small portion of the extreme western margin flows into the Altamaha River System by way of Beards Creek.

The principal surface waters on Fort Stewart drain into the Canoochee River which joins the southward-flowing Ogeechee River (part of the northeastern boundary of the reservation). A small portion of the extreme western margin flows into the Altamaha River System via Beard's Creek. Some streams along the eastern margin drain into the Ogeechee River while others along the southeastern margin flow southward to the Ohoopsee, Jerico, and North Newport Rivers.

The lower Coastal Plain region of Georgia is underlain by a moderately thick wedge of unconsolidated and semi-consolidated sediments ranging in age from Recent to Cretaceous (Herrick and Vorhis, 1963). Generally, the sediments thicken and dip eastward toward the coast. The underlying Cenozoic Coastal Plain sediments are dominated by clastics (sand, silt, and clay) to the west, near the fall line, and become more carbonaceous (limestone and dolomite) near the coast (Herrick and Vorhis, 1963).

Ground water in the study area occurs within two major water-bearing zones, the surficial aquifer and the Floridan Aquifer. While these two systems are separate, under certain conditions, an exchange of water occurs between them (Environmental Science and Engineering 1982). Figure 2.2 shows the stratigraphic relationships of the aquifer systems near Fort Stewart.

#### 2.4.2 The Surficial Aquifer

The surficial aquifer is under water-table conditions and is localized and discontinuous in distribution, ranging in depth from 2 to 10 feet below land surface to approximately 140 feet below land surface. Included in this aquifer are undifferentiated deposits of Pliocene to recent age.

The surficial sediments consist of poorly drained soils that have a sandy surface layer over loamy underlying layers (Looper 1982, Paulk 1980). The hydraulic conductivity of the surface soils range from  $8.3 \times 10^{-5}$  to  $8.3 \times 10^{-3}$  feet per second, with most values in the lower ranges. Beneath these soils lie the loose, generally structureless and massive, pale gray, buff and white,

APPROXIMATE DEPTH BELOW LAND SURFACE

APPROXIMATE AGE

HYDROGEOLOGIC UNIT

GEOLOGIC UNIT

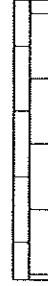
LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION

30 FT.	RECENT	SURFICIAL AQUIFER	SURFICIAL SEDIMENTS	POORLY DRAINED SOIL WITH SANDY SURFACE AND LOAMY UNDERLYING LAYERS
	PLEISTOCENE		UNDIFFERENTIATED	
140 FT.	PLIOCENE	CONFINING UNIT	UNDIFFERENTIATED	MASSIVE, PALE GRAY TO WHITE, WELL-SORTED SANDS
200 FT.	UPPER MIOCENE		HAWTHORN GROUP	ARGILLACEOUS SANDS AND CLAYS
220 FT.	LOWER MIOCENE	UPPER FLORIDAN AQUIFER	SUWANNEE LIMESTONE	BUFF COLORED, POROUS LIMESTONE CONTAINING FORAMINIFERA
240 FT.	OLIGOCENE		GLENDON LIMESTONE	
			MARIANNA LIMESTONE	
	EOCENE	CONFINING UNIT	OCALA GROUP	MASSIVE, FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE
440 FT.		LOWER FLORIDAN AQUIFER	AVON PARK LIMESTONE	GLAUCONITIC DOLOMITE AND LIMESTONE

EXPLANATION



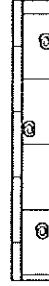
SURFICIAL SEDIMENTS



LIMESTONE



SAND



LIMESTONE WITH FOSSILS



SAND WITH CLAY

SOURCE : HUDDLESTON, 1989  
CLARKE, HACKE & PECK, 1990



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
COMPOSITE GEOLOGIC COLUMN

47  
GEORGIA  
FIGURE 2.2

FORT STEWART

undifferentiated, well sorted, fine to medium grained Holocene surficial sands that are up to 25 feet thick. The base of the aquifer sediments are undifferentiated, Miocene to Pleistocene paludal and lacustrine deposits composed of a higher clay and silt content than the surficial sediments (Huddleston 1989).

Ground water produced from the surficial aquifer is used primarily for domestic lawn and irrigation throughout most of the coastal areas. Wells screened in the surficial aquifer will yield from about 2 to 180 gallons per minute. The estimated transmissivity ranges from about 14 to 6,700 ft<sup>2</sup>/day. Tidal influences in the surficial aquifer generally occur east of the 20 foot topographic contour line; therefore, any fluctuations to the water table at Fort Stewart due to tidal influences would be minimal, occurring only in the eastern wetlands.

#### 2.4.3 Floridan Aquifer

The principal regional and continuous aquifer in the area of Fort Stewart, Georgia is known as the Floridan Aquifer. The unit, composed of argillaceous sands and clays at the top with massive limestones at the base, is divided into the upper and lower Floridan Aquifers.

The geologic formations which constitute the upper Floridan Aquifer are the lower Hawthorn Group, the Oligocene Swannee Limestone (when present), the Oligocene Glendon Limestone (when present), the Oligocene Marianna Limestone (when present), and the upper Eocene Ocala Group. The thickness of the upper Floridan Aquifer ranges from less than 200 feet to 260 feet. Generally, this confined aquifer is shallowest near the northeastern part of the Georgia coast. In the area of Fort Stewart, the lower Middle Miocene Hawthorn Group's argillaceous sands and clays act as an upper confining unit for the Floridan Aquifer. The Oligocene Formations that may be present are the Swannee Limestone, the Glendon Limestone and the Marianna Limestone. These units consist of buff-colored, porous, limestone that contain foraminifera. The thickness of the Oligocene unit reaches about 120 feet, generally in the northeast, but is absent in other areas.

Beneath the Miocene or Oligocene sediments lies the upper Eocene Ocala Group. The Ocala is a massive, fossiliferous limestone that contains Bryzoan remains, foraminifera, and mollusk shells. Thicknesses of the Ocala Group range from 200 to 400 feet thick (Clarke et al 1990).

The upper Floridan Aquifer is most productive where it is thickest and where secondary permeability is most developed. The transmissivity of the aquifer in the Savannah area ranges from about 28,000 to 33,000 ft<sup>2</sup> per day (Krause and Randolph 1989). Pumping in the Savannah area is evenly distributed between industrial and public supply. Withdrawals in Savannah during 1986 were about 73 million gallons per day resulting in substantial cone of depression (Clarke et al 1990).

The lower Floridan Aquifer consists of Middle Eocene and older units. The estimated depth to the top of the aquifer is 450 feet in the Fort Stewart area (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988). Usually the uppermost portion of the lower Floridan Aquifer is the most permeable (Clarke et al. 1990); however, ground water produced from this aquifer is brackish in this area.

## 2.5 Background Conditions

### 2.5.1 Ground-Water Quality

Ground-water quality on water samples from the deep artesian aquifer are provided in Appendix F of the assessment conducted by Environmental Science and Engineering (1983). As described in that report, water from the area is considered to be of good quality, has a relatively constant temperature, and is free of biological contamination and sediment. The water, which is moderately hard to hard, is treated by softeners; and, except for chlorination and fluoridation, it is otherwise untreated before use. Hydrogen sulfide is detectable in water supplies.

Ground-water samples are scheduled to be collected from a number of sites. At each site, samples will be collected from an upgradient well and analyzed in the same manner as the downgradient wells. The results of analysis for the downgradient wells will be compared to background levels and by either state or federal drinking water standards, naturally occurring concentrations as established in the upgradient well, or the method detection limits for those constituents not naturally occurring in ground water (i.e. volatile organics). The background levels will be set in accordance with 40 CFR 264.94 of Subpart F, Releases from Solid Waste Management Units.



### 2.5.2 Soils

The major soil types in the area of Fort Stewart Military Reservation were briefly described in two reports by Environmental Science and Engineering (1982 and 1983). A later description was provided in an environmental program review conducted by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (1988). Briefly, the descriptions indicated that the soils ranged from well drained, nearly pure sand to poorly drained mixtures of loam, sand, and clay. The overall area is affected by seasonably high water table due to lower elevations and flat terrain. The soils lack natural strength and are vulnerable to erosion if denuded.

A soil investigation was conducted in March 1987, in which samples were collected in the Fire Training Areas and the EOD area (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987). Background samples were collected from depths of 0 to 1 feet and 3 to 6 feet in Boring 9 collected at Zouck's Cemetery. The background sample indicated the following concentrations: mercury 0.398 to 0.399 ug/L, barium 1.99 to 6.19 ug/L, lead 3.98 to 35.9 ug/L, and arsenic at 3.99 ug/L. Chromium, cadmium, and selenium were all reported at below the method detection limit.

Soil samples collected during the RFI field investigation will be analyzed for volatile organic aromatics (EPA Method 8240), total petroleum hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8015), and TCLP. Background levels for each constituent identified will be determined from established state and federal levels.

The State of Georgia has established action levels for those constituents identified as present in soils by the analysis for TPH (EPA Method 8015) and volatile organic aromatics (EPA Method 8240). The Georgia action levels to be used during the investigation are 20 parts per million (ppm) BTEX (EPA Method 8240) and 100 ppm TPH, if a private water-well exists within a one-half mile radius or three miles of a public water well (Georgia Underground Storage Tank regulations). The action levels increase to 100 ppm BTEX and 500 ppm TPH where the water well sources are at distances greater than that mentioned above.

The concentrations of metals determined through the TCLP method will be compared to levels established in the federal regulations for the maximum concentrations of contaminants for toxicity characteristics. Those levels are provided in Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.24.

### 2.5.3 Surface Water

Water-quality data supplied for the Ogeechee River by the EPA was used to establish background conditions for surface waters in the area (Environmental Science and Engineering 1983). As reported in that document, the water is generally soft with a total hardness of 1.4 mg/L and an alkalinity of 14.2 mg/L. The values for the Canoochee River were slightly different with a hardness of 55 mg/L and an alkalinity of 6.4 mg/L. Background values for chlorides, nitrates, and sulfates as indicated in that report were approximately 6.0 mg/L, 0.04 mg/L, and 6.0 mg/L, respectively.

Surface-water samples are scheduled to be collected during Phase I field investigation of the RFI. Samples will be collected and analyzed, background samples will be collected from an upstream location to establish the approximate background levels.

### 2.6 Identification of Potential Receptors

A demographic profile of the area, according to the 1970 census, shows that the five-county area, encompassing Fort Stewart, has a population of 56,186 (Environmental Science and Engineering 1982). All of the land on the Fort Stewart Reservation is used for military operations. Although timber harvest is part of the multi-use function of army lands, it is not held in tracks for pulp and paper companies. All land is solely government owned in fee simple. Paper and pulp companies are the purchasers of the facility timber resources. Hunting is permitted and prominent on Fort Stewart land.

The major bodies of surface water on the facility are classified by the State of Georgia, in Table 2.1, as either fishing, possible fishing area if NPDES permit requirements are met, or recreational. Water sampling data (from previous testing) indicate that the State of Georgia criteria for fishing use are being met.

According to an Environmental Science and Engineering report (1983), range and training activities, along with operations at Fort Stewart, do not have a significant adverse effect on the biota. No fish kills due to unnatural toxic or hazardous materials have been documented, nor have stresses on vegetation or wildlife due to contaminant materials been recorded. Primary impacts on biota would include disturbance of soil and vegetation by vehicle maneuvers, clearing of areas for

Table 2.1

Surface Water Classifications Around Fort Stewart

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Body of Water	Georgia Classification
<b>FST</b>	
Taylor's Creek	Fishing
Canoochee Lake Creek	Fishing
Canoochee River	NPDES/Fishing
Ogeechee River	Recreation

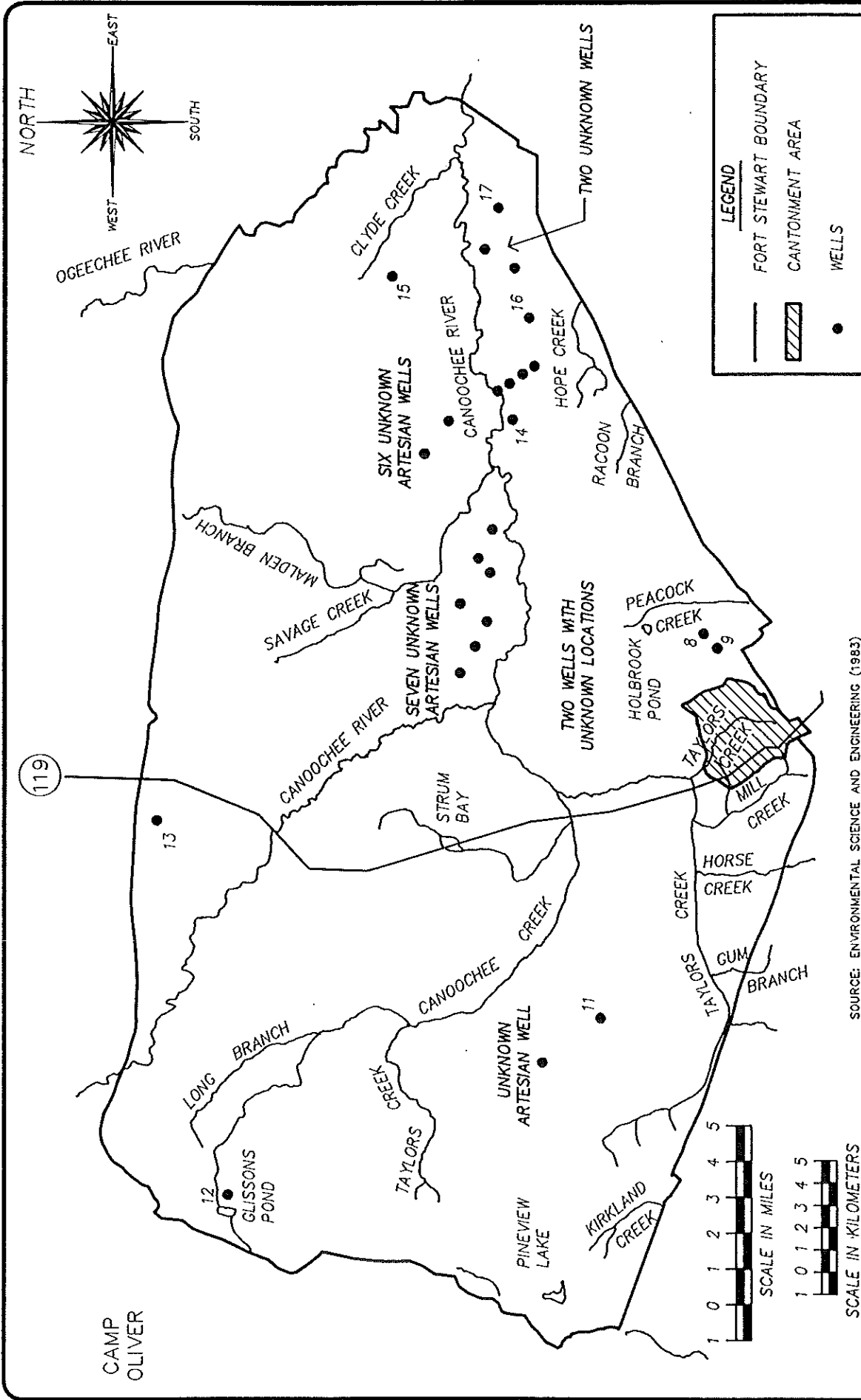
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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1983

development of ranges and training areas, and the physical and noise impacts of range firing and training upon vegetation and wildlife (Environmental Science and Engineering 1983). Localized habitat reductions, increased soil erosion and runoff, and the displacement of noise-sensitive wildlife would be results of these impacts. None of these elements are commonly or widely observed at Fort Stewart. In addition, a large percentage of Fort Stewart remains relatively undisturbed by noise or physical disturbance impacts.

Thirty one production wells are reportedly present at Fort Stewart: 9 in use, 20 unused, and 2 on standby (Figures 2.3 and 2.4). Five production wells, ranging in depth from 500 to 800 feet, provide water for the main cantonment area, (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988). Outside of the cantonment area, Wright Army Airfield, Tac-X, and Camp Oliver each have one or more wells. The Fort Stewart well information is provided in Appendices 2.1 and 2.2. A water-quality engineering study was performed in 1976 by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency and is summarized in Tables 2.2 A&B.

The deeper wells in the area (surrounding counties) are used for drinking water, while the shallow wells are used for observation and other possible Army municipal uses. Some of the wells are not being used. The future usage of these wells probably will not change as the area is not being developed. However, Fort Stewart ground-water levels are affected by heavy ground-water use in the Savannah area. An average of 70 million gallons per day is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer by Savannah, equal to 98 percent of the ground-water demand in the area. The present rate of withdrawal exceeds the rate of recharge in the area (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988).



SOURCE: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (1983)

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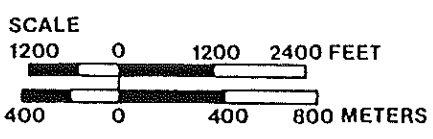
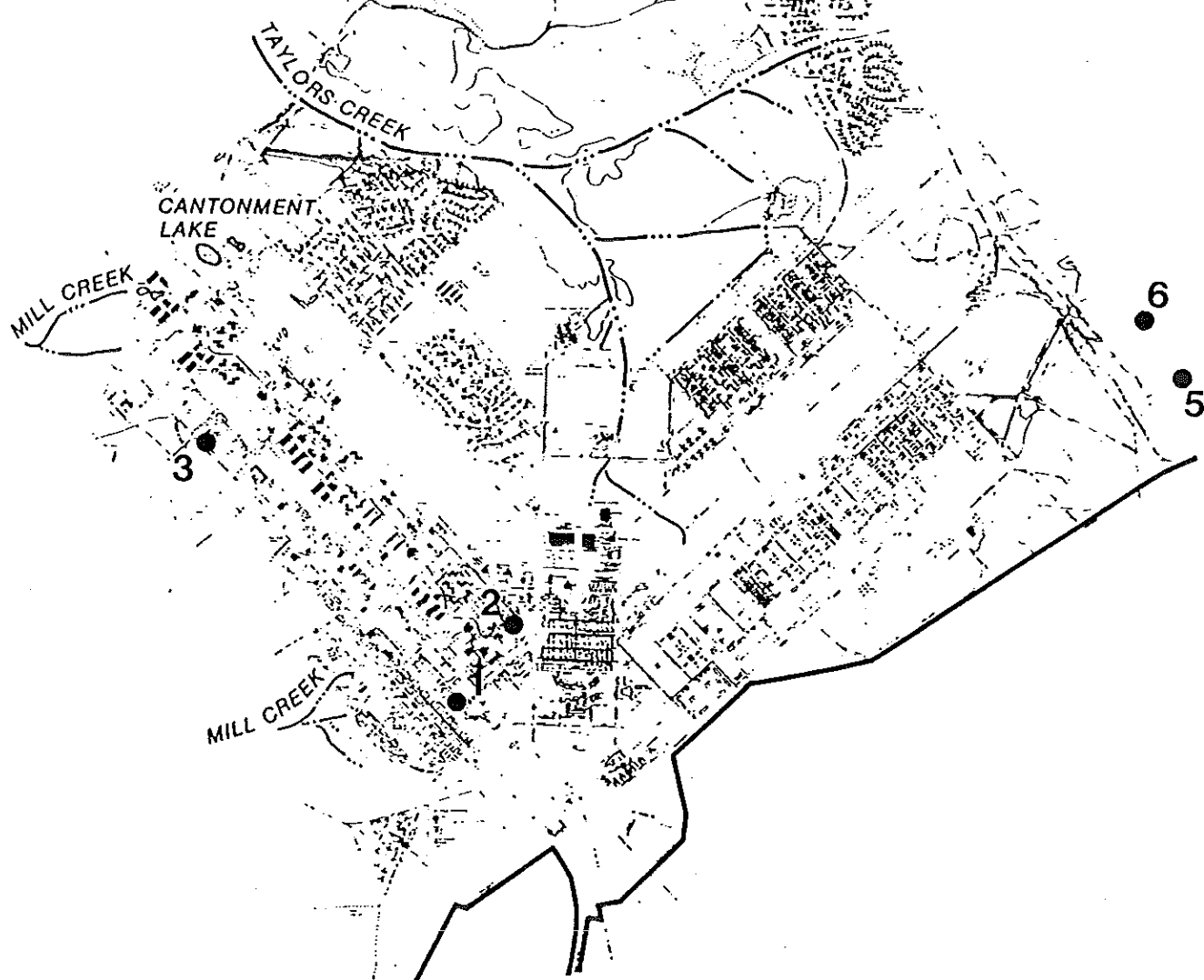
RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
FORT STEWART WATER SUPPLY WELL LOCATION MAP

GEORGIA

FIGURE 2.3


FORT STEWART

61



- KEY
- CANTONMENT AREA SOUTHERN BOUNDARY
  - WELLS

SOURCE: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, 1983.

 GERAGHTY & MILLER, INC.  
Environmental Services  
Jacksonville, Florida

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
CANTONMENT AREA WATER SUPPLY WELLS  
FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
2.4

Table 2.2B Sample Locations for USAEHA Water Quality Study at Fort Stewart (1976).

Designation	Location
A	Unnamed drainage ditch--Upstream of FST post STP discharge
B	Unnamed drainage ditch--Downstream of post STP discharge
C	Taylor's Creek--Upstream of the junction with the unnamed drainage ditch which conveys STP effluent
D	Taylor's Creek--Downstream of the junction with the unnamed drainage ditch which conveys STP effluent
E	Canoochee Creek--Upstream of the junction with Taylor's Creek
F	Canoochee Creek--Downstream of the junction with Taylor's Creek

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1983

Table 2.2A Analytical Data, 1976 Water Quality Study, Around Fort Stewart.

Parameter*	Station					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
BOD (mg/l)	2	10	<1	1	<1	1
COD (mg/l)	11	49	59	52	77	59
Ortho Phosphate (mg/l)	0	2.03	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.53
Total Phosphate (mg/l)	0.13	3.41	0.15	0.77	0.44	0.71
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/l)	0.3	7.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Nitrates (mg/l)	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.72	0.04	0.99
Nitrites (mg/l)	0.009	0.016	0.045	0.063	0.013	0.067
Alkalinity (mg/l)	23	105	25	21	1	16
Acidity (mg/l)	4.1	13.5	7.2	7.1	13.3	6.5
Chlorides	5.8	17.8	8.5	11.1	7.6	10.8
Sulfates	—	18.5	7.8	9.4	6.0	8.6
Turbidity	4	12	8	29	15	34
Specific Conductivity (ohms/cm <sup>2</sup> )	78	307	82	118	43	93
Total Solids	75	129	84	116	76	85
Total Volatile Solids	20	42	63	58	84	45

\* ohms/cm<sup>2</sup> = ohms per square centimeter.

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1983



### 3.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### 3.1 Data Management Procedures and Guidelines

The data management for the Phase I RFI is designed to control, inventory, and track investigation data and document results. After data are generated by field and laboratory operations, it will be properly handled to maintain its integrity, the integrity of subsequent reports, and for future enforcement or legal actions. Data will be maintained using hardcopy (field logs, laboratory reports) and computer files. A central administrative file will be maintained by a designated "Document Custodian" at Geraghty & Miller, Inc.'s Jacksonville office. Field log books, chain-of-custody records, laboratory reports, photos, maps, correspondence, and reports will be maintained as part of the data record. The data management procedures outlined in this section are intended to provide for proper inventory, control, storage, and retrieval of data and information collected during the investigation. The various formats to be used to present the raw data and conclusions of the investigation are also discussed in this management plan. The sample labeling procedures, and other field documentations are discussed in the QAPP contained in Volume II, Attachment A. Chain-of-custody procedures are also discussed in the QAPP.

##### 3.1.1 Records Control

Incoming investigation-related documents will be stamped with the date received and filed. If distribution is required, the appropriate copies will be made and distributed to project personnel. A listing of personnel intended to receive copies will be attached to the original document.

Information generated from field activities will be documented on the appropriate forms presented throughout the various sections of this RFI work plan (Phase I) and the QAPP. These include the following:

- Soil/coring log
- Well construction log
- Soil/sediment sampling log
- Drilling and sampling daily checklists
- Copies of field notes

Analytical documentation received from the laboratory will be retained and filed. Laboratory documentation will be maintained for purposes of validating the data collected during the investigation.

Notes from project meetings and telephone conversations also will be documented. A file of these notes will be maintained by the project coordinator. The project manager and the project coordinator will be responsible for reviewing and filing these documents as they are generated.

### 3.1.2 Document Filing and Access

Project files containing investigation-related data, transmittals, and reports generated during the investigation will be maintained at Geraghty & Miller, Inc.'s Jacksonville office according to the procedures outlined in this section. Access to the project files will be monitored and limited to project personnel.

A central file will be maintained in a secure, limited access area and under custody of the project manager. As soon as practical, incoming originals of correspondence, documents, and records will be placed in the project central file. The file shall include data, logs, field notes, pictures, QA/QC audit reports, progress reports, and other relevant records generated. Unless otherwise specified, the analytical laboratories will be required to maintain laboratory-generated documents for a period of three years after completion of the project.

Ongoing project data and reports will be distributed through the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), Savannah. The project manager will maintain a log of project documents forwarded to ACOE.

### 3.1.3 Computer Data Storage

During the implementation of this investigation, a large volume of various types of information will be compiled. Data related to the investigation will be stored in a computer database (either Excel or Lotus 123). This database will contain ground-water data collected during the Phase I RFI. When possible, data from the laboratory will be provided to Geraghty & Miller on a diskette as well as in hard copy. Well construction information from monitoring wells

installed during the Phase I RFI, together with new water-level data will be entered into the database. Soil-vapor data collected during this investigation will also be entered into the database. All information will be stored on hard drive with backup on double-sided, high density diskettes. The data files will be available to Fort Stewart upon request.

When required, data entry will be performed by designated Geraghty & Miller personnel. Computerized data bases will be checked against the original data (maintained in the project file) to determine if it was entered correctly. Data entered into the database system will be drawn from field records as well as laboratory analysis sheets. Data records will contain the following types of information:

- Unique sample or field measurement codes
- Sampling or field measurement location and sample or measurement type
- Sampling or field measurement raw data
- Laboratory analysis ID number (if appropriate)
- Property or component measured (including store code if applicable)
- Result of analysis (e.g., concentration)

#### 3.1.4 Data Reduction Methods

Using the database-management system, data will be manipulated to provide integrated and detailed organization of the existing information. Data will be categorized and compiled according to information type to assist in defining the hydrogeologic system and existing contamination conditions. Information types may include: (1) geologic characterization, (2) hydraulic properties, (3) water-level data from wells and streams, (4) water-quality data, and (5) soil-vapor analyses.

The reduced data will be presented to the ACOE in either tabular or graphical formats. The following types of data will be presented in tabular format:

- Unsorted (raw) data;
- Results for each medium, or for each constituent monitored; and
- Summary data.

Other types of data that might be presented in an appropriate graphical format (e.g. bar graphs, line graphs, area or plan maps, isopleth plots, cross-sectional plots or transects, three dimensional graphs, etc.) are as follows:

- Sampling locations and sampling grids;
- Boundaries or sampling areas and areas where more data are required;
- Contamination levels, averages, and maxima;
- Geographical extent of contamination;
- Changes in concentration in relation to distance from the source, time, depth, or other parameters;
- Features affecting intramedia transport and potential receptors; and
- Ground-water elevation maps.

### 3.1.5 Project-Related Progress Reports

Monthly progress reports will be submitted to the ACOE. These progress reports will contain the following elements for each ongoing work activity.

- Identification of sites and activity
- Status of work at the sites and progress to date
- Difficulties encountered during the reporting period
- Actions being taken to rectify problems
- Activities planned for the next month
- Significant correspondence and telephone conversations
- Any significant contamination found will be summarized

### 3.2 Organization

The Geraghty & Miller personnel who have contributed to the preparation of the Phase I RFI work plan (Phase I) and who will have significant contribution to the Phase I RFI study are shown on the Phase I RFI Organizational Chart (Figure 3.1). Also included in the Phase I RFI Organizational Chart are the ACOE contact, and the types of subcontractors who will be participating in this project and providing support to Geraghty & Miller.

**RFI PROJECT ORGANIZATION**

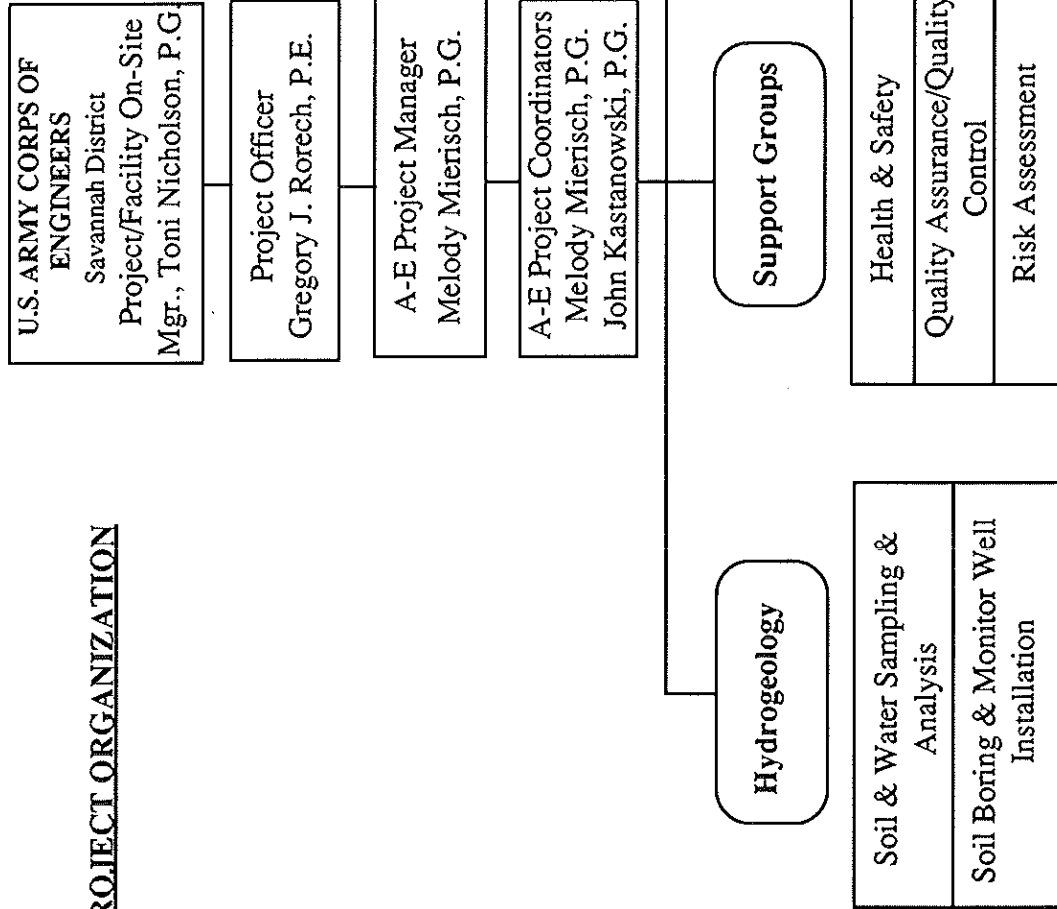


Figure 3.1 RFI Project Organization

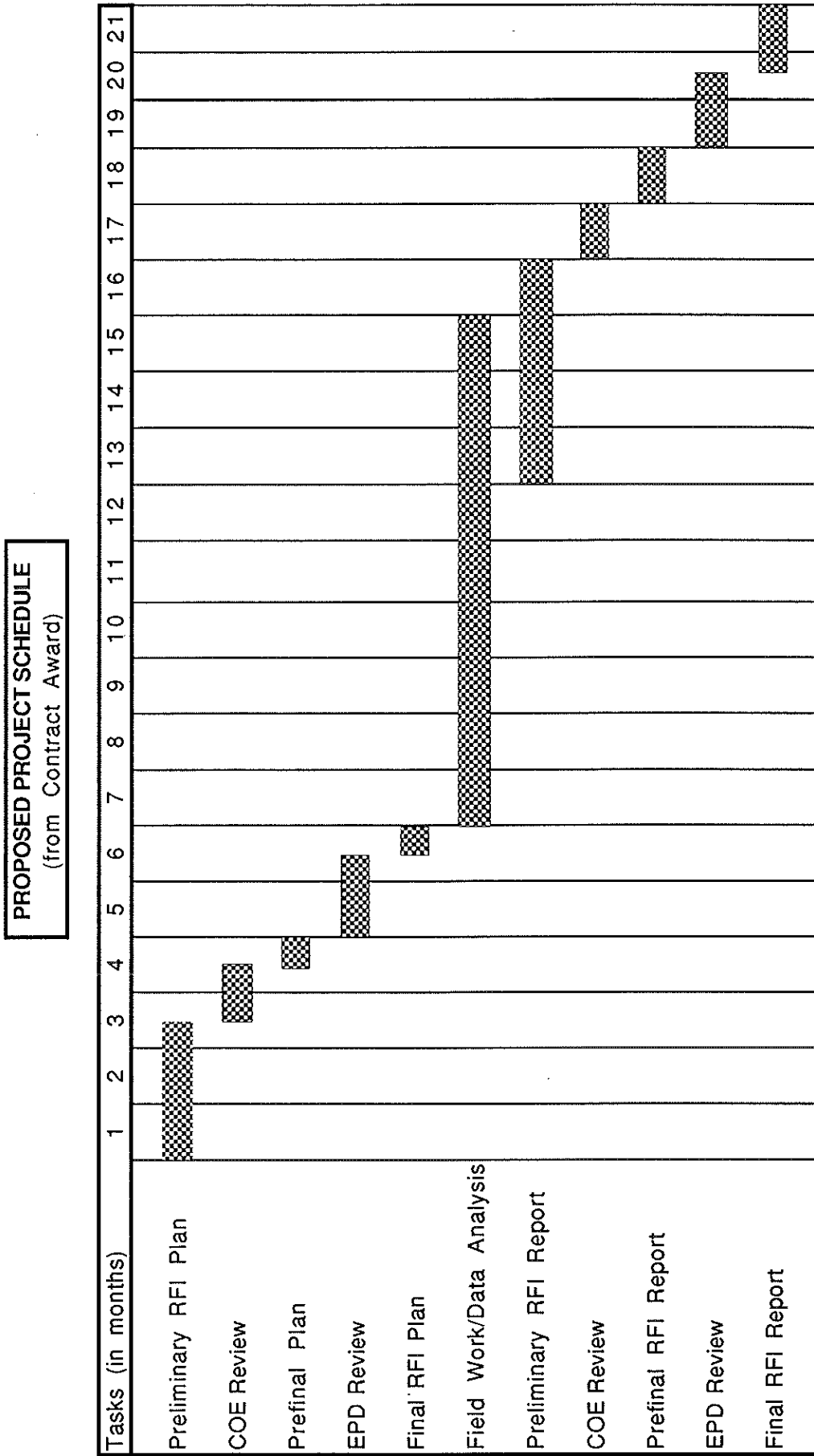
Client Name:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Savannah District  
Fort Stewart, Georgia

### 3.3 Schedule of Implementation

The schedule for implementation of the RFI work plan (Phase I) at the facility is shown on Figure 3.2. As indicated in that figure, it is anticipated that the GA EPD will review the RFI work plan (Phase I) in 45 days from receipt. Comments from the GA EPD to the RFI work plan (Phase I) will be incorporated within 2 weeks of receipt. Upon approval by the GA EPD to proceed, field activities will be initiated immediately and are anticipated to be completed within nine months. A preliminary Phase I RFI report will be completed within 30 days and submitted to the COE for review. Sixty days after that submittal, the Pre-final Phase I RFI report will be submitted to the GA EPD for review. Thirty days after receipt of the GA EPD comments, the final Phase I RFI report will be submitted.

Figure 3.2 Proposed Schedule for the Phase I Investigation of SWMUs, Fort Stewart, Georgia.



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#### 4.0 DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS AND PROPOSED WORK FOR THE PHASE I INVESTIGATION

The RFI work plan (Phase I) for the 22 SWMUs addressed in this document will be conducted in a phased approach. Phase I of the RFI is designed to utilize all existing information, the minimum detection system as required by the GA EPD, and additional investigations to confirm any releases present. The work proposed in this work plan, under the Phase I investigation, is based on the deficiencies and recommendations outlined in the GA EPD report titled "Site Characterization Review" (GA EPD, 1988). Because site conditions at a few units have changed considerably since this report was written, present conditions will be described and the work proposed will be based on the present conditions identified at those units. Documentation generated from past investigations will be used in conjunction with a combination of ground-water samples, soil samples, and interviews with personnel familiar with site histories to confirm if any releases have occurred and to make the necessary recommendations for further investigations, if needed. If no contamination is found at a SWMU further investigation is not anticipated. If contamination is confirmed, additional work as part of a Phase II investigation may be recommended in the Phase I RFI report in order to fully delineate the extent of any contamination identified. Table 4.1 summarizes the work effort at each site.

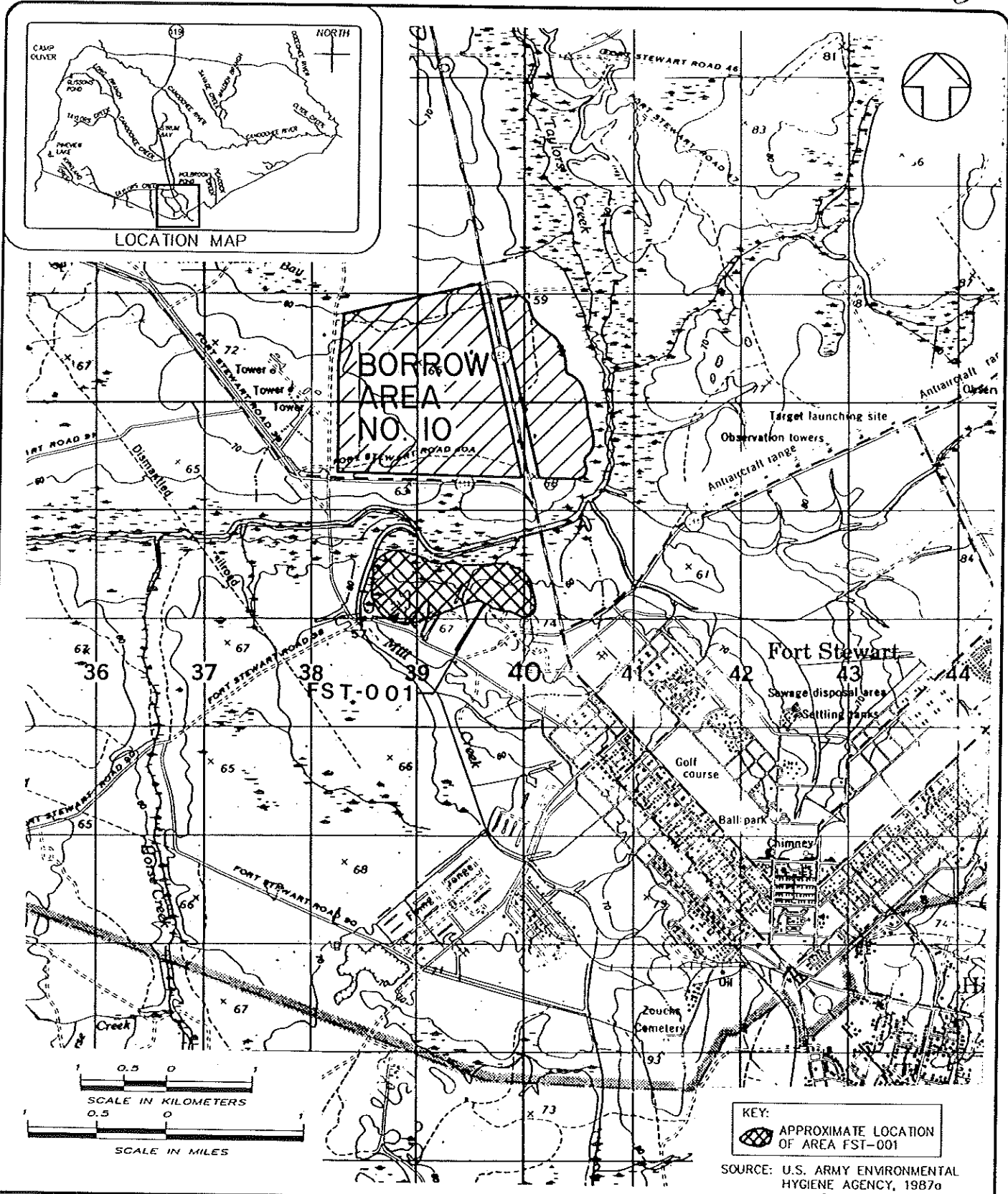
A description of the current conditions, including a site description and history, and a discussion of the nature and extent of the potential of contamination is given for each SWMU. The site description includes a brief introduction, site history, and reported site activities, previous investigations, and the nature and extent of potential of contamination. Based on this evaluation, recommendations for additional data needs and work are provided for each SWMU.


#### 4.1 The South Central Landfill (FST-001)

##### 4.1.1 Site Description and History

The South Central Landfill (FST-001) is located northwest of the main cantonment area of Fort Stewart. This 87-acre site (Figure 4.1) is situated on a point of land bounded on three sides (north, south, and west) by Mill Creek, a tributary to Taylors Creek, and Taylors Creek (see Figure 4.1). The landfill is currently active and has been in operation since 1940 (Environmental





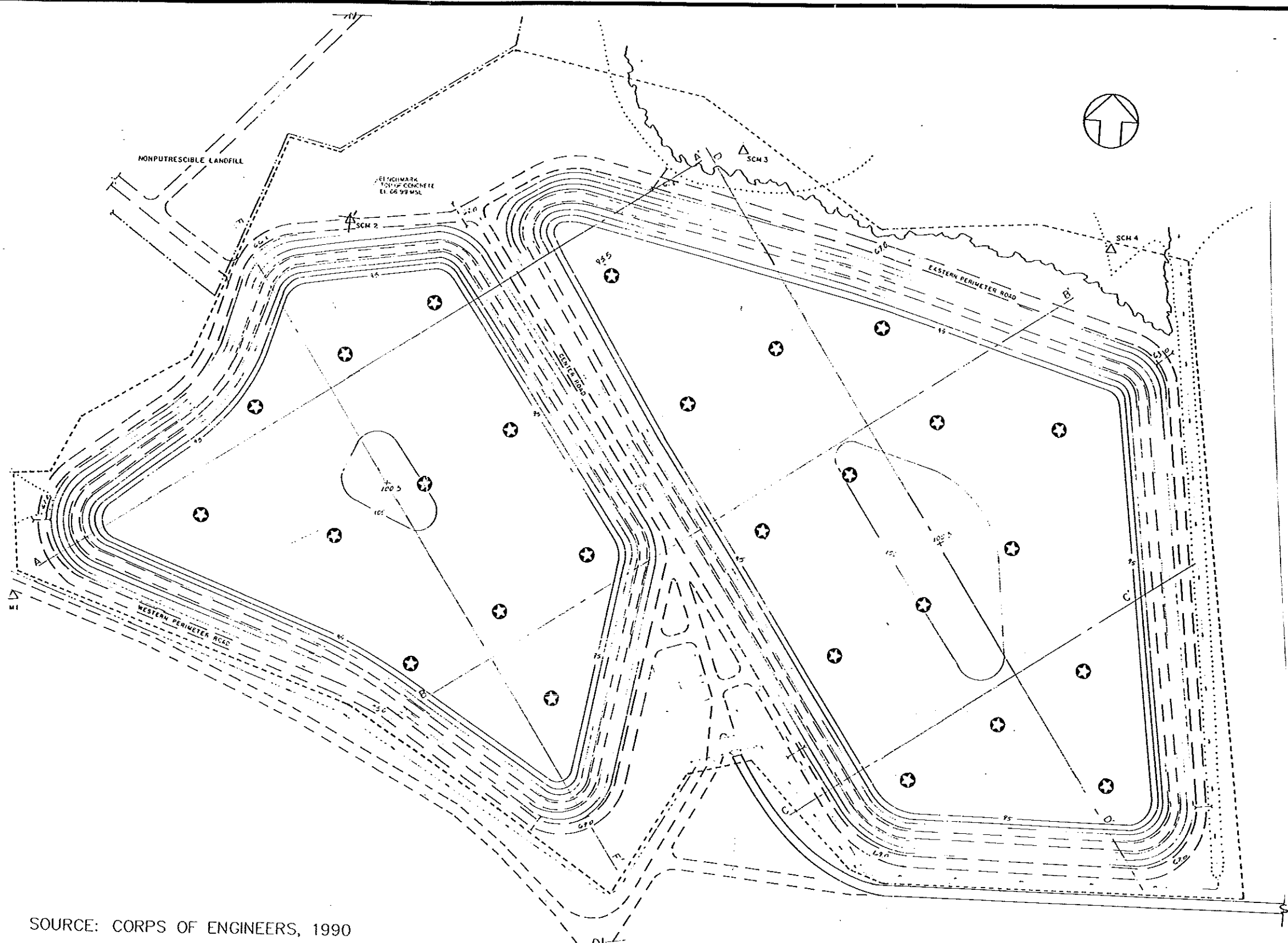
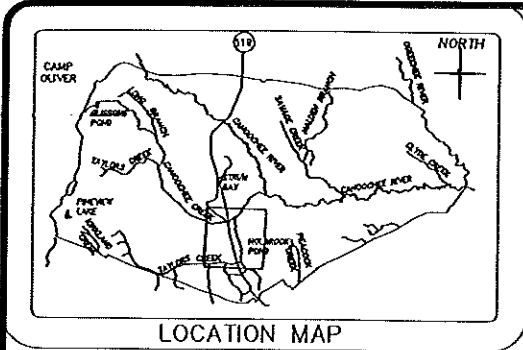
 **GERAGHTY & MILLER, INC.**  
 Environmental Services  
 Jacksonville, Florida

**U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH**  
**CORPS OF ENGINEERS**  
**SAVANNAH, GEORGIA**

**RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION**  
**SOUTH CENTRAL - LANDFILL LOCATION MAP FST-001**  
**FORT STEWART**

**FIGURE**  
**4.1**

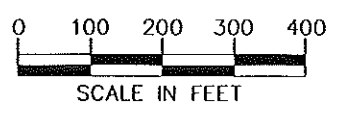
SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1987a



**KEY:**

- GAS VENT
- MONITOR WELL
- HAUL/ACCESS ROAD
- SITE BOUNDARY
- 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- ENTRANCE GATE
- FENCE
- DRAINAGE DITCH CENTERLINE
- CULVERT CENTERLINE

NOTE: CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET



SOURCE: CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1990

**GERAGHTY & MILLER, INC.**  
 Environmental Services  
 Jacksonville, Florida

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH  
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 SOUTH CENTRAL DESIGN AND OPERATION PLAN FST-001

FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
 4.2

Science and Engineering, 1982). The South Central Landfill's design and operation plan are shown in Figure 4.2.

According to the description provided in the Final Engineering Report (Environmental Science and Engineering, 1982), from 1940 to 1970, the eastern section of the landfill operated as a burn pit for garbage, paper waste, and construction debris. Other wastes included sludge from the waste-water treatment plant, waste air filters from the paint booth in the DOL Allied Trades Shop, dewatered sludge from the sewage treatment plant, autoclaved infectious wastes bagged in special containers and incinerator ash. From 1970 to 1982, the trench and fill method was used in the eastern part of the landfill. The operation moved west, restoring previously used land to forest land. Georgia's EPD determined that the trench method was unacceptable for this site because the water table is within 10 feet of the surface and the potential for movement of leachate to the ground water was possible (Environmental Science and Engineering, 1982). From 1982 to present, the area fill method was then used in the west section of the site.

#### 4.1.2 Previous Investigations

Two previous reports were published regarding this site: (1) 1982 RCRA Final Engineering Report by Environmental Science and Engineering, and (2) 1983 Installation Assessment of Headquarters by Environmental Science and Engineering. Both of these reports, resulting from one investigation conducted in 1982, are referenced in the 1988 Environmental Program Review No. 32-24-7038-89 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, the 1987 Hazardous Waste Consultation No. 37-26-1382-88, Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, and the 1989 RCRA Facility Assessment Report (RFA) by the EPD.

Six ground-water monitoring wells and seven observation wells were initially installed by the Corps of Engineers in January 1980 (Appendix 4.1 through 4.5). Ground-water analyses were conducted quarterly, as prescribed by the permit, until 1985. In 1985, the GA EPD reduced the monitoring requirement to annual analyses for chloride and specific conductance.

In 1982, Environmental Science and Engineering drilled 14 soil borings (Figure 4.3) to total depths of 50 feet, with two borings (SC-B1 and SC-B15) drilled to total depths of 100 feet. The purpose of these borings was to gather geotechnical information including soil descriptions

Table 4.1 Field Work and Laboratory Analyses Summary

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-001	Laboratory Analyses:
Description: Post-South Central Landfill	<i>Type</i> <i>EPA Method</i> <i>Qty.</i> <i>QA/QC</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Medium</i>
	pH,spc various 8 2 10 GW/SW
Tasks:	VOCs 8240 8 3 11 GW/SW
Collect water level data. Construct potentiometric map.	RCRA metals various 8 2 10 GW/SW
Sample ground water in 6 wells. Sample surface water.	pest/PCBs 8080 8 2 10 GW/SW
Research ignition source.	RA-226/8 900 8 2 10 GW/SW
Construct surface water flow map.	<u>51</u>
Construct cross-sections from available data.	

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-002	Laboratory Analyses:
Description: Camp Oliver Landfill	<i>Type</i> <i>EPA Method</i> <i>Qty.</i> <i>QA/QC</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Medium</i>
	pH,spc various 6 0 6 GW/SW
Tasks:	VOCs 8240 6 0 6 GW/SW
Abandon damaged monitoring well.	RCRA metals various 6 0 6 GW/SW
Install two monitoring wells to replace damaged ones.	pest/PCBs 8080 6 0 6 GW/SW
Install well protection around new and existing wells.	<u>24</u>
Sample ground water in four wells.	
Sample surface water.	
Determine ground-water flow direction.	
Collect water level data. Construct potentiometric map.	
Construct surface water flow map.	
Construct cross-sections from available data.	

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-003	Laboratory Analyses:
Description: Tac-X Landfill	<i>Type</i> <i>EPA Method</i> <i>Qty.</i> <i>QA/QC</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Medium</i>
	pH,spc various 6 0 6 GW/SW
Tasks:	VOCs 8240 6 1 7 GW/SW
Existing well construction info to be submitted.	RCRA metals various 6 0 6 GW/SW
Submit leachate analysis or sample leachate.	pest/PCBs 8080 6 0 6 GW/SW
Document site description.	pH,spc various 1 2 3 leachate
Sample ground water in four wells.	VOCs 8240 1 2 3 leachate
Sample surface water.	RCRA metals various 1 2 3 leachate
Construct surface water flow map.	pest/PCBs 8080 1 2 3 leachate
Determine ground-water flow direction.	<u>12</u>
Install well protection around existing wells.	
Construct potentiometric map.	
Construct cross-sections from available data.	
Investigate soil permeability.	

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-004A-004F	Laboratory Analyses:
Description: Burn Pits A-F	<i>Type</i> <i>EPA Method</i> <i>Qty.</i> <i>QA/QC</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Medium</i>
	VOCs 8240 24 4 28 GW
Tasks:	RCRA metals various 24 2 26 GW
Install twenty-four monitoring wells.	ph, spc various 24 2 26 GW
Install well protection around new wells.	<u>80</u>
Sample ground water in twenty-four wells.	
Determine ground-water flow direction at six sites.	
Construct potentiometric map.	

Table 4.1 Field Work and Laboratory Analyses Summary

**SWMU NO.:** FST-004G  
**Description:** Burn Pit G

**Tasks:**  
 Detailed description of the site.

**SWMU NO.:** FST-009  
**Description:** EOD Area

**Tasks:**  
 Site map showing locations and depths of samples.  
 Collect six soil samples.

Laboratory Analyses:						
Type	EPA Method	Qty.	QA/QC	Total	Medium	
RCRA metals	various	6	2	8	Soil	
pH, spc	various	6	2	8	Soil	
Explosive res	8350	6	2	8	Soil	
				24		

**SWMU NO.:** FST-010  
**Description:** EOD Area

**Tasks:**  
 Site map showing locations and depths of samples.  
 Collect six soil samples.

Laboratory Analyses:						
Type	EPA Method	Qty.	QA/QC	Total	Medium	
RCRA metals	various	6	0	6	Soil	
pH, spc	various	6	0	6	Soil	
Explosive res	8350	6	0	6	Soil	
				18		

**SWMU NO.:** FST-011  
**Description:** EOD Area

**Tasks:**  
 Site map showing locations and depths of samples.  
 Collect six soil samples.

Laboratory Analyses:						
Type	EPA Method	Qty.	QA/QC	Total	Medium	
RCRA metals	various	6	0	6	Soil	
pH, spc	various	6	0	6	Soil	
Explosive res	8350	6	2	8	Soil	
				20		

**SWMU NO.:** FST-012  
**Description:** Current EOD Area

**Tasks:**  
 Site map showing locations and depths of samples.  
 Collect six soil samples.

Laboratory Analyses:						
Type	EPA Method	Qty.	QA/QC	Total	Medium	
RCRA metals	various	6	0	6	Soil	
pH, spc	various	6	0	6	Soil	
Explosive res	8350	6	0	6	Soil	
				18		

**SWMU NO.:** FST-014  
**Description:** Old Fire Training Pit

**Tasks:**  
 Install four monitoring wells.  
 Install well protection around new wells.  
 Sample ground water in four wells.  
 Determine ground-water flow direction.  
 Collect water level data. Construct potentiometric map.  
 Construct cross-sections from available data.

Laboratory Analyses:						
Type	EPA Method	Qty.	QA/QC	Total	Medium	
pH, spc	various	4	2	6	GW	
VOCs	8240	4	3	7	GW	
RCRA metals	various	4	2	6	GW	
TPH	8015	4	2	6	GW	
pH	various	4	2	6	Soil	
VOCs	8240	4	3	7	Soil	
RCRA metals	various	4	2	6	Soil	
TPH	8015	4	2	6	Soil	
				50		

**Table 4.1 Field Work and Laboratory Analyses Summary**

SWMU NO.:	FST-017	Laboratory Type	Analyses:				Medium
			EPA Method	Qty.	QA/QC	Total	
Description:	DRMO Hazardous Waste Storage Area	VOCs	8240	4	0	4	Soil
Tasks:		all TCLP	various	4	0	4	Soil
							<u>8</u>

Collect soil samples.  
Description of the current site conditions.

SWMU NO.:	FST-018	Laboratory Type	Analyses:				Medium
			EPA Method	Qty.	QA/QC	Total	
Description:	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant	all TCLP	various	1	3	4	Sludge
Tasks:		pest/PCBs	8080	1	2	3	Sludge
		VOCs	8240	1	2	3	Sludge
Sample sludge.		pH/spc	various	1	2	3	Sludge
Sample wastewater influent & effluent.		VOCs	8240	4	0	4	Soil
Sample sediment in sand filters.		RCRA metals	various	4	0	4	Soil
Sample sediment & groundwater in equalization basin.		TPH	8015	4	0	4	Soil
Sample sediment & groundwater near influent.		all TCLP	various	1	1	2	sldg/sed
Sample soil by UST.		pest/PCBs	8080	1	0	1	sldg/sed
Description of sludge tanks and site.		VOCs	8240	1	0	1	sldg/sed
		pH	various	1	0	1	sldg/sed
		pH/spc	various	2	2	4	WW
		VOCs	8240	2	1	3	WW
		RCRA metals	various	2	0	2	WW
		pest/PCBs	8080	2	2	4	WW
		all TCLP	various	7	3	10	Sed
		pest/PCBs	8080	7	2	9	Sed
		VOCs	8240	7	3	10	Sed
		pH	various	7	2	9	Sed
		pH	various	7	0	7	SW
		VOCs	8240	7	0	7	SW
		RCRA metals	various	7	0	7	SW
		pest/PCBs	8080	7	0	7	SW
							<u>109</u>

SWMU NO.: FST-019  
Description: Old Sludge Drying Beds

Tasks:  
Description of site.  
Research abandonment procedures.

SWMU NO.: FST-020  
Description: Wright Air Field Sewage Disposal Bed (Land Spray, Lagoon).

Tasks:  
Description of site.  
NPDES permit status.  
Research existing ground water data.  
Investigate loading rate of priority pollutants.  
Expand summary of 2 previous investigations.

**Table 4.1 Field Work and Laboratory Analyses Summary**

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-024	Laboratory Analyses:
Description: Radiator Shop	<i>Type</i> <i>EPA Method</i> <i>Qty.</i> <i>QA/QC</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Medium</i>
Tasks:	pH              various        1        0        1        Sludge
Sample sludge.	VOCs            8240         1        0        1        Sludge
Sample sediment from former drain field.	all TCLP        various        1        1        2        Sludge
Description of site.	all TCLP        various        3        1        4        Sludge
Investigate date encapsulating practice ceased.	
Research descaling process.	
Research paint booth drainage schematics.	8

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-025	Laboratory Analyses:
Description: 86 Waste Oil Tanks	<i>Type</i> <i>EPA Method</i> <i>Qty.</i> <i>QA/QC</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Medium</i>
Tasks:	TPH             8015         11       2       13      Soil
List of tanks with features.	all TCLP        various        11       3       14      Soil
Revise waste oil tank map.	pH              various        11       2       13      Soil
Walk-over inspection of each tank.	VOCs            8240         11       2       13      GW
Sample soil by USTs without concrete cover.	RCRA metals    various        11       0       11      GW
Perform tightness tests for USTs with concrete cover.	TPH             8015         11       0       11      GW
	pH              various        11       0       11      GW
	86

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-026	Laboratory Analyses:
Description: 724th Tanker Purging Station	<i>Type</i> <i>EPA Method</i> <i>Qty.</i> <i>QA/QC</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Medium</i>
Tasks:	TPH             8015         4        2        6        Soil
Sample soil near purging area.	all TCLP        various        4        3        7        Soil
Research if tightness tests performed.	pH              various        4        0        4        Soil
Description of site.	VOCs            8240         4        3        7        Soil
	24

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-027	Laboratory Analyses:
Description: 25 Motor Pools (wash racks, grease racks, and steam racks)	<i>Type</i> <i>EPA Method</i> <i>Qty.</i> <i>QA/QC</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Medium</i>
Tasks:	TPH             8015         3        0        3        Soil
Inventory of motor pools.	all TCLP        various        3        0        3        Soil
Description of site.	pH              various        3        0        3        Soil
Update site map.	VOCs            8240         3        1        4        Soil
Research process schematic drainings for 3 separators.	
Sample drainage ditch.	13

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-028	Laboratory Analyses:
Description: Battery Shop	<i>Type</i> <i>EPA Method</i> <i>Qty.</i> <i>QA/QC</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Medium</i>
Tasks:	TPH             8015         4        0        4        Soil
Description of site.	all TCLP        various        4        1        5        Soil
Sample soil near visually impacted areas.	pH              various        4        0        4        Soil
	13

**Table 4.1 Field Work and Laboratory Analyses Summary**

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-029	Laboratory	Analyses:				
Description: Evans Army Heliport POL Storage Facility	<i>Type</i>	<i>EPA Method</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>QA/QC</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Medium</i>
	TPH	8015	8	0	8	Soil
Tasks:	all TCLP	various	8	1	9	Soil
	VOCs	8240	8	1	9	Soil
					<u>26</u>	

Sample soil inside and outside berm.  
 Sample soil at loading areas.  
 Investigate past spill history.

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-030	Laboratory	Analyses:				
Description: Recirculating Wash Impoundment 'Birdbath'	<i>Type</i>	<i>EPA Method</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>QA/QC</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Medium</i>
	VOCs	8240	2	0	2	Sludge
Tasks:	pH	various	2	0	2	Sludge
	TPH	8015	2	2	4	Sludge
Sample sludge.	all TCLP	various	2	1	3	Sludge
Description of site.					<u>11</u>	

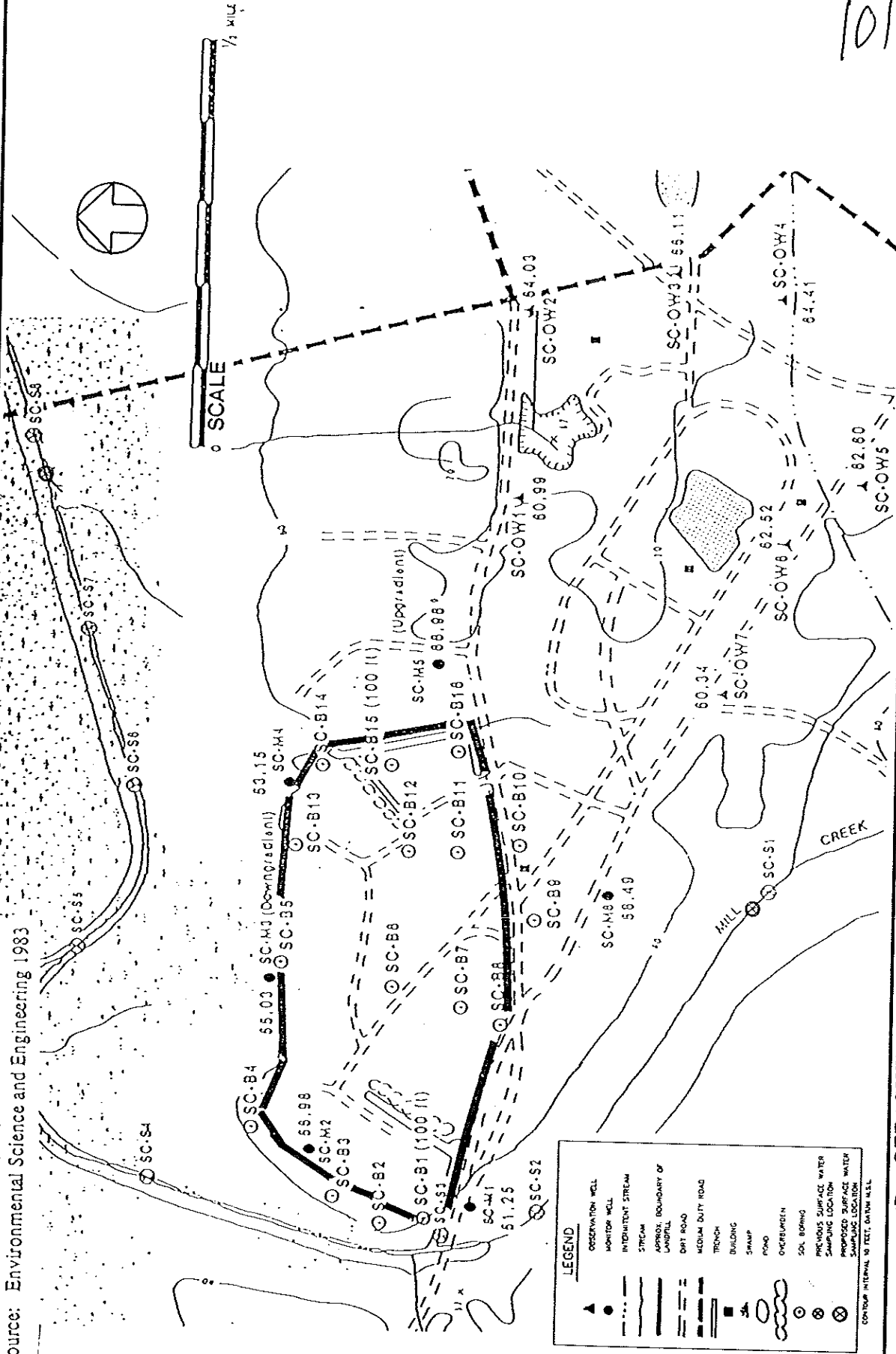
<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-031	Laboratory	Analyses:				
Description: DEH Asphalt Tanks	<i>Type</i>	<i>EPA Method</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>QA/QC</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Medium</i>
	VOCs	8240	6	1	7	Soil
Tasks:	TPH	8015	6	0	7	Soil
	pH	various	6	0	7	Soil
Sample soil.					<u>21</u>	
Site description.						

<b>SWMU NO.:</b> FST-032	Laboratory	Analyses:				
Description: Supply Diesel Tank	<i>Type</i>	<i>EPA Method</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>QA/QC</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Medium</i>
	VOCs	8240	6	0	6	Soil
Tasks:	TPH	8015	6	0	6	Soil
					<u>12</u>	

Sample soil.  
 Description of site.



Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1983



**LEGEND**

▲	OBSERVATION WELL
●	MONITOR WELL
—	PERMEABLE STREAM
---	IMPERMEABLE STREAM
---	APPROX. BOUNDARY OF LANDFILL
---	DIRT ROAD
---	MEDIUM DUTY ROAD
---	TRENCH
---	BUILDING
---	SWAMP
---	ONCREWREN
○	SOIL BORING
⊗	PREVIOUS SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATION
⊙	PROPOSED SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATION

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET, DATUM MSL

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 SOUTH CENTRAL SOIL BORING LOCATION MAP FST-001

101

and aquifer parameters. Subsequently, in 1983, Environmental Science and Engineering prepared the Installation Assessment. The purpose of this report was to determine the existence of toxic or hazardous materials and related contamination at Fort Stewart and Hunter AAF.

#### 4.1.3 Waste Characterization

The waste characterization of the South Central Landfill (FST-001) includes garbage, paper waste, construction debris, sludge from the waste-water treatment plant, dewatered sludge from the sewage treatment plant, waste air filters from the paint booth in the DOL Allied Trades Shop, autoclaved infectious wastes bagged in special containers and incinerator ash (Environmental Science and Engineering 1982). A Fort Stewart engineer (personal communication with Thomas Houston) indicated that no fuel source was used in the burning of solid wastes at the landfill. The incinerator ash present was generated from solid waste burned at the three medical incinerators on base (medical, pathological and veterinarian). Although there is no evidence of release of contamination, Environmental Science and Engineering (1982) noted that leachate production was apparent as were numerous seeps into the trenches.

#### 4.1.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

##### 4.1.4.1 Ground Water

Six monitoring wells were sampled quarterly at this site from January 1980 until 1985 for the constituents approved by the GA EPD (Tables 4.2 and 4.3). The results from that previous analyses dated June 1980 are provided in Appendices 4.6 through 4.13. In 1985, the GA EPD reduced the monitoring requirements to annual analyses for chloride and specific conductance. Analytical results dated September 12, 1988, are provided in Appendix 4.6. The most recent analytical results from July and September 1989 and September 1990 are also provided in Appendix 4.6.

A potentiometric map was published at the site in 1982 by Environmental Science and Engineering (Figure 4.4). As indicated on this map, the general ground-water flow direction is from the southeast to northwest which agrees somewhat with the topographic map of the landfill (Figure 4.5). The 1982 Environmental Science and Engineering report also indicated that the vertical movement of ground water at the site appeared to be limited by partially cemented, silty,

Table 4.2 List of Analytical Parameters, South Central Landfill (FST-001)

Surface and Ground Water Analytical Parameters*	Additional Parameters for Upgradient Monitor Well No. SC-M5 and Downgradient Monitor Well No. SC-M3 at the South-Central Landfill
COD	Arsenic
BOD	Barium
TKN	Mercury
Chlorides	Selenium
Nitrate	Silver
TDS	Fluoride
TSS	Endrin
pH	Lindane
Specific Conductivity	Methoxychlor
Color	Toxaphene
Temperature	2,4-D
Radiation (gross alpha and beta)	2,4,5-TP
Fecal Coliform	Ra-226
Dissolved Oxygen	Ra-228
Iron	
Cadmium	
Lead	
Chromium	

\* TKN = total Kjeldahl nitrogen.  
 TDS = total dissolved solids.  
 Ra-228 = radium-228.  
 † Surface water samples only.

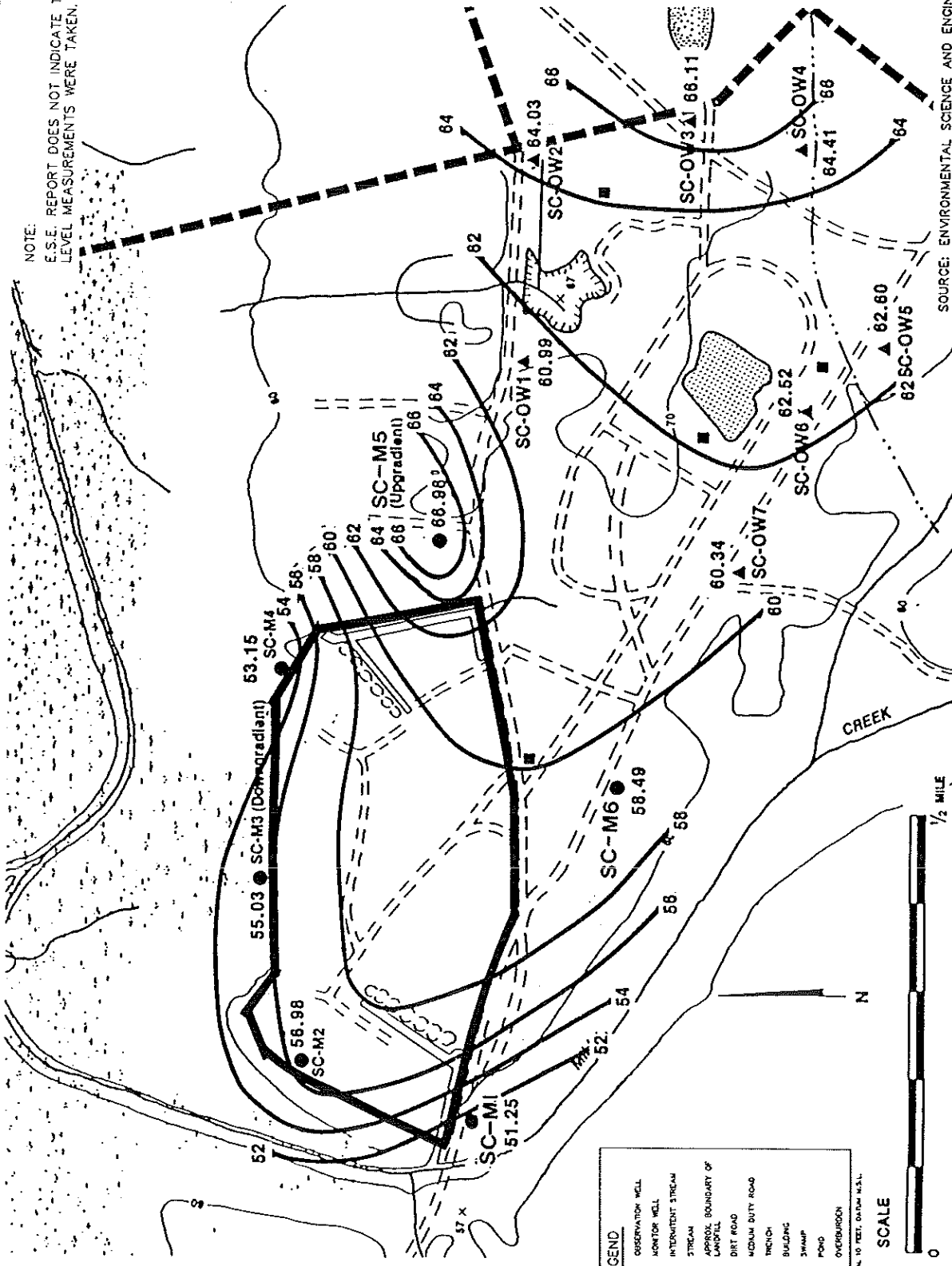
Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

Table 4.3 Analytical Parameters for Quarterly Ground Water Monitoring at the South-Central Landfill (FST-001)

Analytical Parameter
BOD
COD
Total Dissolved Solids
Total Suspended Solids
pH
Specific Conductivity

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1983

NOTE:  
E.S.E. REPORT DOES NOT INDICATE THE DATE WATER  
LEVEL MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN.



SOURCE: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (1983)

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SOUTH CENTRAL POTENTIOMETRIC MAP FST-001

FIGURE  
4.4

GEORGIA

FORT STEWART

KEY:

-67- CONTOUR LINES

• MONITOR WELL

— SANITARY LANDFILL BOUNDARY

- - - NON PUT RESCIBLE LANDFILL BOUNDARY

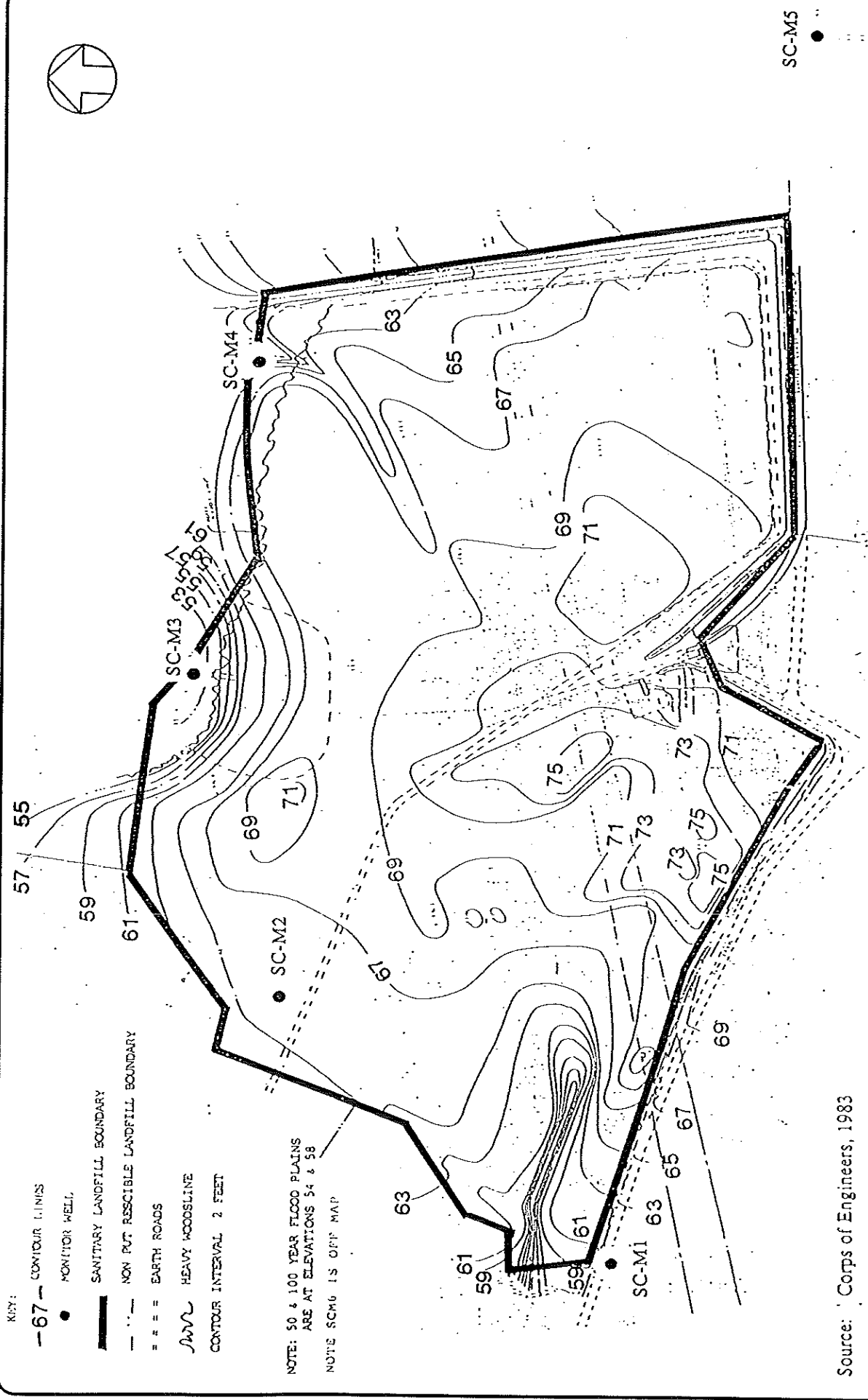
= = = EARTH ROADS

W W HEAVY WOODSLINE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 FEET

NOTE: 50 & 100 YEAR FLOOD PLAINS ARE AT ELEVATIONS 54 & 58

NOTE SCMG IS OFF MAP



Source: Corps of Engineers, 1983



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 SOUTH CENTRAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP FST-001  
 GEORGIA

FIGURE  
 4.5

fine sands present at an approximate depth of 30 feet. The permeability of this soil zone, as reported by Environmental Science and Engineering (1982), ranged from  $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-8}$  cm/sec. Potential migration pathways are inferred to follow the ground-water flow direction.

The past analytical results indicated that only one parameter exceeded drinking water standards as set by the National Interim Secondary Drinking Water Regulations. Iron had been reported as present in concentrations that range from 1.2 ppm to 10.9 ppm, which are above the federal level of 0.3 ppm. The 1982, Environmental Science and Engineering report indicated that the sources for the high iron concentrations are the natural soils and the presence of iron waste products in the landfill. The remaining information collected at the South Central Landfill has indicated that there have been no releases to the uppermost aquifer at the site. However, because of the close proximity of the water table to the base of the landfill, the potential for a release to ground water is high.

4.1.4.2 Soil

Soil samples were taken at 5-foot intervals during the 1982 Environmental Science and Engineering survey. The soil pH in the zone just below the waste cells was generally found to be 6.0. This creates conditions conducive to heavy metal precipitation (Griffin et al. 1977). In some areas where construction debris was deposited, pH values were found to be much higher. The localized high soil pH zones are attributed to the concentration of alkali-rich materials (i.e. concrete) within specific and discontinuous zones of the soil column. A thick layer of clay was placed on the site and compacted to form the base of the landfill and serve to limit migration of leachate downward. The potential for impact by leachate to soil beneath the landfill and adjacent to the landfill is high.

4.1.4.3 Surface Water

Eight surface-water sampling locations, SC-S1 through SC-S8 were sampled in the 1982 Environmental Science and Engineering report (see Figure 4.2). Iron concentrations in the surface water reached maximum values in the vicinity of Sampling Station SC-S3, located near the intersection of Mill Creek and a drainage canal from the landfill. Concentrations dropped off significantly between SC-S3 and SC-S4, but stabilized at a value of approximately 2.1 ppm in the interval between SC-S5 and SC-S8.

The chemical data from the site indicated that the surface water in the area was not being significantly degraded by operation of the South Central Landfill. Although iron concentrations in the surface water near the landfill were high (1.09 ppm to 17.3 ppm), concentrations for iron near background values were reported a short distance from the landfill. Therefore, the potential for releases to surface water are low.

4.1.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

4.1.5.1 General

Past investigations and ground-water monitoring of the landfill indicate no releases or impact to the environment. The landfill is currently regulated under a solid waste permit. The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation.

- 1) All information pertaining to construction of the existing wells is provided in Appendices 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5.
- 2) Potentiometric and topographic maps are provided as Figures 4.4 and 4.5, respectfully.
- 3) One round of water-level data will be collected from the existing wells and used to determine the ground-water flow direction in accordance with procedures in the QAPP (Attachment A, Section 4.3.1). The rate of ground-water flow will be determined by tests conducted during the Phase II Investigation, if necessary.
- 4) The most recent water sampling data is provided in Appendices 4.6 through 4.13.
- 5) The existing six wells will be sampled and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for pH, specific conductance, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), RCRA metals, pesticides, PCBs, RA-226 and RA-228.



- 6) Two surface water samples (one upgradient and one downgradient) will be collected from Mill Creek (Figure 4.3) and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for pH, specific conductance, VOCs, RCRA metals, pesticides, PCBs, RA-226 and RA-228.
- 7) An attempt will be made to determine the ignition sources from 1940 to 1970 and what hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents were present in the sludge and ash taken to the landfill. Information will be compiled from available sources and interviews with Fort Stewart personnel.
- 8) One representative north-south and one east-west cross section of the existing six monitoring wells in the south central landfill will be constructed using the information provided by Fort Stewart, and included within the final RFI report (Phase I).
- 9) Analytical results for metals, endrin, lindane, methoxychlor, toxaphene, 2, 4-D and 2,4,5-TP from samples collected at monitoring wells SCM-3 and SCM-5 are included in Appendix 6. The landfill permit does not require testing of the above constituents for other wells at the landfill; therefore analyses for the other wells are not available.
- 10) A surface water flow map will be included in the Phase I RFI report.

4.1.5.2 Field Sampling Plan

In accordance with the EPD's recommendations, the existing six wells will be sampled one time and the samples will be submitted for analyses of pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, specific conductance by EPA Method 9050, VOCs by EPA Method 8240, RCRA metals by EPA Methods (6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740), pesticides and PCBs by EPA Method (8080), and RA-226/RA-228 by EPA Method 900. One upgradient and one downgradient surface water sample will be collected and analyzed for the same constituents as the six monitoring wells. If further drainage ditches are identified, than an additional upgradient and downgradient surface water sample for each drainage ditch will be collected and analyzed. One sample set will be submitted for laboratory duplication/split analysis. One equipment blank and one trip blank will be submitted for

QA/QC analysis. Field measurements for specific conductivity and pH will be recorded at each well. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling procedures are found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Additional sampling, if needed, will be proposed for the Phase II Investigation.

#### 4.2 The Camp Oliver Landfill (FST-002)

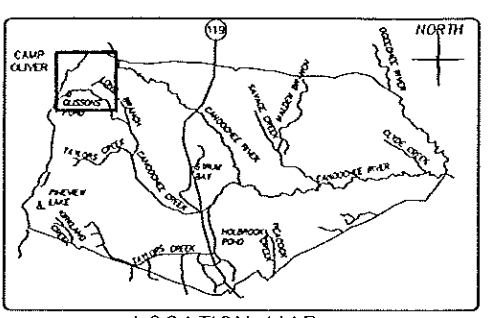
##### 4.2.1 Site Description and History

The Camp Oliver Landfill is located about 16 miles northwest of the cantonment area on State Highway 129, north of the Bivouac area (Figure 4.6). The landfill is located in an area of approximately 2 acres and is situated on the side of a small hill which slopes downward from south to north. There is approximately 25 feet of relief across the site. The landfill dimensions are 15 feet wide by 300 feet long by 5 to 6 feet deep. No surface evidence exists of a landfill or open dumping area except for some small dirt piles. Grass, small trees, and bushes now cover the area.

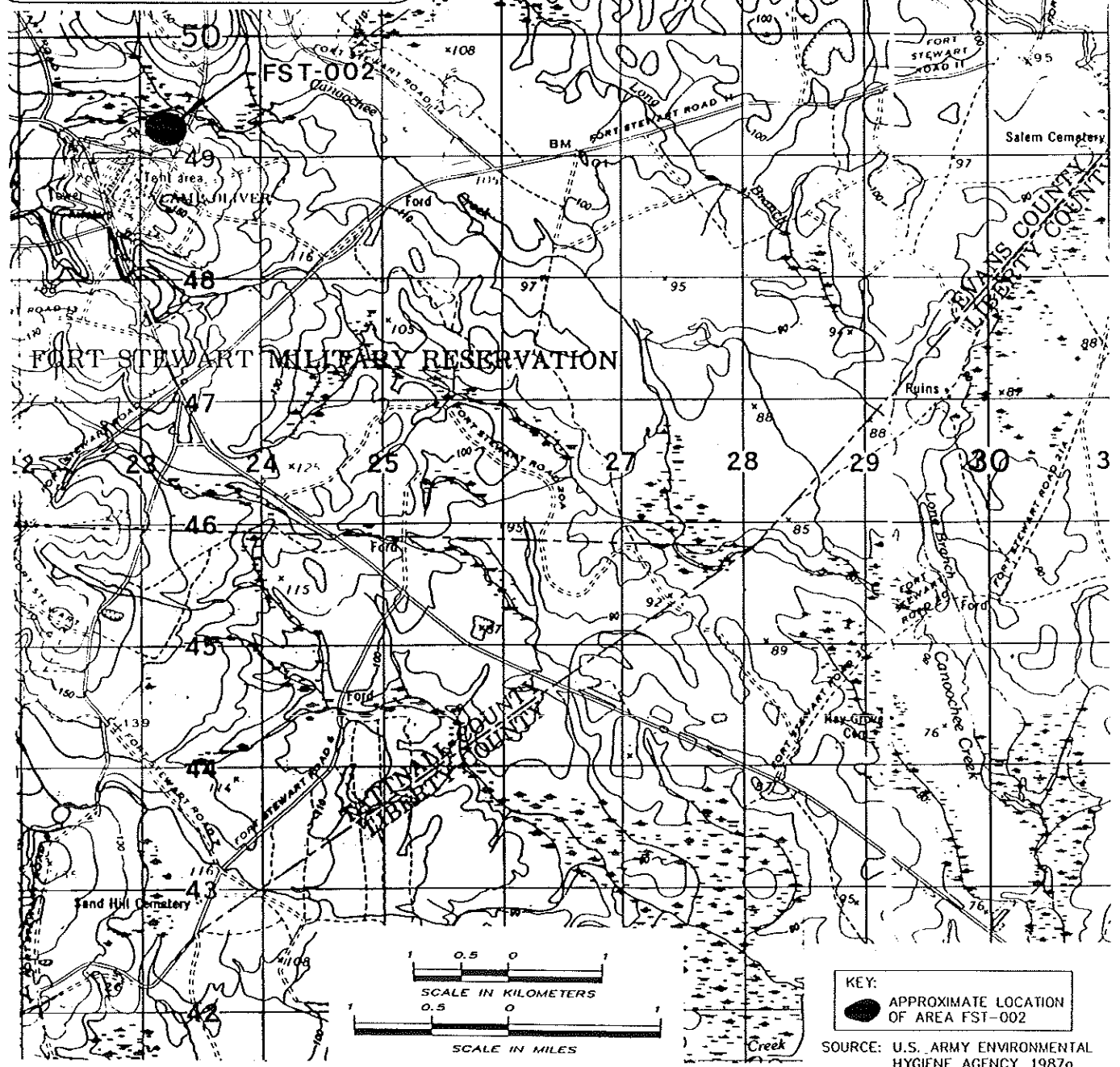
From the 1960s to 1979, the area was used for disposal of refuse from troop training activities and nearby residents by open pit burning. Although this landfill was officially closed in 1979, the trench method of solid waste disposal was still used, according to the Environmental Program Review (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988). General refuse from ground maintenance activities and construction debris was dumped in the landfill from 1979 to 1984, during the annual 3 to 4-month training activities.

##### 4.2.2 Previous Investigations

Two previous reports were published on this site: (1) 1982 RCRA Final Engineering Report by Environmental Science and Engineering, and (2) 1983 Installation Assessment of Headquarters by Environmental Science and Engineering. These reports resulted from one investigation conducted in 1982 and one investigation conducted January 17-21, 1983, respectively. The investigations are referenced in the 1988 Environmental Program Review No. 32-24-7038-89 by the USEAH, the 1987 Hazardous Waste Consultation No. 37-26-1382-88 Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units by the USEAH and the 1989 RCRA Facility Assessment Report by GA EPD.



LOCATION MAP



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 CAMP OLIVER - LANDFILL LOCATION MAP FST-002  
 FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
 4.6

Four ground-water monitoring wells were installed in June 1980 by the Corps of Engineers (Figure 4.7). Ground water and surface-water samples were taken in 1980 (by the COE) and in 1981 by Environmental Science and Engineering. The results are included in Appendices 4.6 through 4.13. The upgradient well (CO-M1) has been broken off at the surface and CO-M4 cannot be found.

During the 1982 Environmental Science and Engineering investigation, five soil borings were completed to gather geotechnical data. Subsequently, Environmental Science and Engineering prepared the Installation Assessment Report in 1983. The purpose of this report was to determine the existence of toxic or hazardous materials and related contamination of Fort Stewart and Hunter AAF.

#### 4.2.3 Waste Characterization

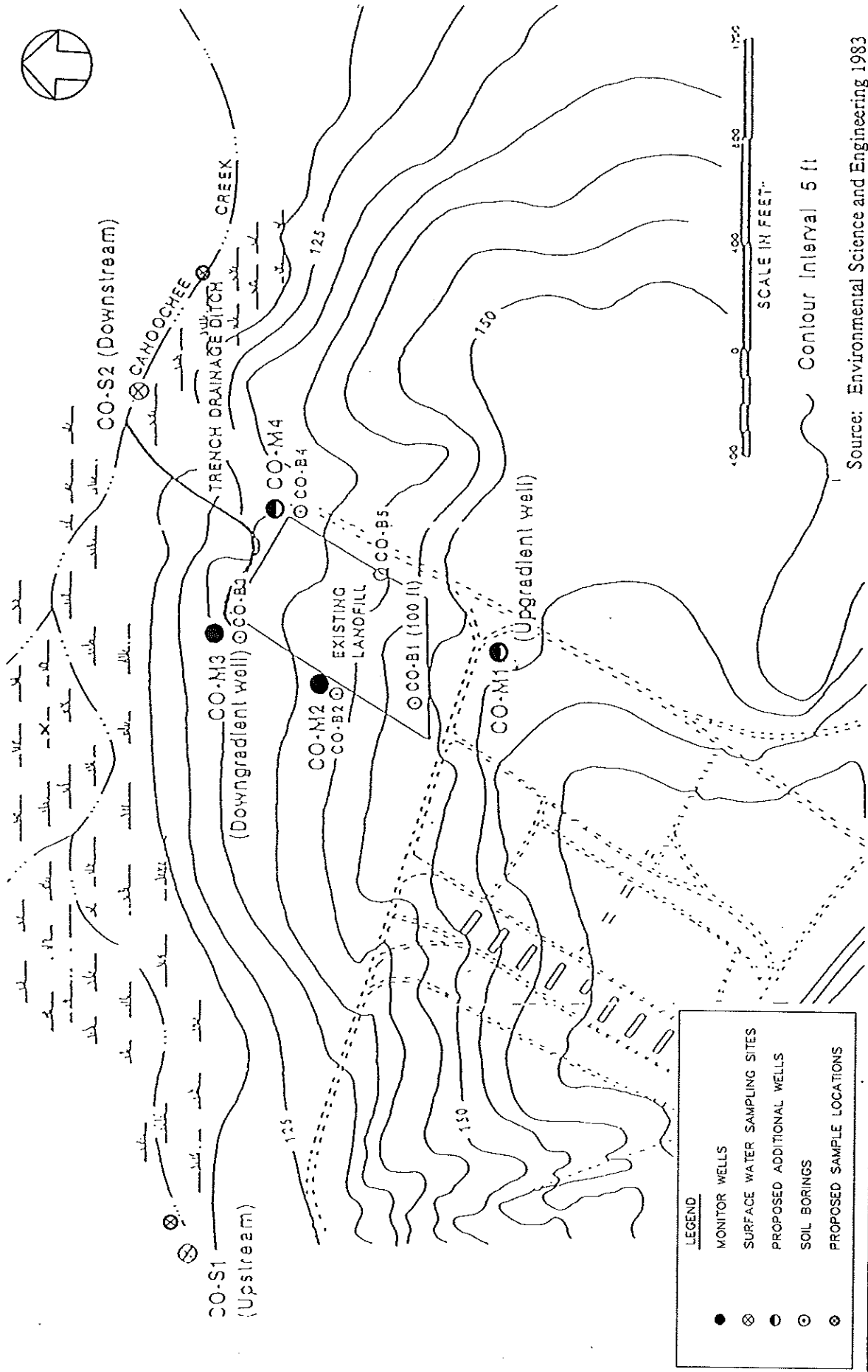
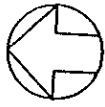
The waste characterization of the Camp Oliver Landfill include garbage and refuse, grass clippings, tree branches, root stumps, and chunks of asphalt and concrete. No evidence of disposal of toxic or hazardous wastes was found in the records searched by Environmental Science and Engineering (1982).

#### 4.2.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

##### 4.2.4.1 Ground Water

The two remaining monitoring wells were sampled in June 1980. The results of the 1980 analyses are provided in Appendices 4.6 through 4.13. The analytical results indicated that only one parameter exceeded drinking water standards as set by the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Iron had been reported as present in concentrations that range from 0.684 ppm to 8.750 ppm, above the federal level of 0.3 ppm. The 1982 Environmental Science and Engineering report indicated that the sources for the high iron concentrations are the natural soils and the presence of iron waste products in the landfill.

The topography of the area is shown in Figure 4.7. A potentiometric map was prepared for the site in 1982 by Environmental Science and Engineering (Figure 4.8). As indicated by this map, ground-water flow direction is from southwest to northeast. According to the 1982



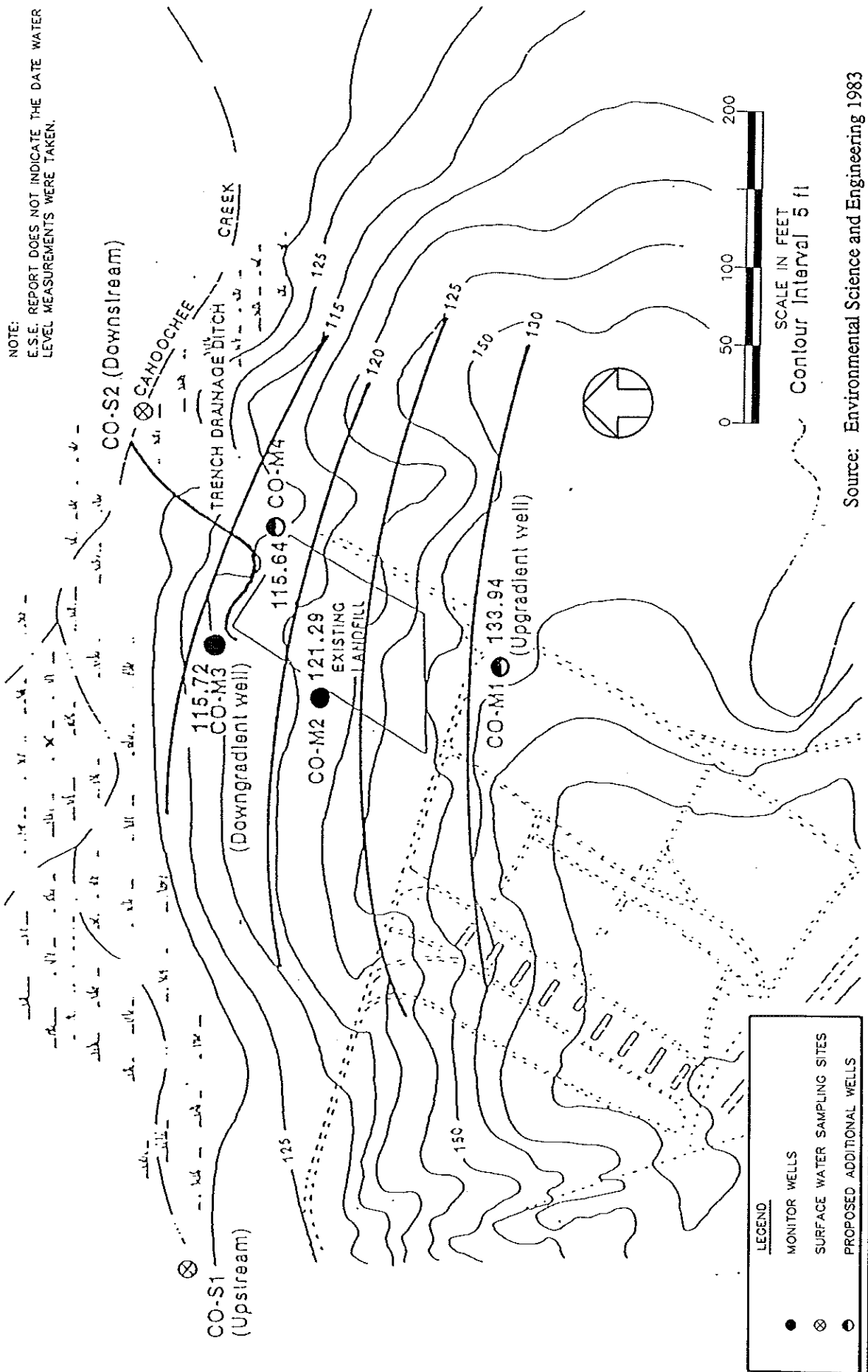
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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 CAMP OLIVER MONITORING WELL & SOIL BORING ELEVATIONS AND LOCATIONS MAP FST-002  
 FORT STEWART  
 GEORGIA

FIGURE 4.7

NOTE:  
E.S.E. REPORT DOES NOT INDICATE THE DATE WATER  
LEVEL MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN.



Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1983

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CAMP OLIVER POTENTIOMETRIC MAP FST-002

Environmental Science and Engineering report, it is very unlikely that the ground-water moves at anything other than a very low semi-saturated condition in the waste cells. Possible leachate formation would not move beyond the landfill boundary either horizontally or vertically (Environmental Science and Engineering 1982).

Information collected at the Camp Oliver Landfill has indicated that there have been no releases to the uppermost aquifer at the site. However, because of the close proximity of the water table to the base of the landfill, the potential for release to ground water is high.

#### 4.2.4.2 Soil

Four soil borings (CO-B2 through CO-B5) were drilled to a depth of 50 feet with one boring drilled to a depth of 100 feet, during 1982 Environmental Science and Engineering study. The subsurface soils encountered by Environmental Science and Engineering were predominantly poorly sorted sands, silt/sand mixtures, and clay/sand mixtures. Soil borings from CO-B2 and CO-B5 and monitoring well CO-M2 encountered a coarse sand and gravel unit which extended from a depth of 10 feet to the bottom of the borings at 50 feet (Environmental Science and Engineering 1982). This highly permeable unit appeared to be a linear feature primarily upgradient. As determined from existing data, the potential for impact to adjacent surface soils is low. However, the potential for impact by leachate to soil directly beneath the landfill is high.

#### 4.2.4.3 Surface Water

Surface-water samples were collected at two sampling locations, CO-S1 (upstream) and CO-S2 (downstream) as indicated in the 1982 Environmental Science and Engineering report (see Figure 4.7). The results of analysis indicated that fecal coliform was detected at the two surface-water sampling sites. This was attributed to public fishing use and Army personnel use (Environmental Science and Engineering 1982). Iron concentrations in the surface water near the landfill were reported as high (1.35 to 2.83 ppm), however, concentrations near background values for iron were reported a short distance downstream from the landfill.

The 1982 Environmental Science and Engineering report indicated that possible leachate is contained and/or attenuated on the site. Chemical data from the site indicated that the surface water

in the area was not being significantly degraded by the previous operation of the Camp Oliver Landfill. Therefore, the potential for releases to surface water is low.

#### 4.2.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.2.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation of the Camp Oliver Landfill (FST-002):

- 1) Four groundwater monitoring wells were constructed in 1980. The upgradient well has been broken off at the surface and CO-M4 could not be found. The other two monitoring wells appear to be in good condition. The wells were constructed with 4 inch PVC well casing and the concrete pads are intact.
- 2) Existing topographic and potentiometric maps are submitted for review (see Figures 4.7 and 4.8).
- 3) All existing well construction information is submitted for review (Appendix 4.7).
- 4) The surface and ground-water analyses already performed are submitted (Appendices 4.6 through 4.13).
- 5) The existing upgradient well will be abandoned per GA EPD recommendations.
- 6) Two new wells will be installed to replace two of the 1980 wells. They will be constructed near the former wells.
- 7) The existing and new wells will be sampled and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for pH, specific conductance, VOCs, RCRA metals, pesticides, and PCBs.



- 8) One upgradient and one downgradient surface water sample will be collected from Canoochee Creek and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for pH, specific conductance, VOC, RCRA metals, pesticides, and PCBs.
- 9) Well protection will be installed at all four wells to include locking well covers and protective posts at the corners of the well pads, approximately 2 feet in height.
- 10) One round of water-level data will be collected and used to determine ground-water flow direction. The rate of movement will be determined in Phase II, if necessary.
- 11) One representative north-south and one east-west cross section of the four monitoring wells in the Camp Oliver Landfill will be constructed using the information provided by Fort Stewart, and included within the Phase I RFI report (Phase I).
- 12) A surface water flow map will be included in the Phase I RFI report.

#### 4.2.5.2 Soil Boring and Monitor-Well Installation Plan

Geraghty and Miller will install two ground-water monitoring wells (to replace CO-M1 and CO-M4). The monitoring wells will be installed by drilling with a rig (hollow-stem auger method). Proposed well placement is shown in Figure 4.7. The monitoring wells will be installed with a 10 foot screen to a depth of 5-8 feet into the saturated zone of the surficial sand aquifer in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Well protection around each well will be installed to include concrete pads, protective casing, locking well covers, and protective posts at the corners of the well pads. The existing upgradient well will be abandoned in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach, Section 6.0.

#### 4.2.5.3 Field Sampling Plan

In accordance with the GA EPD's recommendations, the four wells will be sampled one time and samples will be submitted for analyses of VOCs by EPA Method 8240, pesticides and PCBs by EPA Method 8080, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, and specific conductance by EPA Method 9050. One

upgradient and one downgradient surface water sample will be collected and analyzed for the same constituents as the 4 monitoring wells. If further drainage ditches are identified, than an additional upgradient and downgradient surface water sample for each drainage ditch will be collected and analyzed. Field measurements for specific conductivity and pH will be recorded at each well. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Additional sampling, if needed, will be proposed for the Phase II investigation.

4.3 The Tac-X Landfill (FST-003)

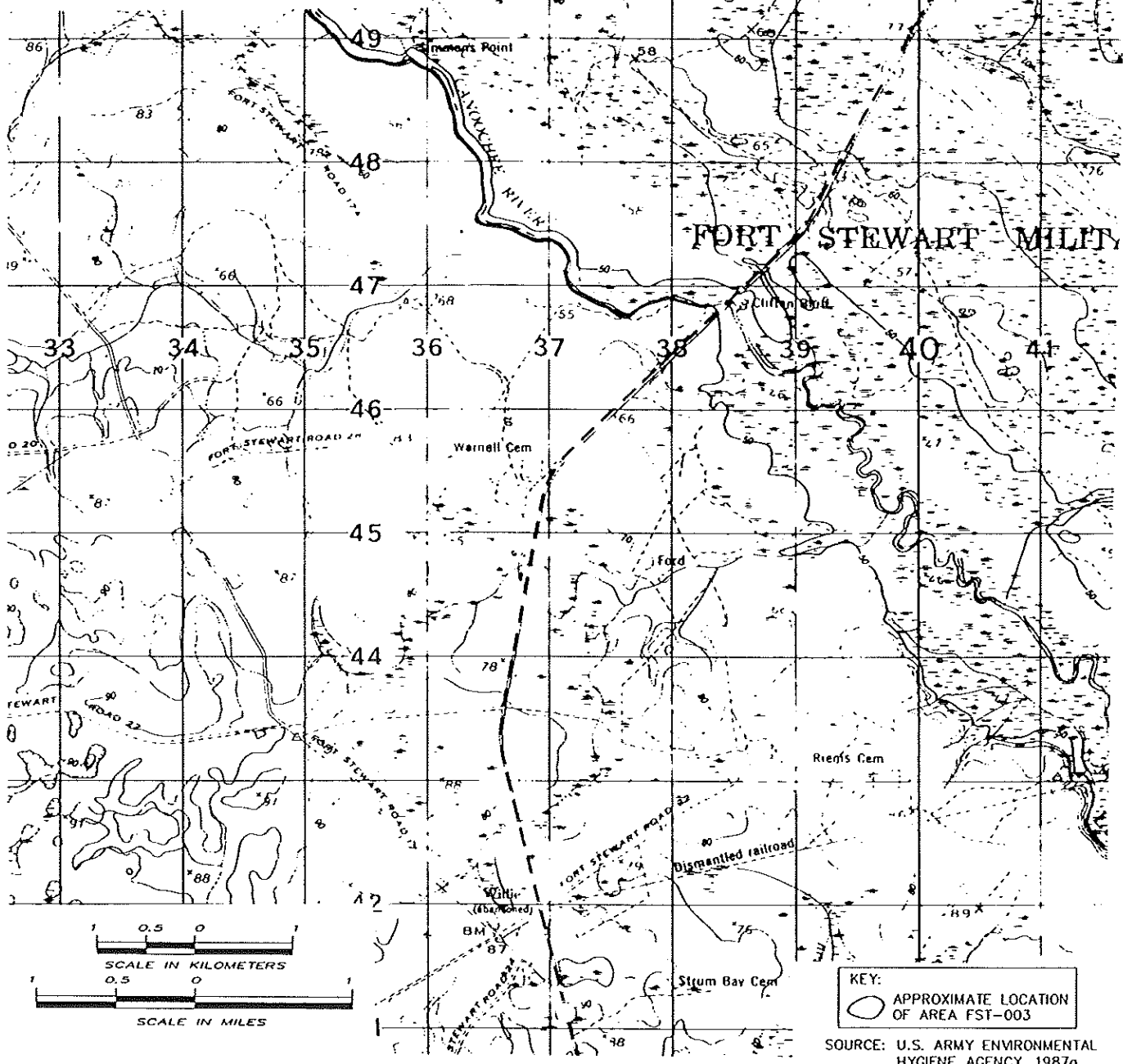
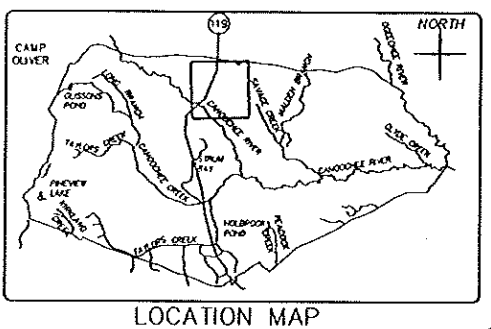
4.3.1 Site Description and History

The Tac-X Landfill (FST-003) is located about 1 1/4 miles south of the installation's northern boundary and 3 1/2 miles south-southwest of the city of Pembroke (Figure 4.9). The 5-acre site lies one mile southeast of Tac-X (Noncommissioned Office Academy) helicopter training area off of Fort Stewart Highway 42. Dimensions of the old trench are 20 feet wide by 400 feet long by 5 to 6 feet deep (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988). According to the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency report, general physical conditions at the site showed a trench-like depression where the dump once existed, some aged refuse protruding from the soil at the bottom of the depression, grass, water and mud on the bottom of the depression, while grass, trees, and bushes covered the entire area. The site is essentially flat (less than 7 feet relief) and slopes from north to south.

From the 1960s to 1979, the area used open pit burning and trench fill for disposal of garbage from troop training activities, and from nearby residents. In 1979, the landfill was officially closed. The trench fill method was still used from 1979 to 1982 for disposal of general refuse from ground maintenance activities.

4.3.2 Previous Investigations

Two previous reports were published regarding this site: (1) 1982 RCRA Final Engineering Report by Environmental Science and Engineering, and (2) 1983 Installation Assessment of Headquarters by Environmental Science and Engineering. One of these reports was a result of an investigation conducted in 1982 and one was a result of an investigation conducted



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 TAC-X - LANDFILL LOCATION MAP FST-003  
 FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
 4.9

January 17-21, 1983, respectively. The investigations are referenced in the 1988 Environmental Program Review No. 32-24-7038-89 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEH), the 1987 Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, and the 1989 RCRA Facility Assessment Report (RFA) by the EPD.

Two ground-water monitoring wells (TX-M1 and TX-M3) and two observation wells (Figure 4.10) were installed in June 1980 by the COE (Appendices 4.1 through 4.5). Ground water and surface-water samples were collected in June of 1980. During 1982, Environmental Science and Engineering drilled four soil borings (TX-B1 through TX-B4) to a depth of 50 feet, with one boring (TX-B5) drilled to a depth of 100 feet (see Figure 4.10). The purpose of these borings was to gather geotechnical information including soil descriptions and aquifer parameters. Subsequently in 1983, Environmental Science and Engineering prepared the Installation Assessment Report. The purpose of this report was to determine the existence of toxic or hazardous materials and related contamination at Fort Stewart and Hunter AAF.

#### 4.3.3 Waste Characterization

The waste characterization of the Tac-X Landfill from the 1960s to 1979, includes residential waste, food cans, brush, plastic, and cardboard boxes. From 1979 to 1982, the wastes included grass clippings, tree branches, root stumps, and chunks of asphalt and concrete.

#### 4.3.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

##### 4.3.4.1 Ground Water

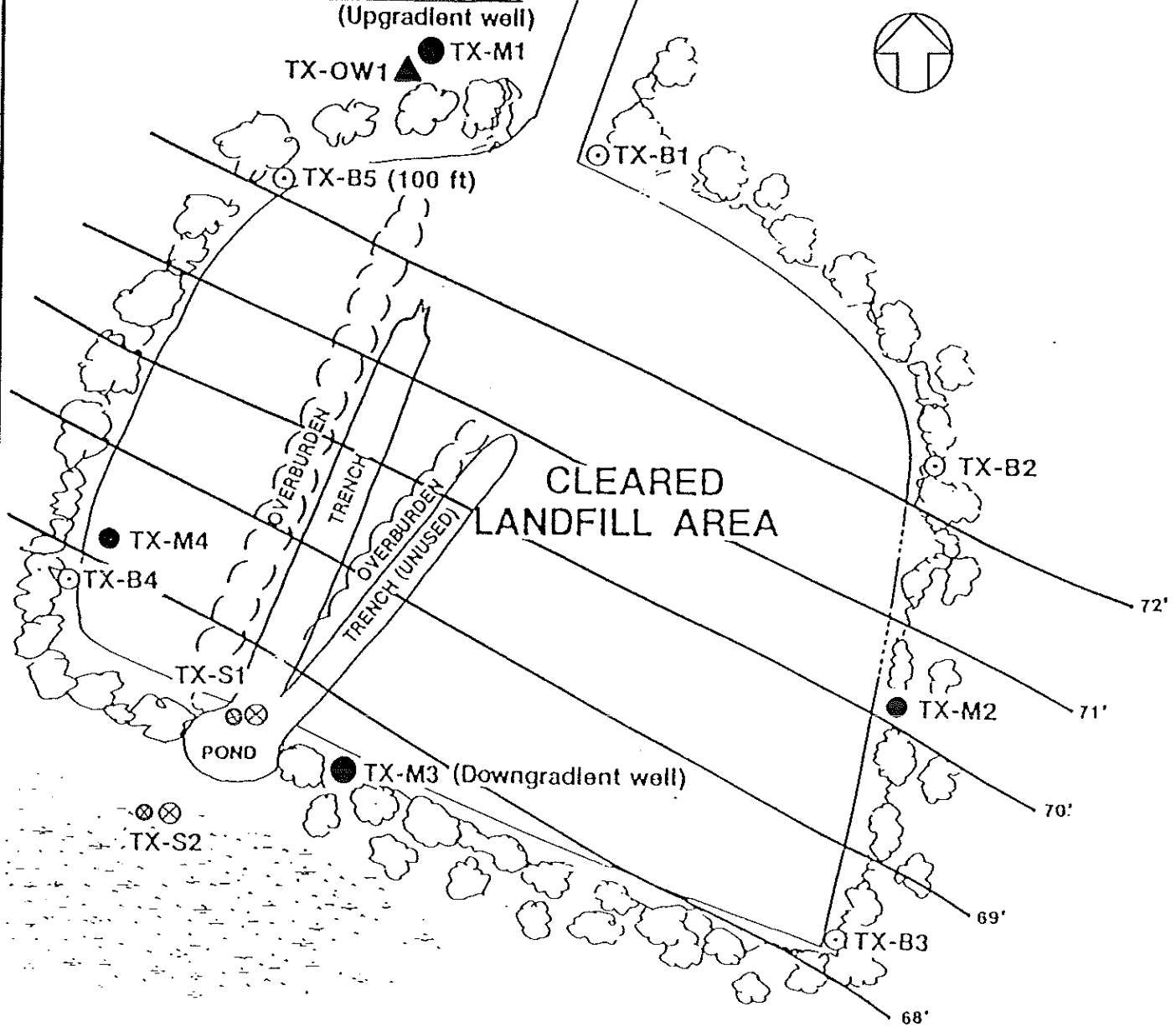
Two monitoring wells were sampled at the landfill in June 1980 by the COE. The results from that analyses are provided in Appendices 4.6 through 4.13. The analytical results indicated that only one parameter exceeded drinking water standards set by the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Iron had been reported as present in concentrations that range from 0.613 ppm to 10.2 ppm which are above the federal level of 0.3 ppm. The 1982 Environmental Science and Engineering report indicated that the sources for the high iron concentrations are the natural soils and the presence of iron waste products in the landfill.

41


**LEGEND**

- ▲ OBSERVATION WELL
- GROUNDWATER SAMPLING POINTS
- ⊗ SURFACE WATER SAMPLING POINTS
- ⊗ PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION
- ⊙ SOIL BORING

LAND CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 FOOT  
DATUM MSL



Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1983

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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
TAC-X - TOPOGRAPHY, MONITOR WELL, & SOIL BORING MAP FST-003  
FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.10

The topography of the site is shown in Figure 4.10. A potentiometric map was prepared for the site in 1982 by Environmental Science and Engineering (Figure 4.11). Ground water flows from the north-northeast to south-southwest, as indicated on this map.

Information collected at the Tac-X Landfill has indicated that there has been no releases to the uppermost aquifer at the site. However, because of the close proximity of the water table to the base of the landfill, the potential for a release to ground water is high.

#### 4.3.4.2 Soil

Four soil borings (TX-B1 through TX-B4) were drilled to a depth of 50 feet, with one boring (TX-B5) drilled to 100 feet during the 1982 Environmental Science and Engineering investigation (see Figure 4.10). According to the 1982 survey, the following was noted: (1) Subsurface sediments encountered were predominantly fine grained to coarse grained sands and sand-silt mixture. A gravel pocket was encountered at 20 feet in Well TX-M2. (2) Although the gravel is capable of transmitting ground water at a high rate, the low permeability sand-silt soils surrounding it severely restrict the movement of ground water. (3) The permeability of the soils below the solid waste cell is very low, ranging from  $10^{-7}$  to  $10^{-8}$  cm/sec. (4) Soil pH was generally above 5.0, which creates conditions conducive to heavy metal precipitation. Information provided indicated that leachate was observed trickling from the landfill. During a recent site visit by COE personnel, no leachate was observed. Based on the past investigations, the potential for impact by leachate to soil beneath the landfill is considered high, although the potential for impact to soils adjacent to the landfill is low.

#### 4.3.4.3 Surface Water

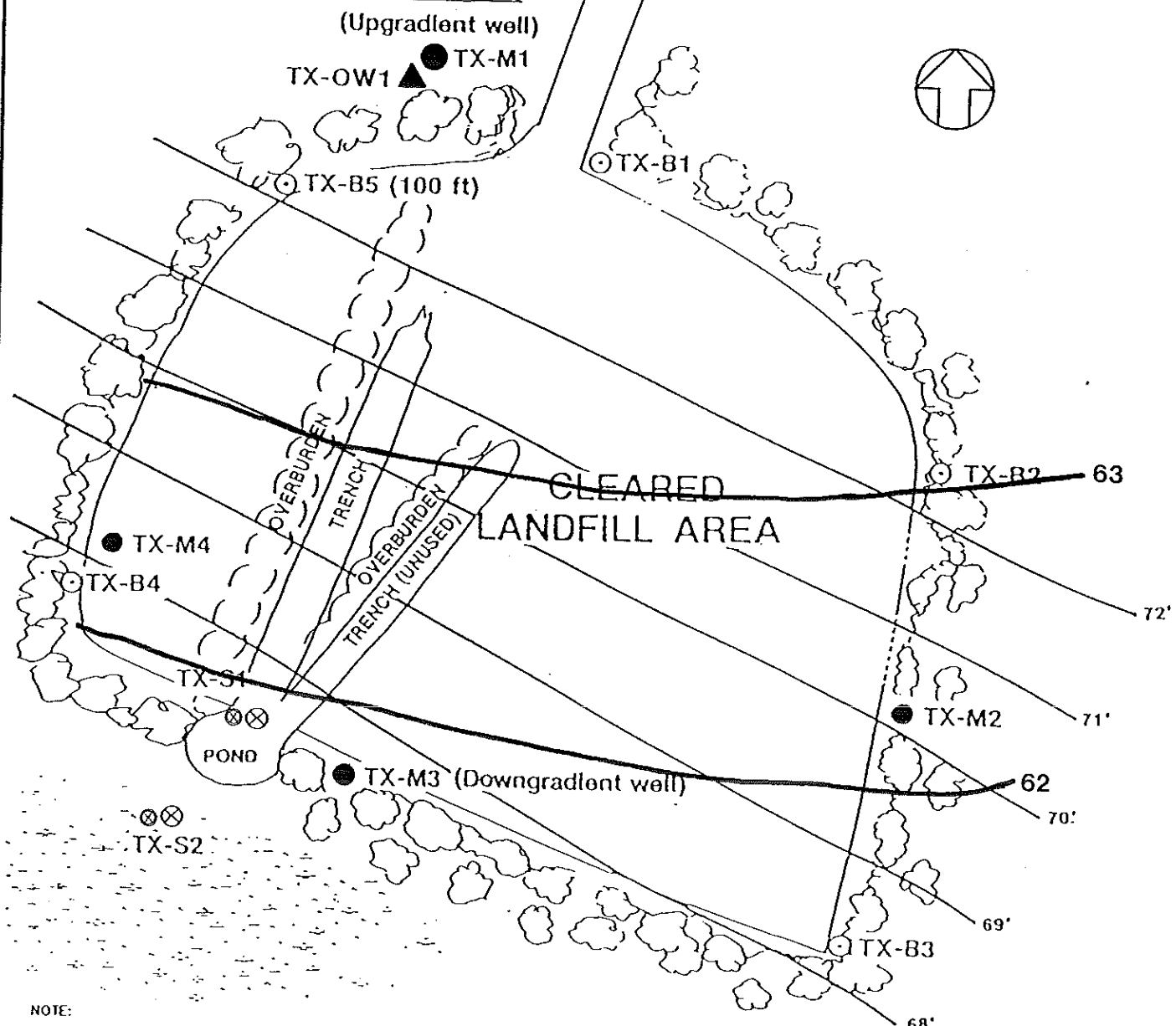
Two surface-water sampling locations (TX-S1 and TX-S2) were sampled in the 1982 Environmental Science and Engineering investigation (see Figure 4.10). The results from the analyses of the 1982 survey are provided in Appendices 4.6 through 4.13. Chemical data from the site indicated that the surface water in the area is not being significantly degraded by the past operation of the Tac-X Landfill. Although iron concentrations in the surface water near the landfill were reported high (0.613 to 10.2 ppm), concentrations near background values for iron were reported a short distance from the landfill. Therefore, the potential for releases to surface water is low.

145

**LEGEND**


- ▲ OBSERVATION WELL
- GROUNDWATER SAMPLING POINTS
- ⊗ SURFACE WATER SAMPLING POINTS
- ⊙ PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION
- SOIL BORING

LAND CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 FOOT  
DATUM MSL



NOTE:  
E.S.E. REPORT DOES NOT INDICATE THE DATE WATER  
LEVEL MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN.

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1983

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**FORT STEWART** RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
TAC-X - POTENTIOMETRIC MAP FST-003  
GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.11

#### 4.3.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.3.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation at the TAC-X Landfill (FST-003):

- 1) Four wells were constructed here in 1980 (TX-M1, TX-M2, TX-M3, and TX-M4). These appear to be in good condition.
- 2) Existing topographic and potentiometric maps are submitted as Figures 4.10 and 4.11.
- 3) Surface and ground-water analyses already performed are submitted in Appendices 4.6 through 4.13.
- 4) The existing well construction information will be submitted in the Phase I RFI report.
- 5) Submit analysis of leachate, if found. If this is not possible, a suitable substitute sample of leachate (if possible) or of soil or surface water will be analyzed for pH, specific conductance, VOCs, RCRA metals, pesticides, and PCBs.
- 6) The general ground-water flow direction at the site will be determined. The rate of flow will be determined in Phase II, if necessary.
- 7) The existing wells will be sampled per GA EPD recommendations for pH, specific conductance, VOCs, RCRA metals, pesticides and PCBs.
- 8) Well protection for the existing wells will be installed to include protective casing, locking well covers, and protective posts at the concrete well pads.
- 9) One representative north-south and one east-west cross section of the 4 existing wells in the Tac-X Landfill will be submitted in the Phase I RFI report.



- 10) A brief description of the present site conditions will be provided.
- 11) Soil permeability tests are included in Appendix 4.12. The soil permeability will be investigated further, if necessary.
- 12) One upgradient and one downgradient surface water sample will be collected from Otter Hole Branch Pond and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for pH, specific conductivity, VOC, RCRA metals, pesticides, and PCBs.
- 13) A surface water flow map will be included in the Phase I RFI report.

#### 4.3.5.2 Field Sampling Plan

In accordance with the GA EPD's recommendations, leachate from the landfill will be sampled one time and analyzed for pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, specific conductance by EPA Method 9050, VOCs by EPA Method 8240, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, and pesticides and PCBs by EPA Method 8080. A duplication/split analyses will be run on the samples collected. Field measurements for specific conductivity and pH will be recorded for each sample.

The existing four wells will be sampled and analyzed for pH by EPA Method 9040/9045, specific conductance by EPA Method 9050, VOCs by EPA Method 8240, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, and pesticides and PCBs by EPA Method 8080. One trip blank will be submitted for QA/QC analysis. One upgradient and one downgradient surface water sample will be collected and analyzed for the same constituents as the four monitoring wells. If further drainage ditches are identified, than an additional upgradient and downgradient surface water sample for each drainage ditch will be collected and analyzed. Field measurements for specific conductivity and pH will be recorded for each sample. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Additional wells, if needed, will be proposed in the Phase II Investigation.

#### 4.4 The Burn Pits (FST-004A to FST-004G)

##### 4.4.1 Site Description and History

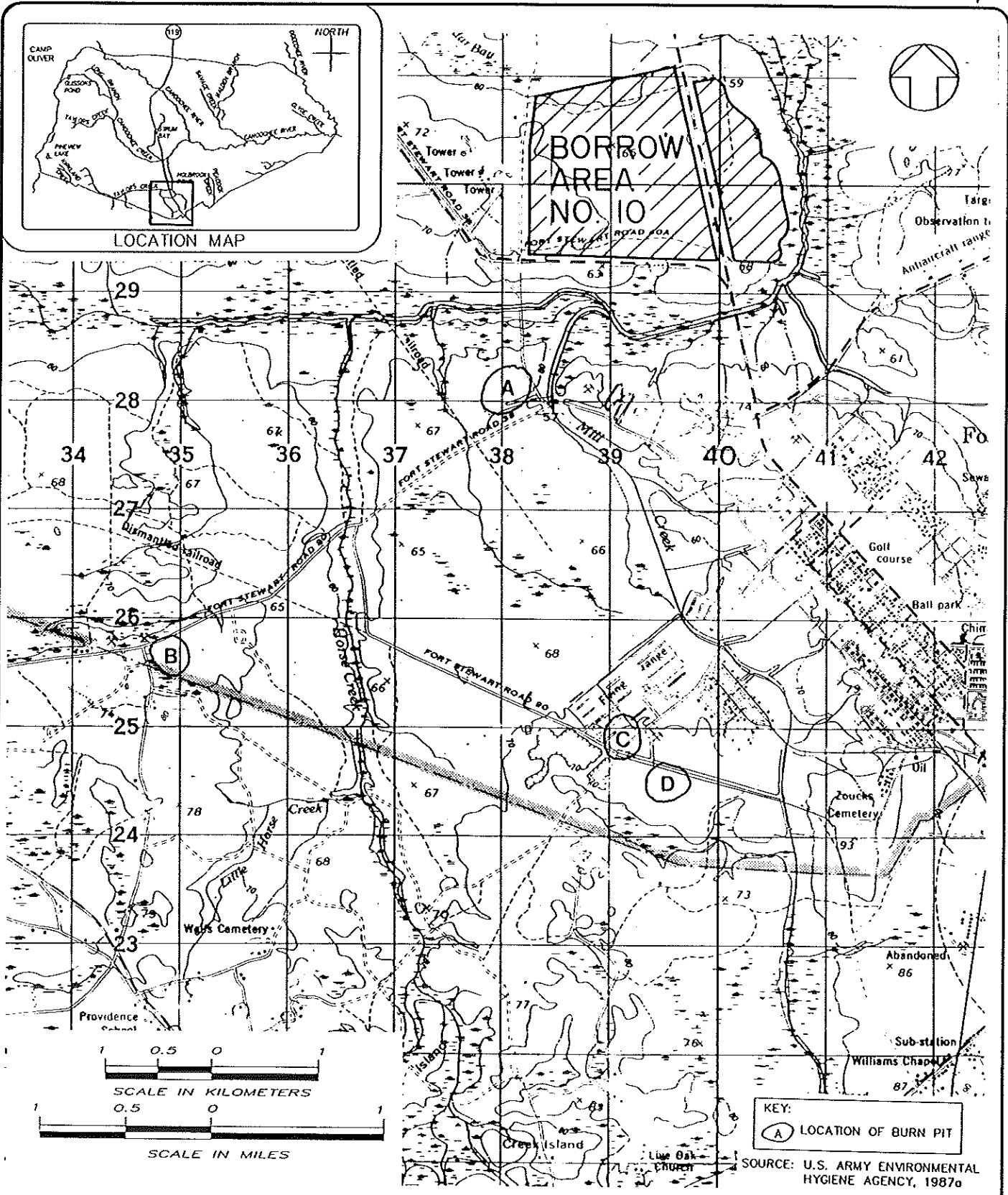
Seven separate burn pits are located around the cantonment area as shown in Figures 4.12 (Burn Pits A, B, C, and D) and 4.13 (Burn Pits E, F, and G). Six were used (Burn Pits A, B, C, D, E, and F) and are subject to the RFI. Burn Pit G was cleared but was never used. The six burn pits used, presumably have been in existence since the beginning of Fort Stewart operations and have been used at various times to burn combustible solid waste (i.e. construction debris, tree limbs, etc.). The sites differ in location and size. A topographic map is provided on the six sites that were used.

Burn Pit A (10± acres) is located approximately 1200 feet southwest of Fort Stewart, Route 38 from the junction of Fort Stewart 40 and Fort Stewart 38 (Figure 4.14). Burn Pit B (3± acres) is located approximately 200 feet northeast on Fort Stewart 90 from the junction of Fort Stewart 90 and the cutoff to State Route 196 (Figure 4.15). Burn Pit C (7± acres) is located approximately 300 feet west on Fort Stewart 90 from the junction of 15th Street and Fort Stewart 90 (Figure 4.16). Burn Pit D (10± acres) is located approximately 500 feet west on Fort Stewart 90 from the junction of Fort Stewart 90 and 6th Street (Figure 4.17). Burn Pit E (1± acre) is located approximately 800 feet east of Fort Stewart 144 from the junction of Fort Stewart 144 and Fort Stewart 50 (Figure 4.18). Burn Pit F (3± acres) is located approximately 3400 feet south on Fort Stewart 51 from the junction of Fort Stewart 51 and State Route 144 (Figure 4.19). Burn Pit G (never utilized) is located near the junction of Fort Stewart 51 and US 82.

Currently, five of the burn pits are inactive and have not been used for some time (Burn Pits B, C, D, E and, F). The actual time of operation is undetermined. Burn Pit A was observed being used during the initial site visit (November 1, 1990).

##### 4.4.2 Previous Investigations

No previous investigations have been conducted at Fort Stewart that characterize the nature of the burn pits or any releases to the environment that may have occurred. However, two previous reports describing the SWMUs at Fort Stewart (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene



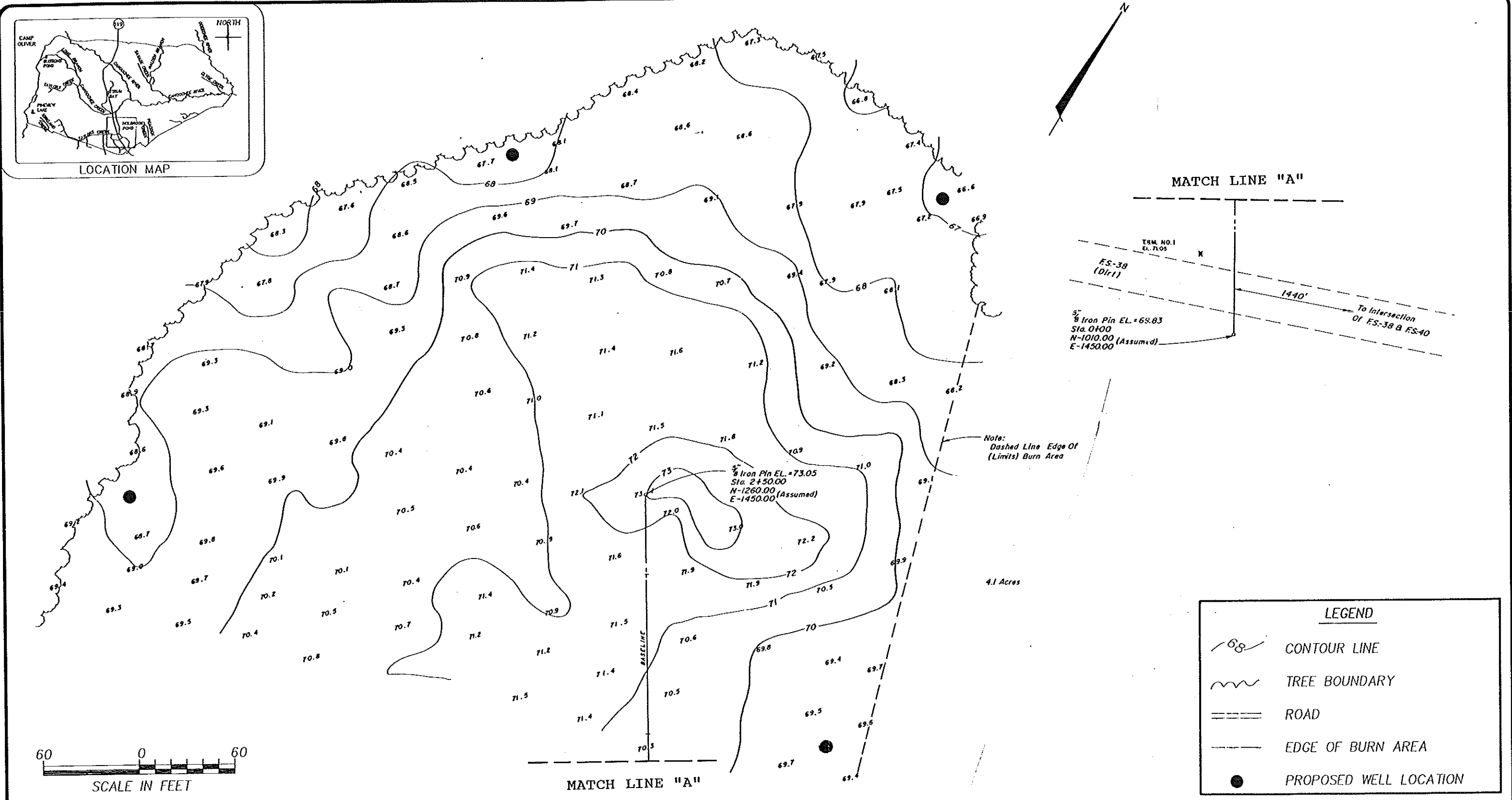
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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 BURN PITS A-D LOCATION MAP FST-004 A-D  
 FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
 4.12





SOURCE: CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1990


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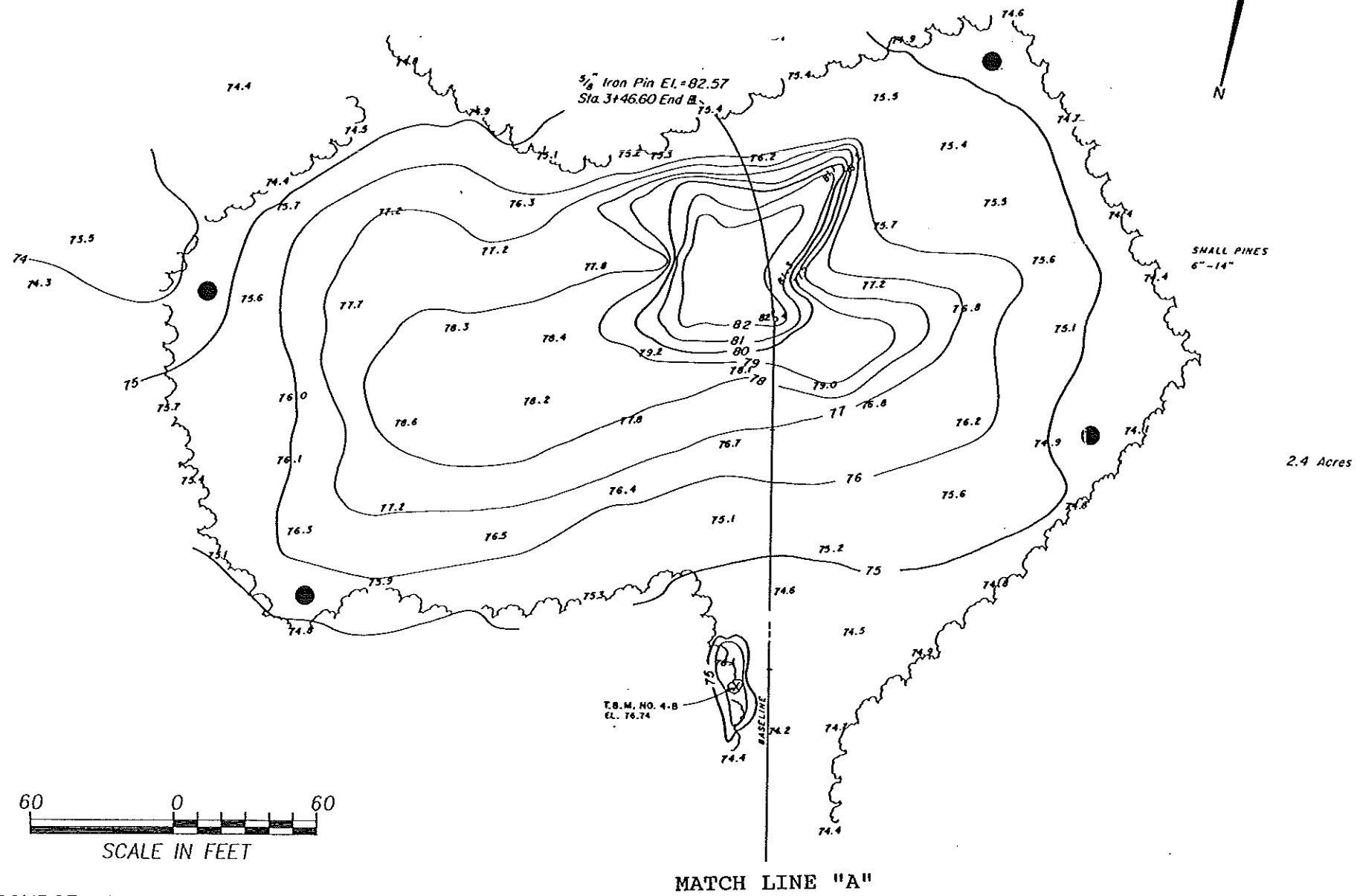
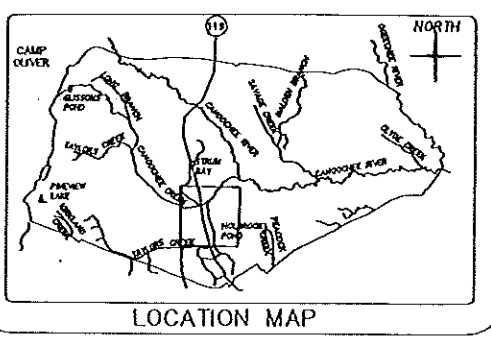
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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 BURN PIT A TOPOGRAPHIC MAP FST-004 A

FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.14



MATCH LINE "A"

5/8" Iron Pin EL = 75.37  
Sta. 0+00 B

Dirt Berm

FS-90 Dirt Road

To intersection FS-90 and  
Gum Branch Road off post



LEGEND	
	CONTOUR LINE
	TREE BOUNDARY
	PROPOSED WELL LOCATION

SOURCE: CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1990

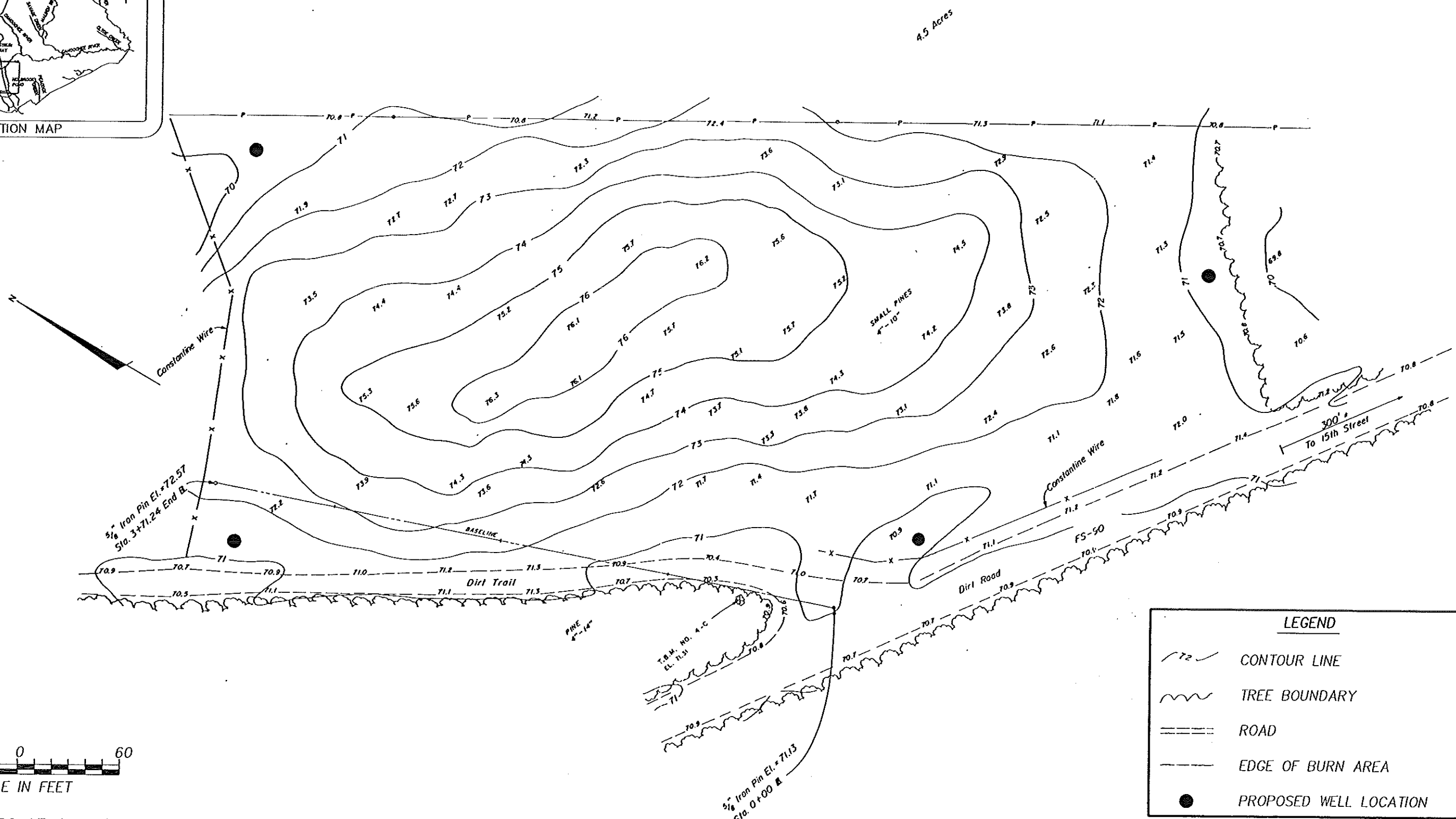
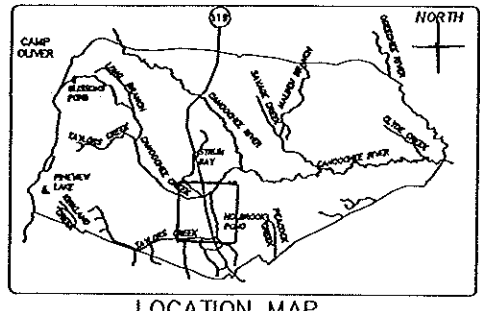
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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
BURN PIT B TOPOGRAPHIC MAP FST-004 B

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GEORGIA  
FIGURE  
4.15



SOURCE: CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1990

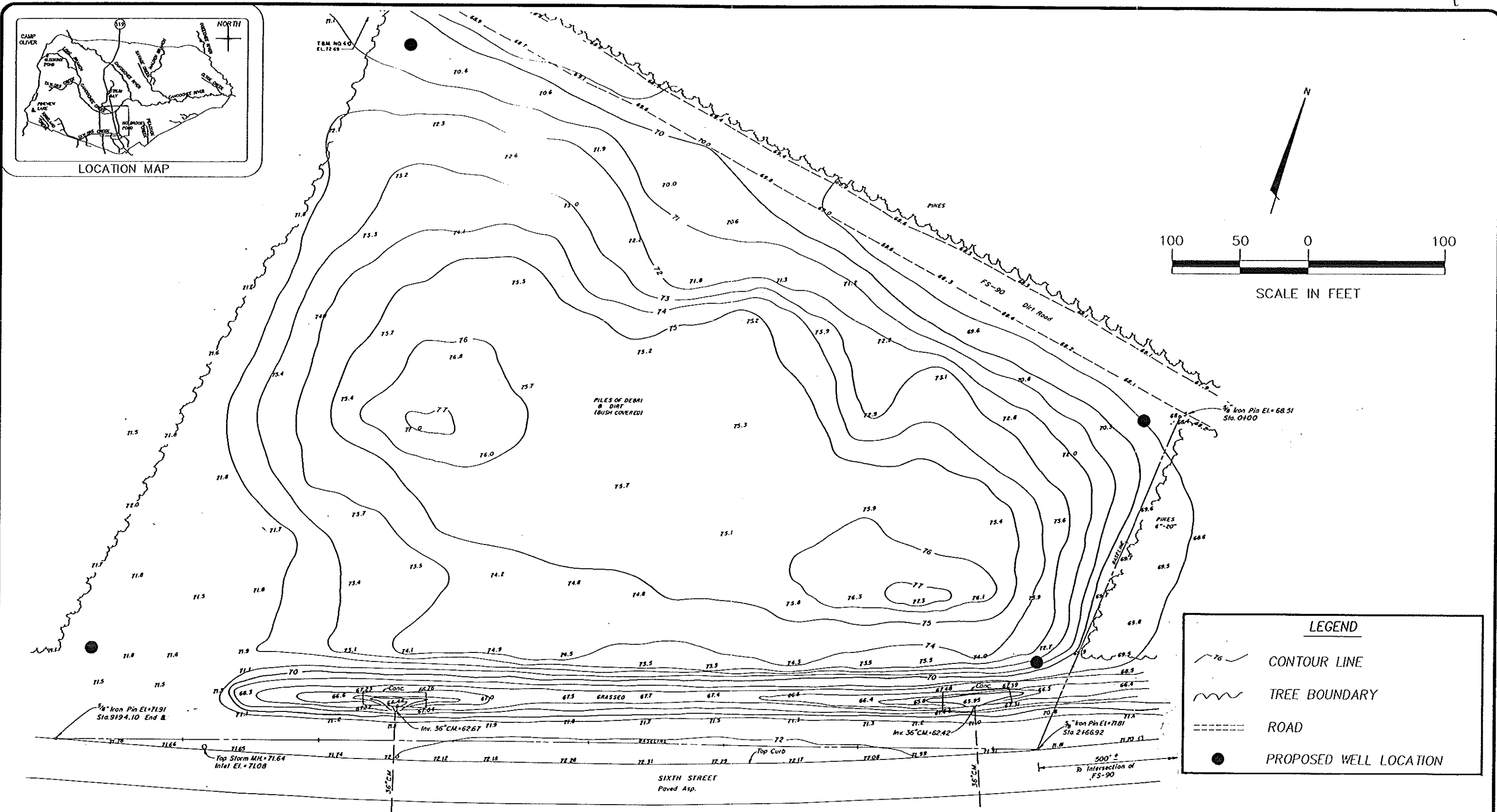
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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
BURN PIT C TOPOGRAPHIC MAP FST-004 C

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FIGURE  
4.16



SOURCE: CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1990

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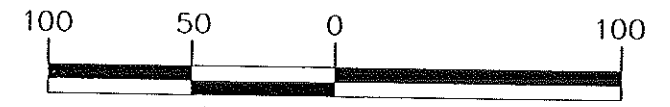
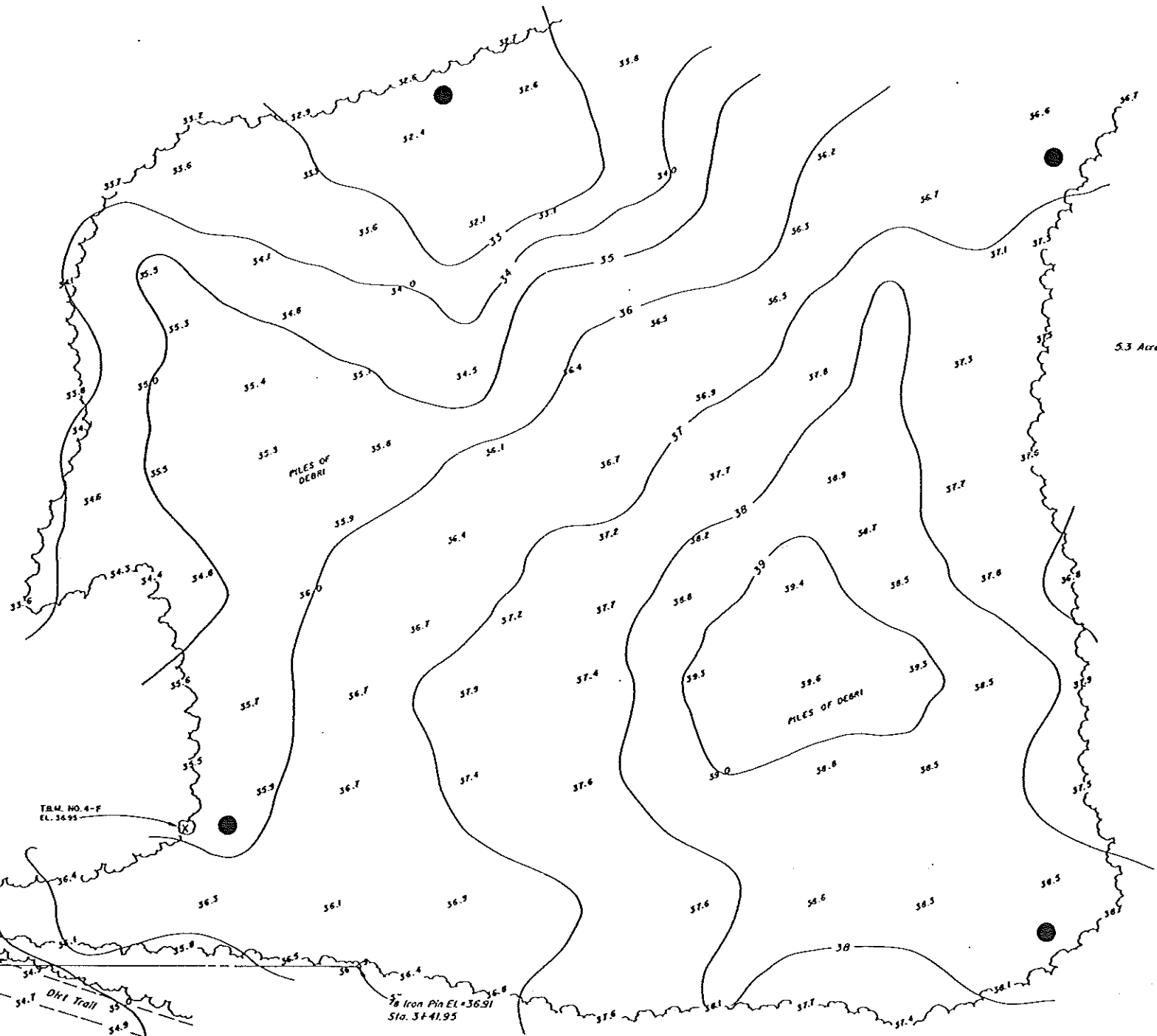
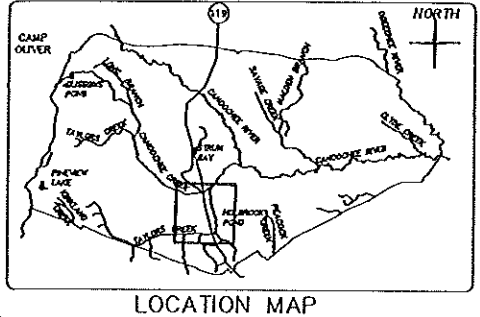
RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 BURN PIT D TOPOGRAPHIC MAP FST-004 D

FORT STEWART

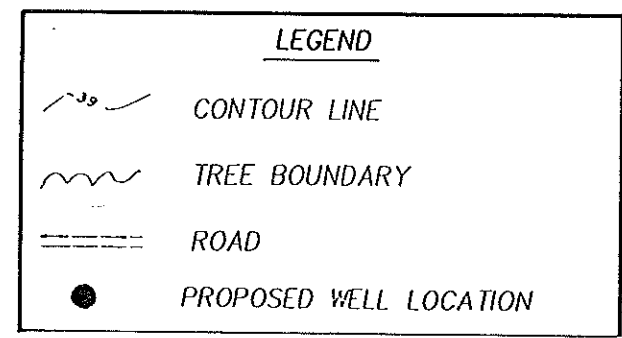
GEORGIA **FIGURE 4.17**







SCALE IN FEET



SOURCE: CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1990

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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
BURN PIT F TOPOGRAPHIC MAP FST-004 F

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.19

Agency 1988 and U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987) did mention the burn pits. No detailed investigations were conducted or mentioned in those reports.

4.4.3 Waste Characterization

The waste characterization of Burn Pits A through F include scrap lumber, timber cuttings, dumping construction and demolition waste, ashes, concrete trunks, and dirt from excavations. Personal communication with employees of Fort Stewart (pers. comm. Tommy Houston 1990) indicated that no fuels or solvents were used as ignition sources at these burn pits.

4.4.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

The RFA report indicated that no evidence of a release to the environment was apparent. However, it was also mentioned that if contaminants were present, the likely migration pathway would be to ground water. No ground-water monitoring wells have been installed at these sites and no past sampling has been conducted to characterize and verify releases to the environment.

4.4.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

4.4.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation at Burn Pits FST-004A through FST-004G:

- 1) A minimum ground-water detection system is needed at six of the sites. Four wells will be installed at each site and sampled according to GA EPD recommendations. The samples will be analyzed for pH, specific conductance, VOCs, and RCRA metals.
- 2) A topographic survey was done in August 1990 by the COE at the six sites. Boring locations and other required information will be added to the maps and will be submitted in the Phase I RFI report.

- 3) One round of water-level data will be collected and used to determine ground-water flow direction. A potentiometric map of each site will be constructed. The rate of ground-water flow will be determined by tests in the Phase II investigation, if necessary.
- 4) Site FST-004G was cleared but never used as a burning area. It presently is grown over with small trees, brush, small palmettos, and grass. A detailed description of this site and the fact that it was never used will be prepared and submitted in the Phase I RFI report.

#### 4.4.5.2 Soil Boring and Monitor-Well Installation Plan

Geraghty and Miller will install four ground-water monitoring wells at each burn pit (FST-004A through FST-004F) for a total of 24 wells. The hollow-stem auger method will be utilized to install the wells. Proposed well placement is shown in Figures 4.14-4.19. The monitoring wells will be installed with a 10 foot screen to a depth of 5-8 feet into the saturated zone of the surficial sand aquifer in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Well protection around each well will be installed to include concrete pads, protective casing, locking well covers, and protective posts at the corners of the well pads. The existing upgradient well will be abandoned in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach, Section 6.0.

#### 4.4.5.3 Field Sampling Plan

In accordance with the GA EPD's recommendations, the 24 wells will be sampled once and the samples will be submitted for analyses of VOCs by EPA Method 8240, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, and specific conductance by EPA Method 9050. One extra sample will be collected for lab duplication/split analysis. One equipment blank and two trip blanks will be submitted for QA/QC analysis. Field measurements for specific conductivity and pH will be recorded for each sample set in the field. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). The Phase I Report will include recommendations for the Phase II Investigation, if any.

#### 4.5 The EOD Area (FST-009)

##### 4.5.1 Site Description and History

EOD Area FST-009 is located 11 miles north of the cantonment area and 1 mile east of Georgia Highway 119 (Figure 4.20) in designated area B-12 (Figure 4.21) on the Fort Stewart Military Installation Map. EOD Area FST-009 was operated from 1979 to 1983 where open detonation of unexploded ordnance took place. There are three blast craters occupying a total area of approximately 2 acres. As indicated in the initial RFA (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988), the craters in the ground contained no solid waste, other than small bits of shrapnel and no evidence of ashes or charred ground from the explosions.

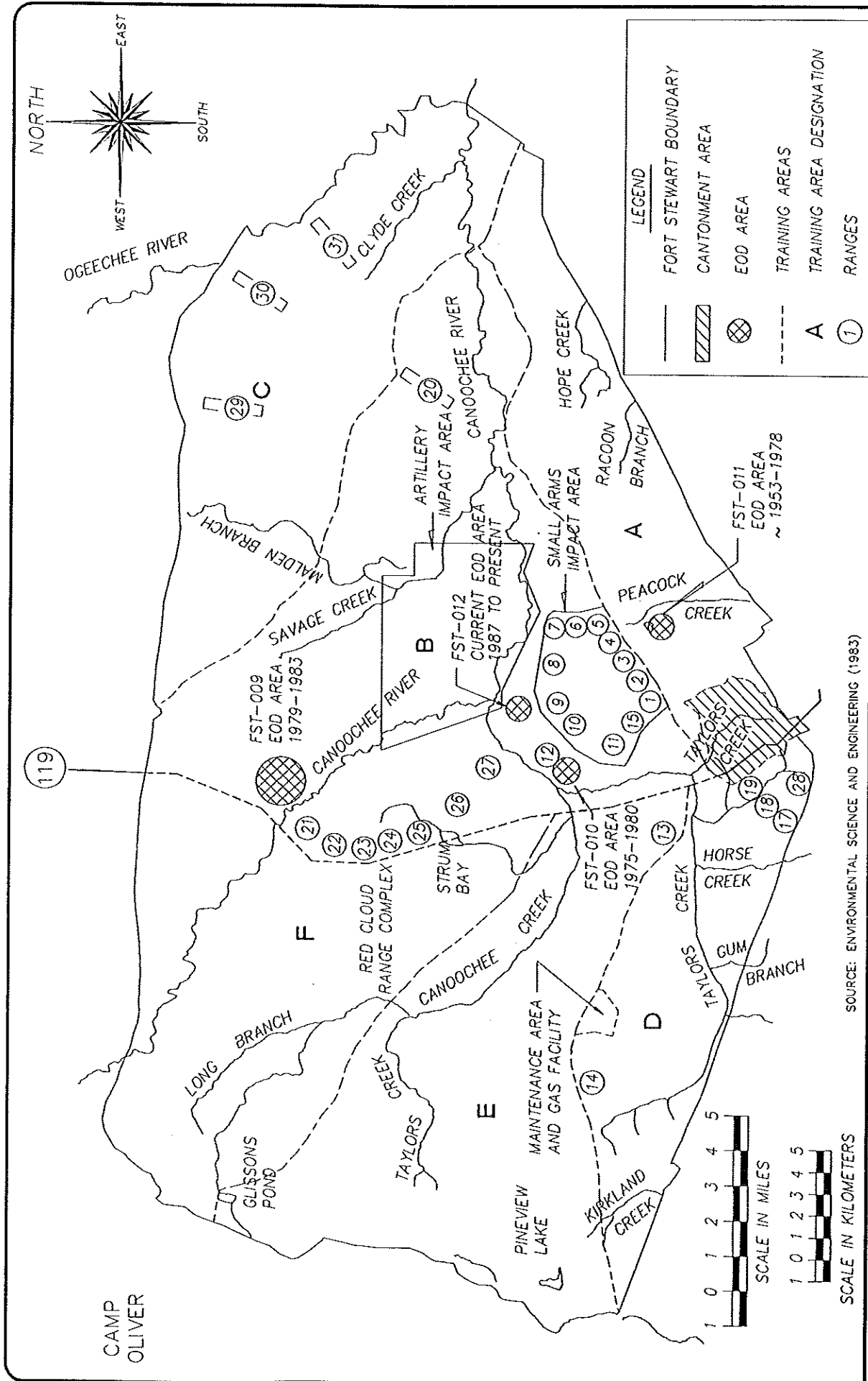
##### 4.5.2 Previous Investigations

EOD Area FST-009 was previously investigated as part of the initial RFA by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency in April 1987. The results from that investigation were referenced in two subsequent documents: 1) the 1988 Environmental Program Review No. 32-24-7038-89 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, and 2) Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency.

Soil sampling conducted by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency during the 1987 study was performed at EOD Area FST-009 (Figure 4.22). As indicated in the initial RFA (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, 1988), laboratory analyses (Appendix 4.16) on the soil indicated no significant soil contamination.

##### 4.5.3 Waste Characterization

The waste characterization of the EOD Area FST-009 as indicated in the initial RFA (USEAH 1988) includes excess artillery powder bags, small arms rounds, artillery and mortar rounds, illuminating projectiles, pyrotechnics, bulk explosives, rockets, propellant, and regular and smoke grenades. According to EOD personnel, there are no records or information indicating any disposal of CB agents, acids, solvents, or other hazardous or toxic substances in the EOD area (Environmental Science and Engineering 1983).



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SOURCE: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (1983)

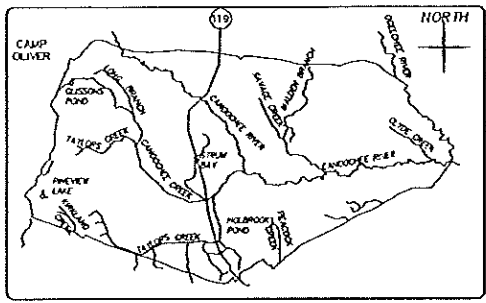
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**RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION**

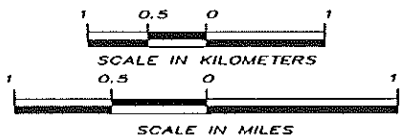
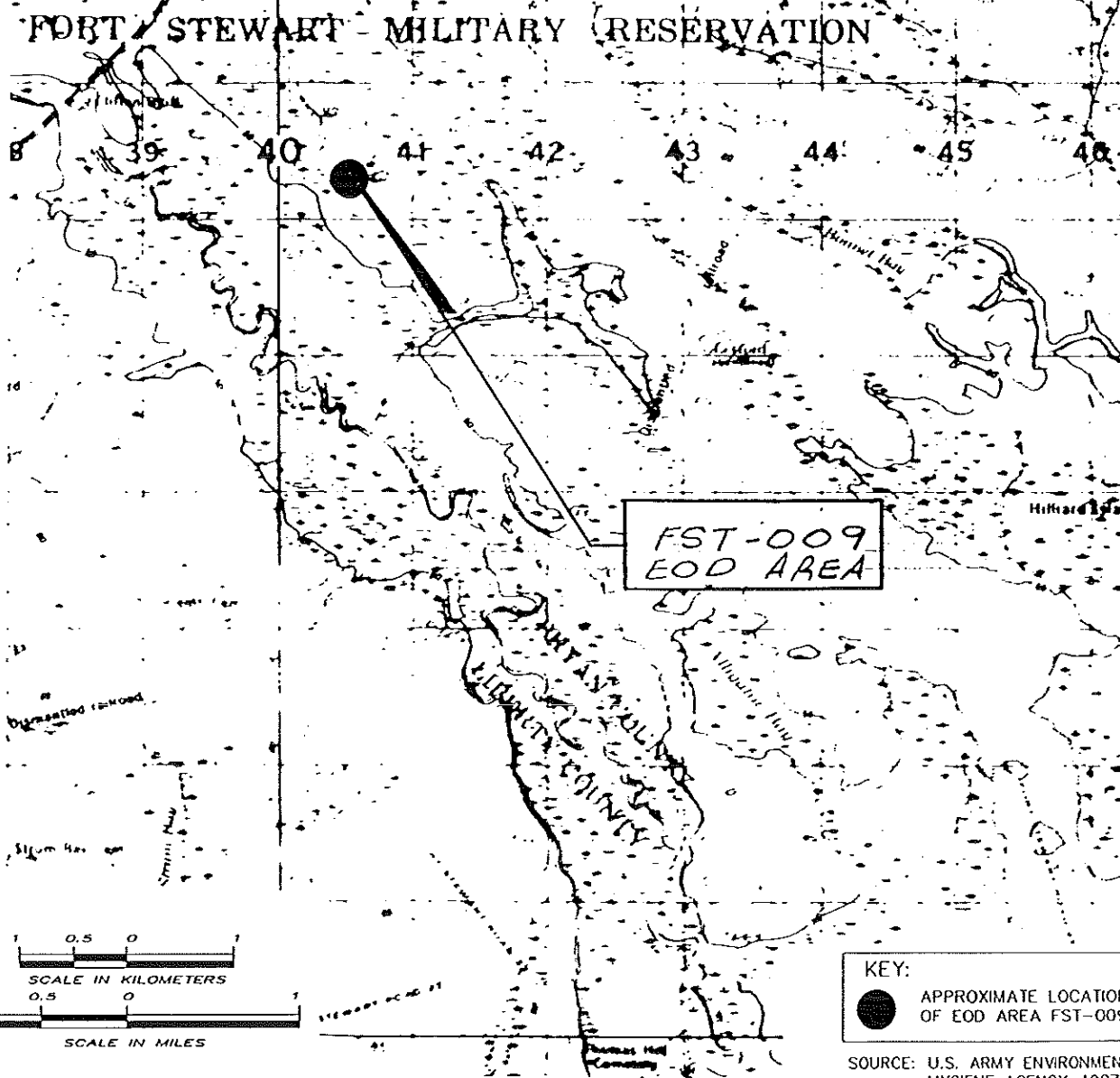
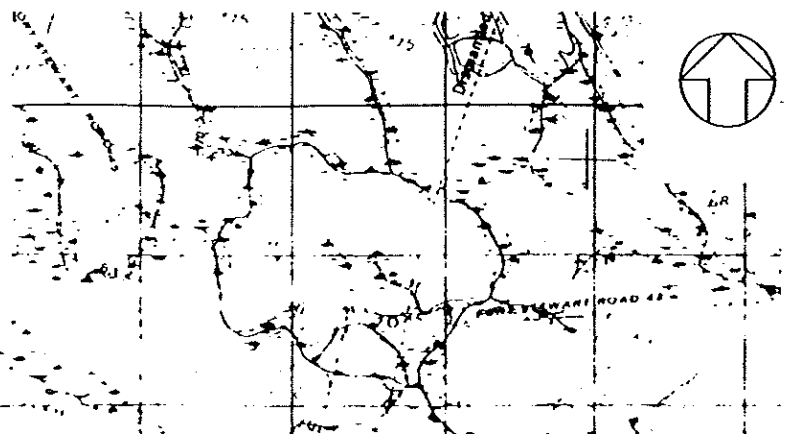
**EOD LOCATION MAP FST-009 THROUGH FST-012**

**GEORGIA**

**FIGURE 4.20**



LOCATION MAP



KEY:  
 ● APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF EOD AREA FST-009

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1987a



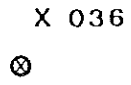
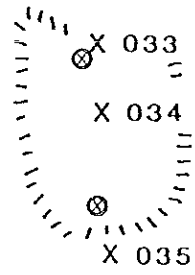
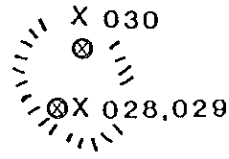
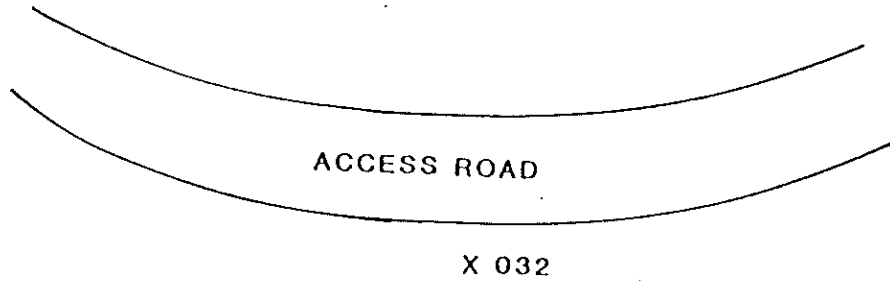
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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 EOD AREA LOCATION MAP FST-009  
 FORT STEWART

FIGURE  
 4.21  
 GEORGIA

EOD AREA TRAINING B-12



NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND	
X 001	SAMPLE LOCATION
⊗	PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1987g



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EOD AREA SAMPLE LOCATION MAP FST-009  
FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.22



#### 4.5.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

During the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987 soils survey, sampling crews conducted a transect across EOD Area FST-009 collecting 10 samples at 40-foot intervals, each oriented to intersect as many craters as possible. The crew limited soil sampling to the uppermost 1 inch of soil due to the safety precautions associated with unexploded ordnance. The samples were analyzed for metals using total digestion procedure (total metals) and the Toxicity Extraction Procedure (EP Tox).

Metals analysis from the 1987 United States Army Environmental Hygiene Agency survey of the samples collected at EOD Area FST-009 are presented below (Appendix 4.16). As indicated in that report, the analysis for total metals showed the existence of various levels of arsenic (3.91 to 12.9 ppm), barium (5.33 to 11.5 ppm), mercury (0.368 to 0.429 ppm), and lead (30.1 to 116.0 ppm) in all of the samples. These metals were also found in the background samples in approximately the same concentration. The conclusion drawn were that these metals may be indigenous to the soils of this area. Other metals reported in those samples were selenium to 0.259 ppm (1 of 10 samples), total chromium ranging from 4.55 to 4.78 ppm (3 of 109 samples), and cadmium ranging from 1.84 to 25.4 ppm (8 of 10 samples). The report went on to say that the analysis for EP Tox metals failed to reveal the existence of any of these compounds above the detection limit of the analysis. The conclusion of the investigation reported that although the metals were present, the compounds are not leachable as defined by the EP Tox, and as a result, are not mobile in the soil posing no risk to human health or the environment.

#### 4.5.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.5.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation at EOD Area (FST-009):

- 1) Soil sample data from April 1987 is submitted in Appendix 4.16.
- 2) A map will be prepared showing locations and depth of the samples.

- 3) Soil samples will be collected in the approximate location of the blast craters and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for pH, specific conductance, RCRA metals, and explosive residue.
- 4) The need for ground-water monitoring wells will be determined from data collected during the Phase I investigation and may be recommended for Phase II.

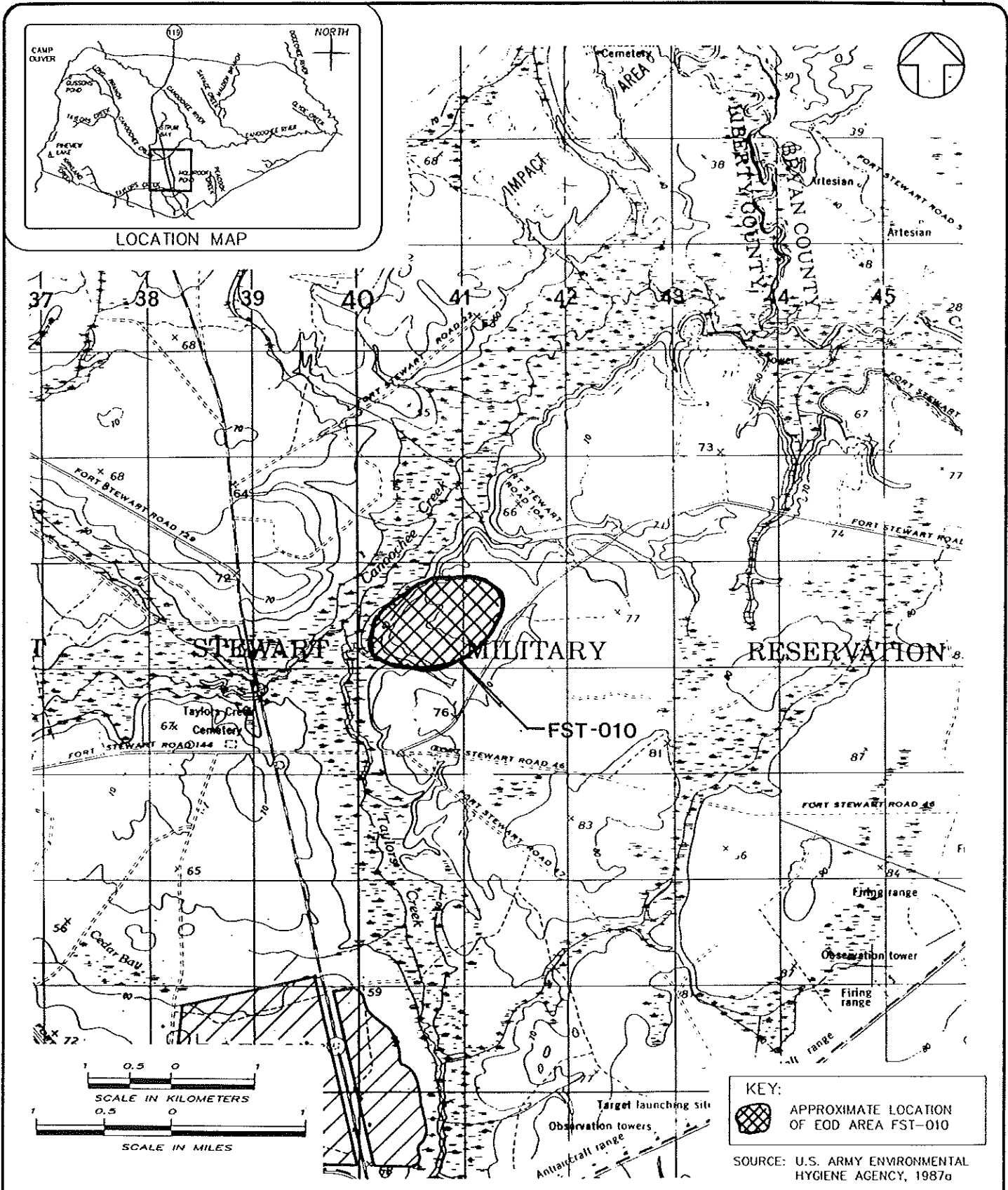
4.5.5.2 Field Sampling Plan

Surface soils in the blast craters will be sampled at five locations in EOD area FST-009 and analyzed for pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, specific conductance by EPA Method 9050, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, and explosive residue by EPA Method 8350. One additional background sample will be collected and analyzed for the same parameters. One equipment blank will be submitted for QA/QC analysis. One extra sample will be collected for lab duplication/split analysis. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). The need for ground-water monitoring or additional sampling will be proposed and completed during Phase II.

4.6 The EOD Area (FST- 010)

4.6.1 Site Description and History

EOD Area FST-010 is located 4 miles north of the cantonment area and 1 mile east of Georgia Highway 119 (see Figure 4.20) in designated Area B-8 (Figure 4.23) on the Fort Stewart Installation Map. EOD Area FST-010 was operated from 1975 to 1980 where open detonation of unexploded ordnance took place. There is one trench with a total area of 2 acres. As indicated in the initial RFA (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988), the craters in the ground contained no solid waste, other than small bits of shrapnel, and no evidence of ashes or charred ground from the explosions.



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**RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION**  
**EOD AREA LOCATION MAP FST-010**  
**FORT STEWART**

**FIGURE**  
**4.23**  
**GEORGIA**

#### 4.6.2 Previous Investigations

EOD Area FST-010 was previously investigated as part of the initial RFA by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency in April 1987. The results from that investigation were referenced in two subsequent documents: 1) the 1988 Environmental Program Review No. 32-24-7038-89 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, and 2) Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency.

Soil sampling conducted by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency during the 1987 study was performed at EOD Area FST-010 (Figure 4.24). As indicated in the initial RFA (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, 1988), laboratory analyses (Appendix 4.16) on the soil indicated no significant soil contamination.

#### 4.6.3 Waste Characterization

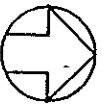
The waste characterization of the EOD areas as indicated in the initial RFA (USEAH 1988) includes excess artillery powder bags, small arms rounds, artillery and mortar rounds, illuminating projectiles, pyrotechnics, bulk explosives, rockets, propellant, and regular and smoke grenades. According to EOD personnel, there are no records or information indicating any disposal of CB agents, acids, solvents, or other hazardous or toxic substances in the EOD area (Environmental Science and Engineering 1983).

#### 4.6.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

During the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987 soils survey, sampling crews conducted a transect across EOD Area FST-010 collecting 10 samples at 40-foot intervals, each oriented to intersect as many craters as possible. The crew limited soil sampling to the uppermost 1 inch of soil due to the safety precautions associated with unexploded ordnance. The samples were analyzed for metals using total digestion procedure (total metals) and the EP Tox.

Metals analysis from the 1987 U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency survey of the samples collected at EOD Area FST-010 are presented below (Appendix 4.16). As written in that report, the analysis for total metals showed the existence of various levels of arsenic (1.98 to 9.91 ppm), barium (9.72 to 50.6 ppm), mercury (0.394 to 0.400 ppm), and lead (97.8 to 3281.0 ppm)

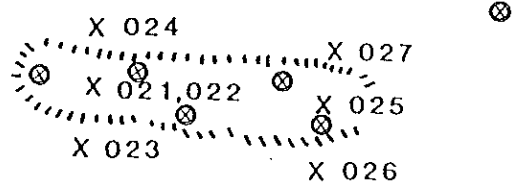
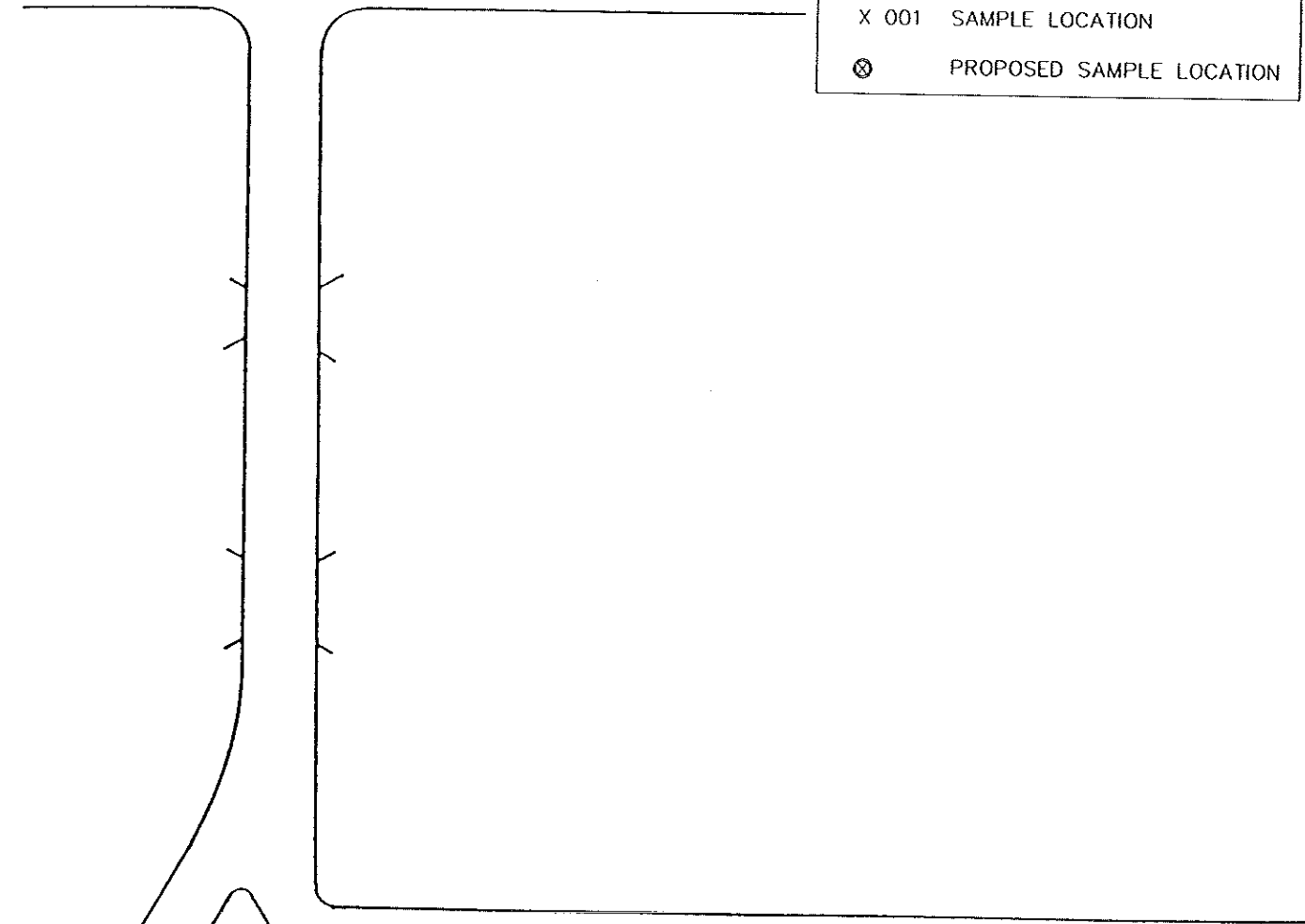
EOD AREA TRAINING AREA B-8



NOT TO SCALE

ROUTE 119

LEGEND	
X 001	SAMPLE LOCATION
⊗	PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION



TO IMPACT AREA

Source: U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, 1988



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
EOD AREA SAMPLE LOCATION MAP FST-010  
FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.24

191

in all of the samples. These metals were also found in the background samples in approximately the same concentration. Only, the lead data revealed results which were significantly higher than the concentration in the background samples. The report also indicated that, other metals found in these samples were selenium to 0.257 ppm (1 of 9 samples), total chromium ranging from 9.00 to 10.4 ppm (2 of 9 samples), and cadmium ranging from 1.98 to 26.0 ppm (3 of 9 samples). The analysis for EP Tox metals failed to reveal the existence of any of these compounds above the detection limit of the analysis. The conclusions drawn were that although the compounds existed in the soil, they were not leachable as defined by the EP Tox. The report indicated that the compounds were not mobile in the soil and did not pose a risk to human health or the environment.

#### 4.6.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.6.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation at EOD Area (FST-010):

- 1) The soil sample data from April 1987 is submitted in Appendix 4.14.
- 2) A map will be prepared showing locations and depth of the samples.
- 3) Soil samples will be collected in the approximate location of the blast craters and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for pH, specific conductance, RCRA metals, and explosive residue.
- 4) The need for ground-water monitoring wells will be determined from data collected during the Phase I investigation and may be recommended for Phase II.

##### 4.6.5.2 Field Sampling Plan

Surface soils in the blast craters will be sampled at five locations in EOD area FST-010 and analyzed for pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, specific conductance by EPA Method 9050, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, and explosive residue by EPA Method 8350. One additional background sample will be collected and analyzed for the same parameters. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures

found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). The need for ground-water monitoring or additional sampling will be proposed and completed during Phase II.

#### 4.7 EOD Area (FST-011)

##### 4.7.1 Site Description and History

EOD Area FST-011 is located 3 miles northeast of the cantonment area, about 2 miles south of Georgia Highway 144 and 1 mile northeast of Wright Army Airfield (see Figure 4.20) in designated Area A-16 on the Fort Stewart Military Installation Map (Figure 4.25). EOD Area FST-011 was operated from 1953 to 1975 where open detonation of unexploded ordnance took place. There are numerous blast craters spread out over nearly 10 acres. As indicated in the initial RFA it is difficult to distinguish this site from the surrounding forest since it has become overgrown with trees and bushes.

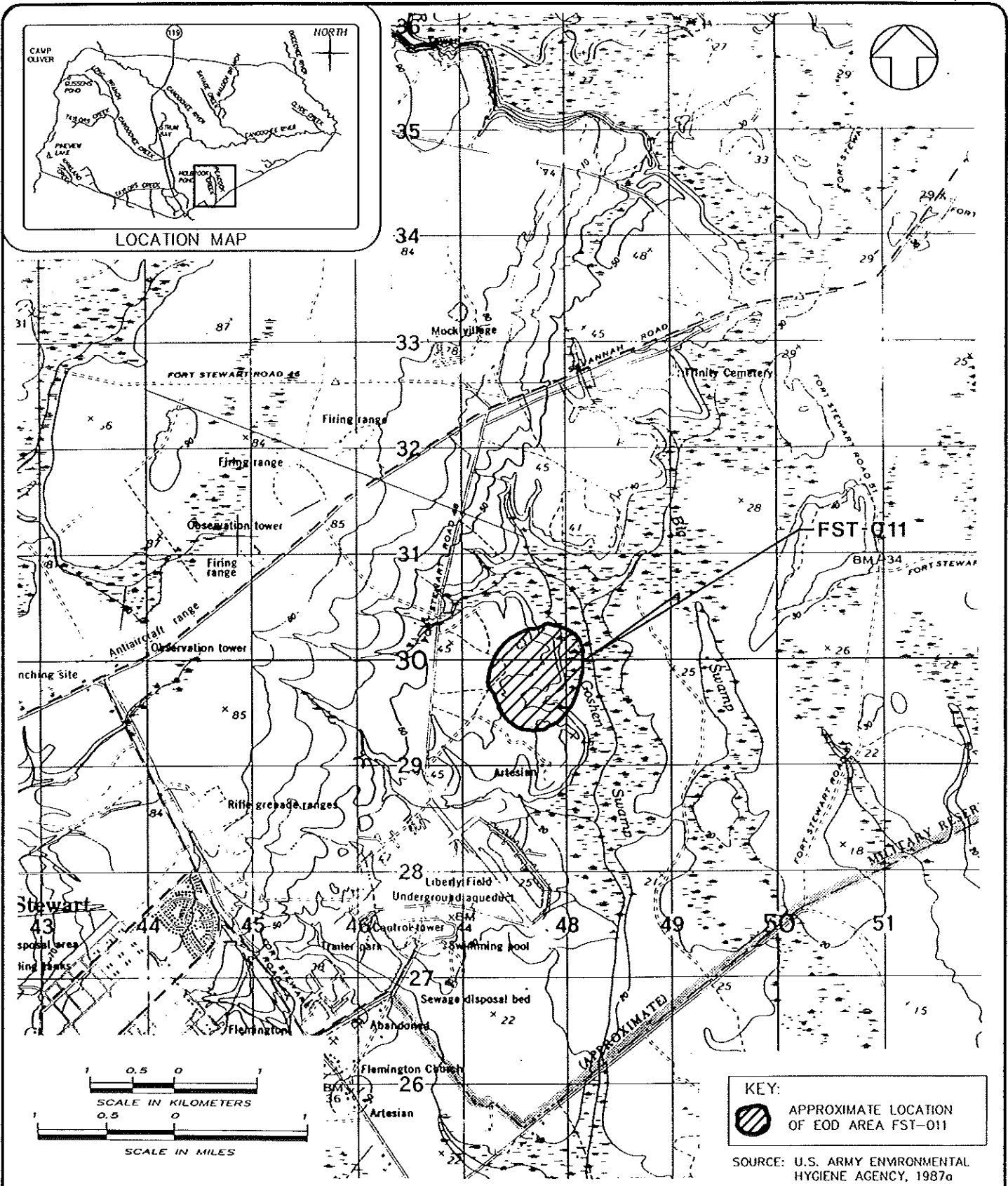
##### 4.7.2 Previous Investigations

EOD Area FST-011 was previously investigated as part of the initial RFA by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency in April 1987. The results from that investigation were referenced in two subsequent documents: 1) the 1988 Environmental Program Review No. 32-24-7038-89 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, and 2) Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency.

Soil sampling conducted by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency during the 1987 study was performed at EOD Area FST-011 (Figure 4.26). As indicated in the initial RFA (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, 1988), laboratory analyses (Appendix 4.16) on the soil indicated no significant soil contamination.

##### 4.7.3 Waste Characterization

The waste characterization of the EOD areas as indicated in the initial RFA (USEAH 1988) includes excess artillery powder bags, small arms rounds, artillery and mortar rounds, illuminating projectiles, pyrotechnics, bulk explosives, rockets, propellant, and regular and smoke grenades. According to EOD personnel, there are no records or information indicating any disposal of CB



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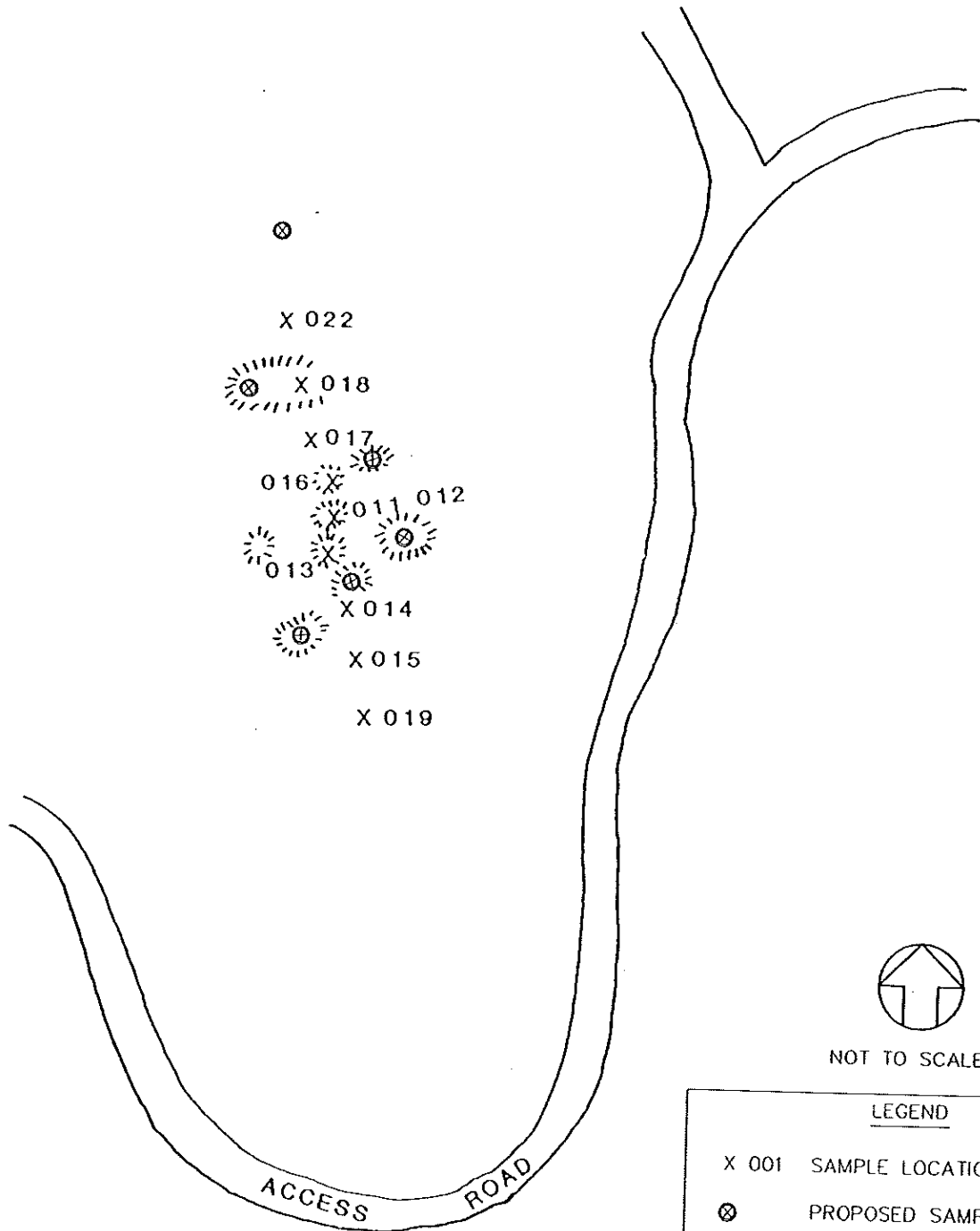
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 SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

**RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION**  
**EOD AREA LOCATION MAP FST-011**  
**FORT STEWART**

**FIGURE**  
**4.25**  
**GEORGIA**



EOD AREA TRAINING AREA A-16



NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND	
X 001	SAMPLE LOCATION
⊗	PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION

Source: U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, 1988



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
EOD AREA SAMPLe LOCATION MAP FST-011  
FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.26

agents, acids, solvents, or other hazardous or toxic substances in the EOD area (Environmental Science and Engineering 1983).

4.7.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

During the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987 soils survey, sampling crews conducted a transect across EOD Area FST-011 collecting 10 samples at 40-foot intervals, each oriented to intersect as many craters as possible. The crew limited soil sampling to the uppermost 1 inch of soil due to the safety precautions associated with unexploded ordnance. The samples were analyzed for metals using total digestion procedure (total metals) and the EP TOX.

Metals analysis from the 1987 U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency Survey of the samples collected at EOD Area FST-011 are presented below (Appendix 4.16). As written in that report, the analysis for total metals showed the existence of various levels of arsenic (1.98 to 21.4 ppm), barium (2.78 to 8.17 ppm), mercury (0.395 to 0.414 ppm), and lead (35.8 to 432.0 ppm) in all of the samples. These metals were also found in the background samples in approximately the same concentration. The report indicated that two samples collected from this area contained levels of total lead (432 ppm and 191 ppm) which significantly exceeded the lead concentrations in the background samples.

Other metals found in these samples were selenium to 0.787 ppm (1 of 9 samples), total chromium ranging from 3.69 to 4.35 ppm (3 of 9 samples), and cadmium ranging from 1.98 to 518.0 ppm (8 of 9 samples). The analysis for EP Tox metals failed to reveal the existence of any of these metals above the detection limit of the analysis, except for one sample. Sample 30 from the berm of the main crater (central crater) contained 0.43 milligrams per liter (mg/L) cadmium. This result is less than the 1.0 mg/L RCRA criteria for hazardous waste as outlined by 40 CFR 261.24. Therefore, these results failed to show that this area contains hazardous wastes (HWs) as defined by 40 CFR 261.24. The conclusions of the report were that although the metals exist in the soil, they are not leachable as defined by EP Tox. Thus, the report indicated that these metals were not mobile in the soil and did not pose a risk to human health or the environment.

#### 4.7.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.7.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation:

- 1) The soil sample data from April 1987 is submitted in Appendix 4.14.
- 2) A map will be prepared showing locations and depth of the samples.
- 3) Soil samples will be collected in the approximate location of the blast craters and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for pH, specific conductance, RCRA metals, and explosive residue.
- 4) The need for ground-water monitoring wells will be determined from data collected during the Phase I investigation and may be recommended for Phase II.

##### 4.7.5.2 Field Sampling Plan

Surface soils in the blast craters will be sampled at five locations in EOD area FST-011 and analyzed for pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, specific conductance by EPA Method 9050, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, and explosive residue by EPA Method 8350. One additional background sample will be collected and analyzed for the same parameters. One extra sample set and equipment blank for explosive residue will be collected for lab duplication/split analysis and QA/QC. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). The need for ground-water monitoring or additional sampling will be proposed and completed during Phase II.

4.8 The Current EOD Area (FST-012)

4.8.1 Site Description and History

The current EOD Area (FST-012) is located between the Artillery Impact Area and the Small Arms Impact Area south of the Canoochee River (see Figure 4.20) in the designated EOD area between B-9 and B-3, approximately 6 miles north of the cantonment area (Figure 4.27). The current EOD Area (FST-012) has been in operation from 1987 to the present. Disposal of unexploded ordnance is completed by thermal treatment methods. This area consists of blast craters occupying a total of approximately 3 acres.

4.8.2 Previous Investigations

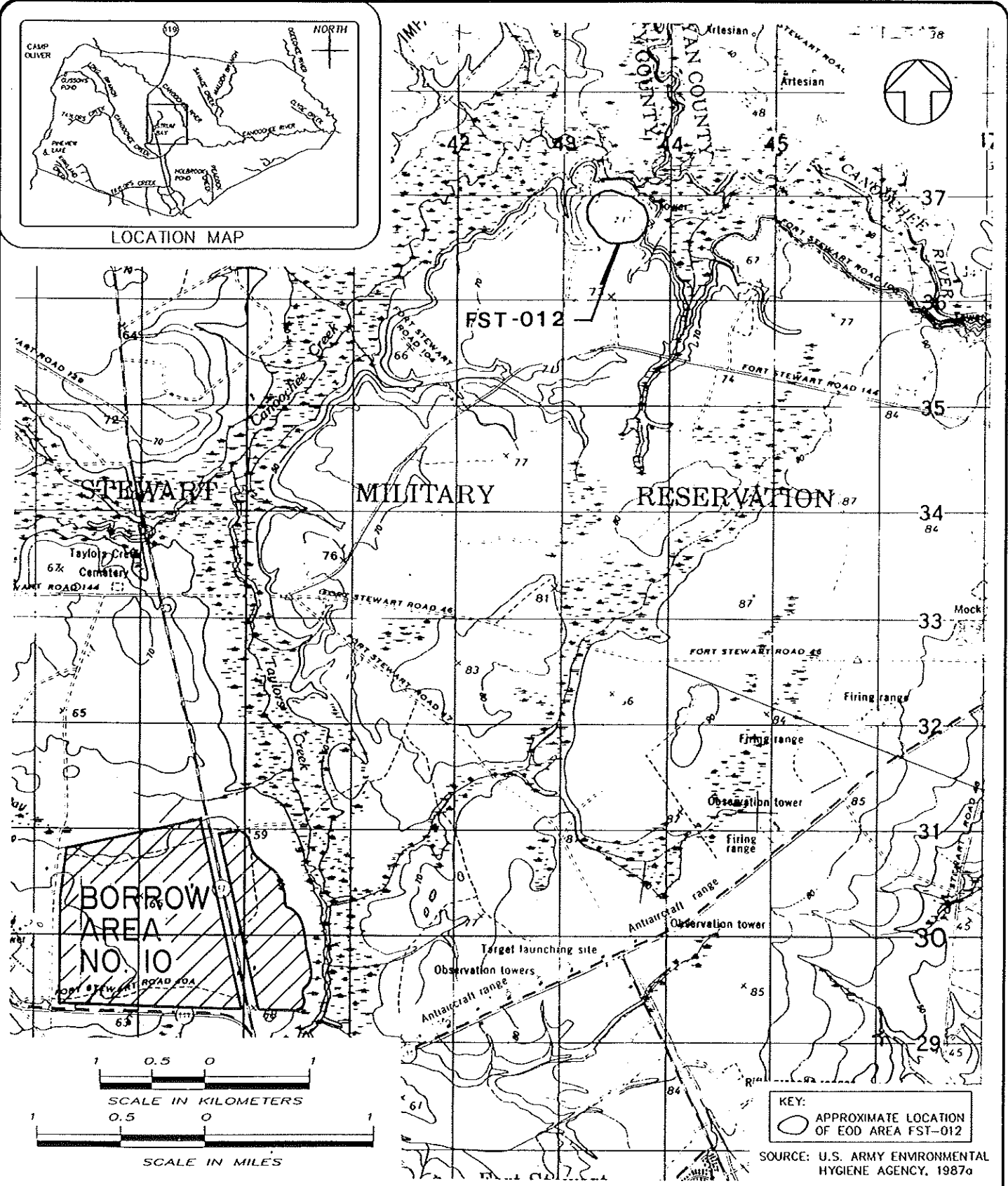
None of the past soil investigation included the current EOD Area (FST-012). Consequently, no information is available for this unit.

4.8.3 Waste Characterization

The waste characterization of the EOD areas as indicated in the initial RFA (USEAH 1988) includes excess artillery powder bags, small arms rounds, artillery and mortar rounds, illuminating projectiles, pyrotechnics, bulk explosives, rockets, propellant, and regular and smoke grenades. More recent wastes found in the current EOD area, include unserviceable light antitank weapons (LAWs), dragons, and 2.75-inch rocket motors (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988). According to EOD personnel, there are no records or information indicating any disposal of CB agents, acids, solvents, or other hazardous or toxic substances in the EOD area (Environmental Science and Engineering 1983).

4.8.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

None of the past soil investigations included the current EOD Area (FST-012). Consequently, no information is available to characterize the waste material at this unit. The potential for release would be similar to the other areas. No releases have been documented.



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*RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION*  
 CURRENT EOD AREA LOCATION MAP FST-012

*FIGURE*  
 4.27

**FORT STEWART**

**GEORGIA**

4.8.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

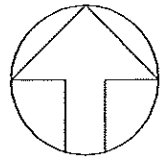
4.8.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation at the current EOD Area (FST-012).

- 1) The blast area craters will be sampled according to GA EPD recommendations for pH, specific conductance, RCRA metals, and explosive residue.
- 2) A map showing sampling locations and depths will be prepared and submitted.
- 3) Soil samples will be collected in the approximate location of the blast craters (Figures 4.27A) and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for pH, specific conductance, RCRA metals, and explosive residue.
- 4) The need for ground-water monitoring wells will be determined from data collected during the Phase I investigation and may be recommended for Phase II.

4.8.5.2 Field Sampling Plan

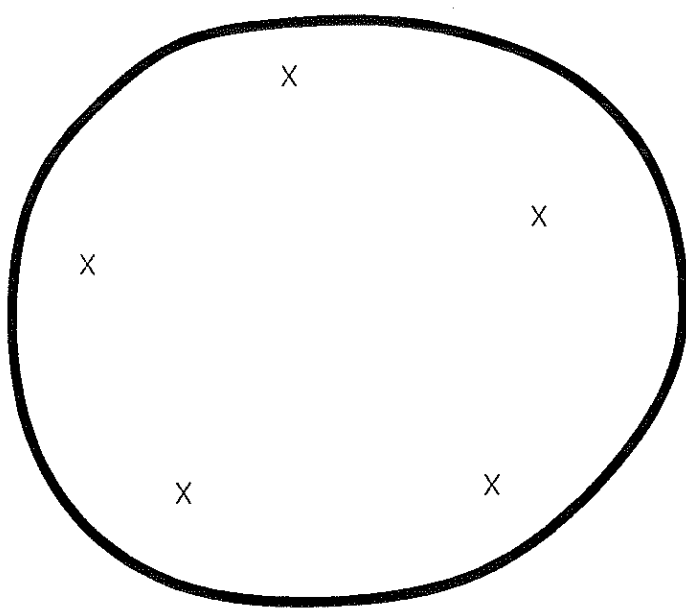
Surface soils in the blast craters will be sampled at five sample locations in the current EOD area FST-012 and analyzed for pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, specific conductance by EPA Method 9050, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, and explosive residue by EPA Method 8350. One additional background sample will be collected and analyzed for the same parameters. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). The need for ground-water monitoring or additional sampling will be proposed and completed during Phase II.



NOTE:

ACTUAL SAMPLING LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE IN THE FIELD.

X



KEY



BLAST CRATER

X

PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION

NOT TO SCALE



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
CURRENT EOD AREA SAMPLE LOCATION MAP FST-012  
FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.27A

4.9 The Old Fire Training Pit (FST-014)

4.9.1 Site Description and History

The old fire training pit (FST-014) is located on the southwest boundary of the cantonment area across road FTS 90 from Zouck's Cemetery, behind the current facility engineering storage yard (Figure 4.28). During the 1940s to the 1950s, crash response crews used this area for fire fighting training exercises, burning waste oil and petroleum contaminated with water as fuel (USAEH, 1987). The site has been recently used for storage of leaves and pine needles collected from the cantonment area. During March 24 to 31, 1987, the northwest portion of the old fire training pit was actively burning or smoldering due to either spontaneous combustion or being set on fire. Currently, the site is an open grass field as seen on the November 1, 1990 site visit by Geraghty & Miller.

4.9.2 Previous Investigations

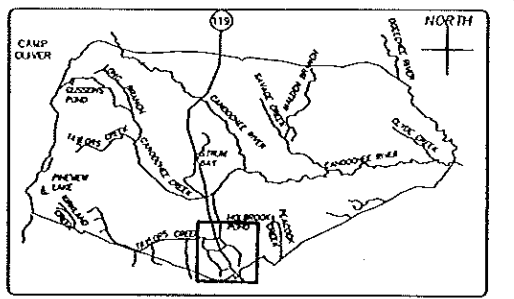
A previous investigation was completed in March 1987, Hazardous Waste Study No. 37-26-0127-88 Investigation of Soil Contamination by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency. The work was referenced in two subsequent reports: 1) 1988 Environmental Program Review No. 32-24-7038-89 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, and 2) 1987 Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units No. 37-26-1382-88 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency.

Four boreholes (BH5 to BH8) were drilled to 5-foot depths by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (Figure 4.29) to obtain soil samples. Eleven samples were collected from these four boreholes and submitted for analyses. The results from these analyses are presented in Appendix 4.14 and soil boring logs in Appendix 4.15.

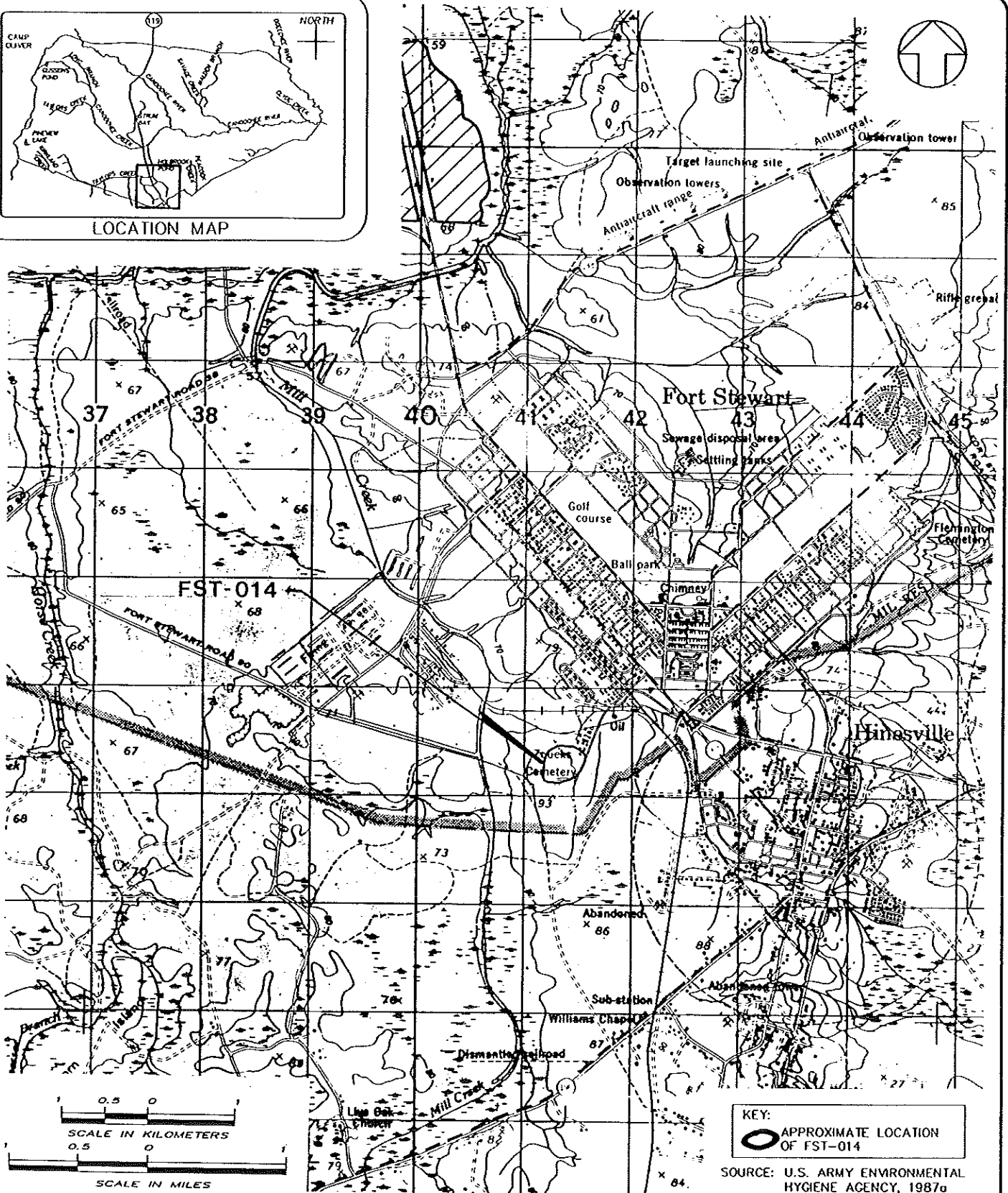
4.9.3 Waste Characterization

The fire training area was used by the crash response crews for training exercises. Fires were ignited with waste oil and petroleum contaminated with water as fuel. The waste characterization of the old fire training pit includes waste oil, solvents, and waste fuels contaminated with water.

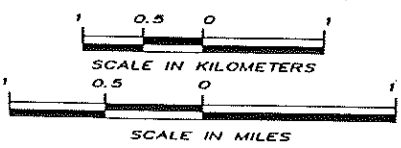




LOCATION MAP



FST-014



KEY:  
 APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF FST-014

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1987a



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 OLD FIRE TRAINING PIT LOCATION MAP FST-014  
 FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
 4.28

FIRE TRAINING AREA ZOUCKS CEMETARY



X  
BH0

LUMBER

REBAR

BH5

X

ACTIVELY  
BURNING

X BH6

PILES OF PINE  
NEEDLES, ETC.

X  
BH8

X BH7

X BH1 - BOREHOLE LOCATIONS  
(from 1987 investigation)  
not to scale

Source: U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, 1988



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
OLD FIRE TRAINING BOREHOLE LOCATION MAP FST-014  
FORT STEWART GEORGIA

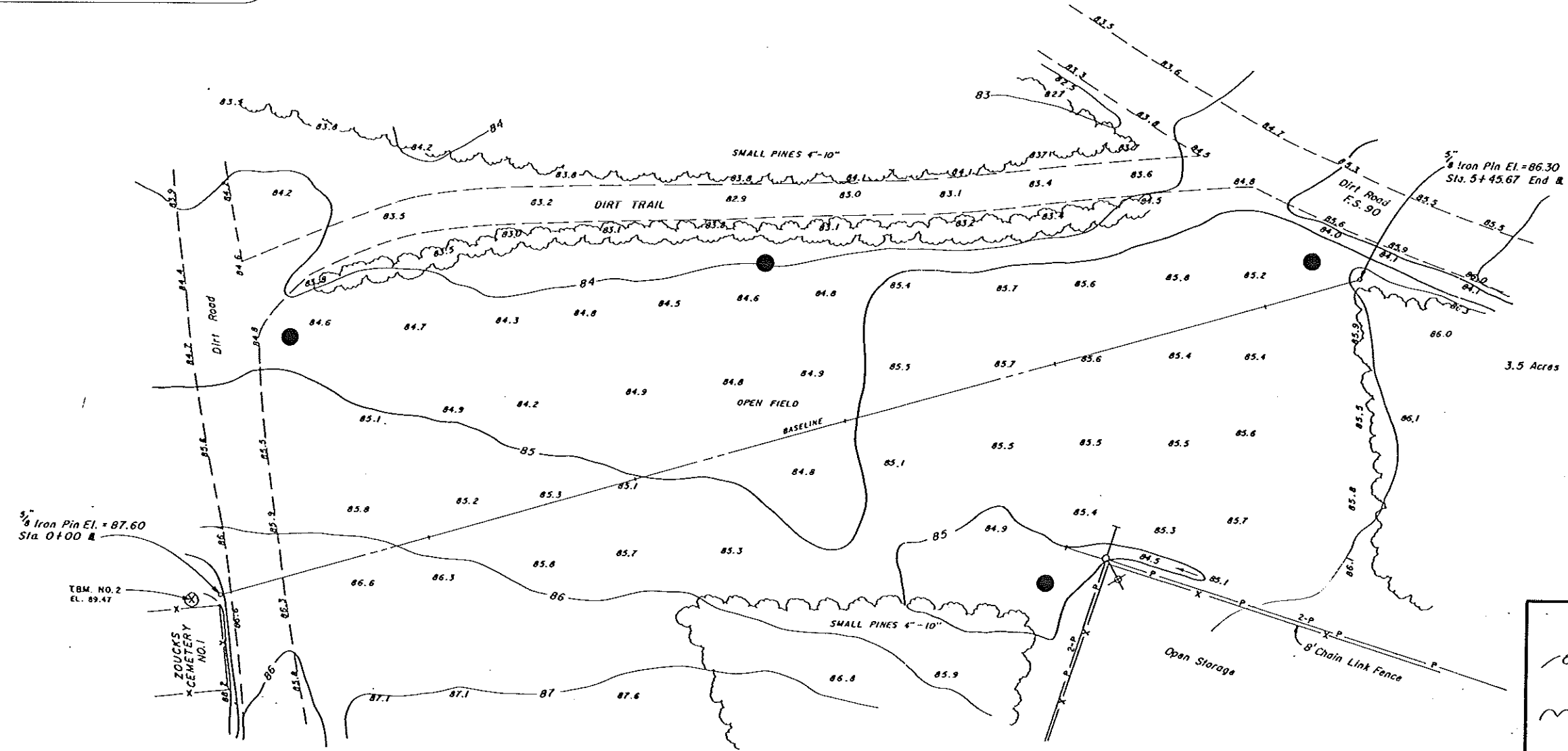
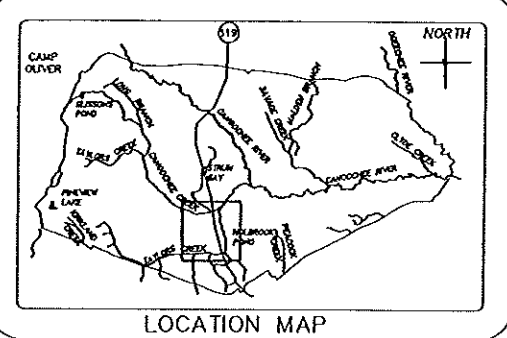
FIGURE  
4.29

#### 4.9.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

During the 1987 U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency survey, 13 soil samples (including quality control) were collected from four boreholes and from the burn residue in the pit. The soil samples were submitted for analyses of metals using the total digestion procedures (total metals) and EP Tox. Additional samples were submitted for analyses of volatile organics (EPA Method 8240) and base-neutral extractable organics (EPA Method 8270). The complete analytical results by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency of the soil samples are included in Appendix 4.14.

The results of sample analyses indicated no significant contamination. A sample of the burn residue contained 505 ppm total lead, 25.7 ppm of total cadmium, and 5.9 ppm of total chromium. The lead concentration in this sample significantly exceeded the lead concentration of any of the background samples. Three soil samples contained levels of cadmium and chromium ranging from 1.95 to 4.99 ppm, and 7.17 to 11.9 ppm, respectively. However, the results as determined by the EP Tox test for lead, cadmium, and chromium plus the other metals revealed that none of the metals were above detection limits (Letter, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, November 18, 1987). The results of the organic analysis indicated that no volatile organics or acid and base-neutral extractable organics were detected from samples collected in this area.

The soils in the area consist of fine sands and sandy soils which are well drained and exhibit an extremely low pH. Ground-water flow and hence migration pathways are inferred to follow the topography of the area (Figure 4.30), from south to north. The potential for migration of the fuels or waste oil to the shallow aquifer is high. The past investigations have not characterized the impact to the ground water.



LEGEND	
	CONTOUR LINE
	TREE BOUNDARY
	ROAD
	EDGE OF BURN AREA
	PROPOSED WELL LOCATION



SOURCE: CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1990

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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 OLD FIRE TRAINING AREA TOPOGRAPHIC MAP FST-014

FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
 4.30

#### 4.9.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.9.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation at the Old Fire Training Pit (FST-014):

- 1) A topographic survey was done in August 1990 by the COE. Well locations will be shown on the topographic map. This map will be submitted in the Phase I RFI report.
- 2) Four ground-water monitoring wells will be constructed at this site which meet all COE and GA EPD recommendations. One soil sample will be collected from each monitoring well boring and analyzed for pH, VOCs, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), and RCRA metals.
- 3) The four new monitoring wells will be sampled and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for pH, VOCs, TPH, and RCRA metals.
- 4) One representative north-south and one east-west cross section of the four monitoring wells in the Old Fire Training Pit will be submitted in the final RFI report (Phase I).
- 5) One round of water-level data will be collected and used to determine ground-water flow direction. A potentiometric map of the site will be prepared and submitted. Ground-water flow rate will be determined in the Phase II investigation.
- 6) Soil sample data from April 1987 is submitted for GA EPD review in Appendix 4.14.

##### 4.9.5.2 Soil Boring and Monitor-Well Installation Plan

Four ground-water monitoring wells (one upgradient and three downgradient), will be installed. These monitoring wells will be installed by drilling with a rig (hollow-stem auger

method). Proposed well placement is shown in Figure 4.30. The monitoring wells will be installed with a 10 foot screen to a depth of 5-8 feet into the saturated zone of the surficial sand aquifer in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Well protection around each well will be installed to include concrete pads, protective casing, locking well covers, and protective posts at the corners of the well pads.

#### 4.9.5.3 Field Sampling Plan

In accordance with GA EPD's recommendations, the four wells will be sampled once and analyzed for VOCs by EPA Method 8240, pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, and TPH by EPA Method 8015. One equipment blank and one trip blank will be submitted for QA/QC analysis. One sample set will be submitted for lab duplication/split and rinsate analyses. Field measurements for specific conductivity and pH will be recorded for each well.

Soil samples will be collected every 2 feet during drilling, to the depth of the well. Soil samples will be collected from the ground surface to the water table. Each sample will be screened in the field with an organic vapor analyzer with a flame ionization detector (OVA-FID). The one sample that yields the highest reading or appears contaminated will be retained for analysis. If none of the samples appear to be contaminated, the sample above the water table will be retained for testing.

The soil sample will be analyzed in accordance with GA EPDs recommendations for VOCs by EPA Method 8240, pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, and TPH by EPA Method 8015. One extra sample set of soil and ground water will be submitted for lab duplication/split analyses. One equipment blank will be submitted for QA/QC analysis, and one trip blank for soil and ground water. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Additional wells, if needed, will be proposed in the Phase II investigation.

4.10 DRMO Hazardous Waste Storage Area (FST-017)

4.10.1 Site Description and History

The DRMO Hazardous Waste Storage Area (FST-017) is located in the cantonment area on the west side of Building 1152 (Figure 4.31A). The storage area dimensions were 25 feet wide by 50 feet long. According to the Environmental Program Review (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, 1988), the storage area was neat, with most containers of waste in over pack containers and no evidence of any leaks or spills on the asphalt surface.

This area stored hazardous waste from 1985 until 1988. Hazardous waste is no longer stored at this site. The U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency report noted that some previous labelling and packaging of hazardous waste has not conformed to all federal and DOT regulations (40 CFR 262.30, 40 CFR 262.32, 40 CFR 262.31, and 40 CFR 172). Also, sometimes the original manifest was prepared incorrectly.

4.10.2 Previous Investigations

No investigations have been conducted at the Hazardous Waste Storage Area (FST-017) to evaluate releases to the environment. Two reports on SWMUs at Fort Stewart generated as part of the initial RFA, mentioned the DRMO Hazardous Waste Storage Area: 1) 1988 Environmental Program Review No. 32-24-7038-89 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, and 2) 1987 Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units No. 37-26-1382-88 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency.

4.10.3 Waste Characterization

The waste characterization for the DRMO hazardous waste storage area includes lead-acid batteries which are palletized and covered, leaking drums of hazardous materials in over-pack containers, spill cleanup residue in over-pack containers, and drums of excess hazardous materials.





#### 4.10.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

Ground-water flow migration pathways are inferred to follow the topography (Figure 4.31B) from the northeast to southwest. No evidence of release is apparent according to documentation available. However, as indicated in the initial RFA report (No. 37-26-1382-88) the potential for a release to be carried to surrounding surface waters in an adjacent ditch is moderate.

#### 4.10.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.10.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation at the DRMO Hazardous Waste Storage Area (FST-017):

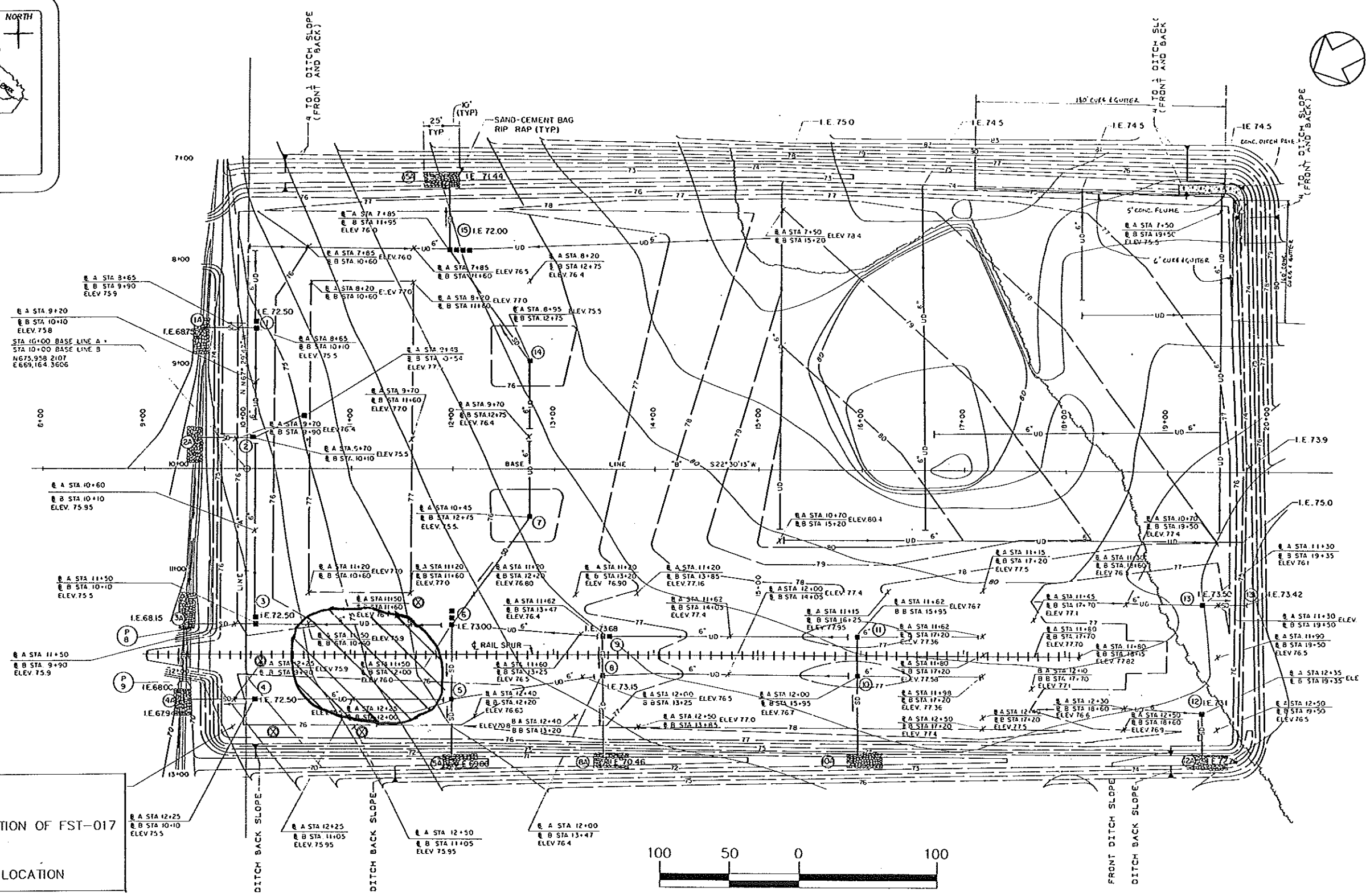
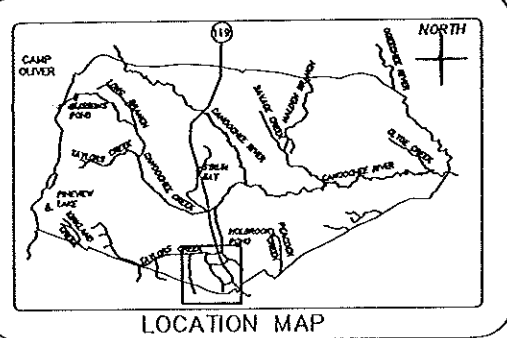
- 1) Soil samples shall be collected upgradient and downgradient of the former storage area.
- 2) Hazardous waste is no longer stored at this site, therefore a description of the current site conditions will be submitted in the Phase I RFI report.
- 3) As-built drawings with topography of the site are available and are submitted as Figure 4.31B.

##### 4.10.5.2 Soil Boring and Monitor-Well Installation Plan

Four soil borings will be collected on the downgradient side of the former storage area. These soil borings will be installed using the hand-auger method. The soil borings will be installed to a depth of 2 feet into the saturated zone of the surficial sand aquifer in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0).

##### 4.10.5.3 Field Sampling Plan

Soil samples will be collected from every hand auger bucket during installation of the boring. Soil samples will be collected from the ground surface to the water table. Each sample



**LEGEND**

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF FST-017

PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION

SOURCE: CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1990

**GERAGHTY & MILLER, INC.**  
*Environmental Services*  
 Jacksonville, Florida

**U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH**  
**CORPS OF ENGINEERS**  
 SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

**RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION**  
**DRMO SITE MAP FST-017**

FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE 4.31B

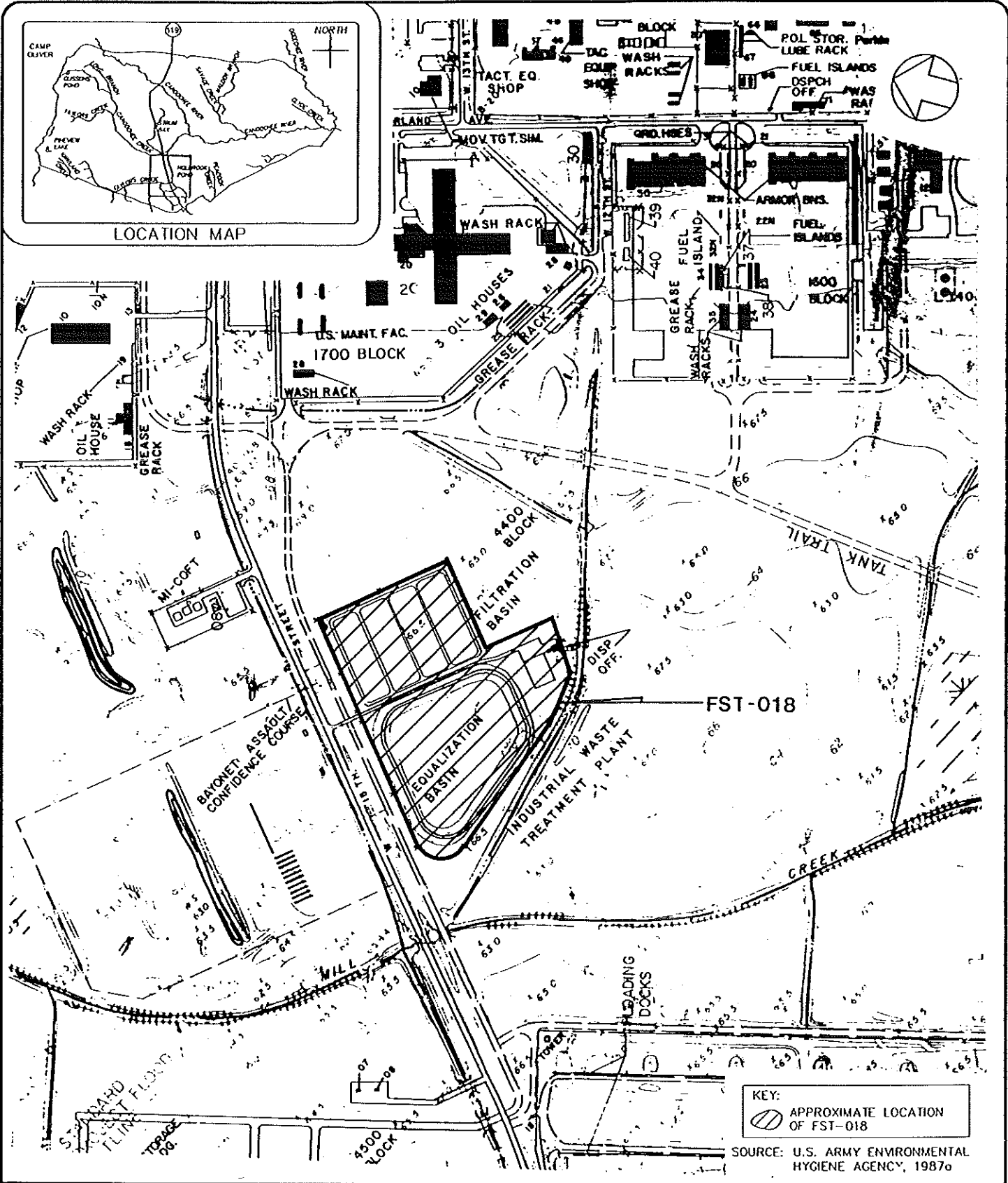
will be screened with an OVA-FID. The one sample that yields the highest reading or appears contaminated will be retained for analysis. If none of the samples appear to be contaminated, the sample above the water table will be retained for testing. In accordance with the GA EPD's recommendations, sample analysis will include VOCs by EPA Method 8240 and all TCLP constituents. One extra TCLP sample set will be submitted for matrix analysis. One trip blank will be submitted for QA/QC analysis. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). If a minimum groundwater detection system is warranted; this will be proposed in the Phase I RFI Report.

#### 4.11 The Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (FST-018)


##### 4.11.1 Site Description and History

The Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plan (IWTP) (FST-018) is located on the western portion of the cantonment area west of Building 4420 (Figure 4.32). The IWTP has been in operation since 1981. It consists of a pump station, bar screens, an 18-inch Parshall flume, three 25 foot x 100 foot sedimentation and oil separation basins with slotted pipe oil skimmers, a 5 million gallon (MG) flow equalization basin, four 107 foot x 328 foot sand filters, and a final 12-inch Parshall flume for measuring IWTP effluent flow (Figure 4.33). A small building adjacent to the influent structure contains lab and storage space. A schematic of the IWTP and plant design specifications are shown in Figure 4.34.

Wastewater dewatering from wash racks, grease racks, and maintenance areas flow from a lift station to three sedimentation basins, which have oil skimming systems. Solids settle in the sedimentation basins. Basins are drained when sufficient amount of solids have accumulated in the process of dewatering the sludge. The sludge that accumulates in the sludge holding tanks is periodically removed to the sewage treatment plant where it is pumped into the aerobic digester for treatment and dewatering. There is a 4000-gallon underground waste oil tank at this site that overflowed in 1989. The oil in the 4000-gallon storage tank is pumped out every one to two weeks to a tank truck and transferred to a 10,000-gallon storage tank. No previous history of the tank is known. This tank is not part of FST-025.



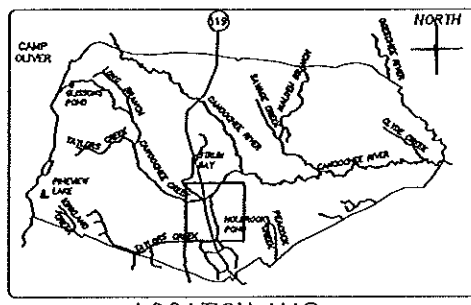
KEY:  
 ○ APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF FST-018  
 SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1987a

 GERAGHTY & MILLER, INC.  
 Environmental Services  
 Jacksonville, Florida

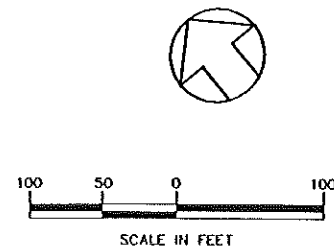
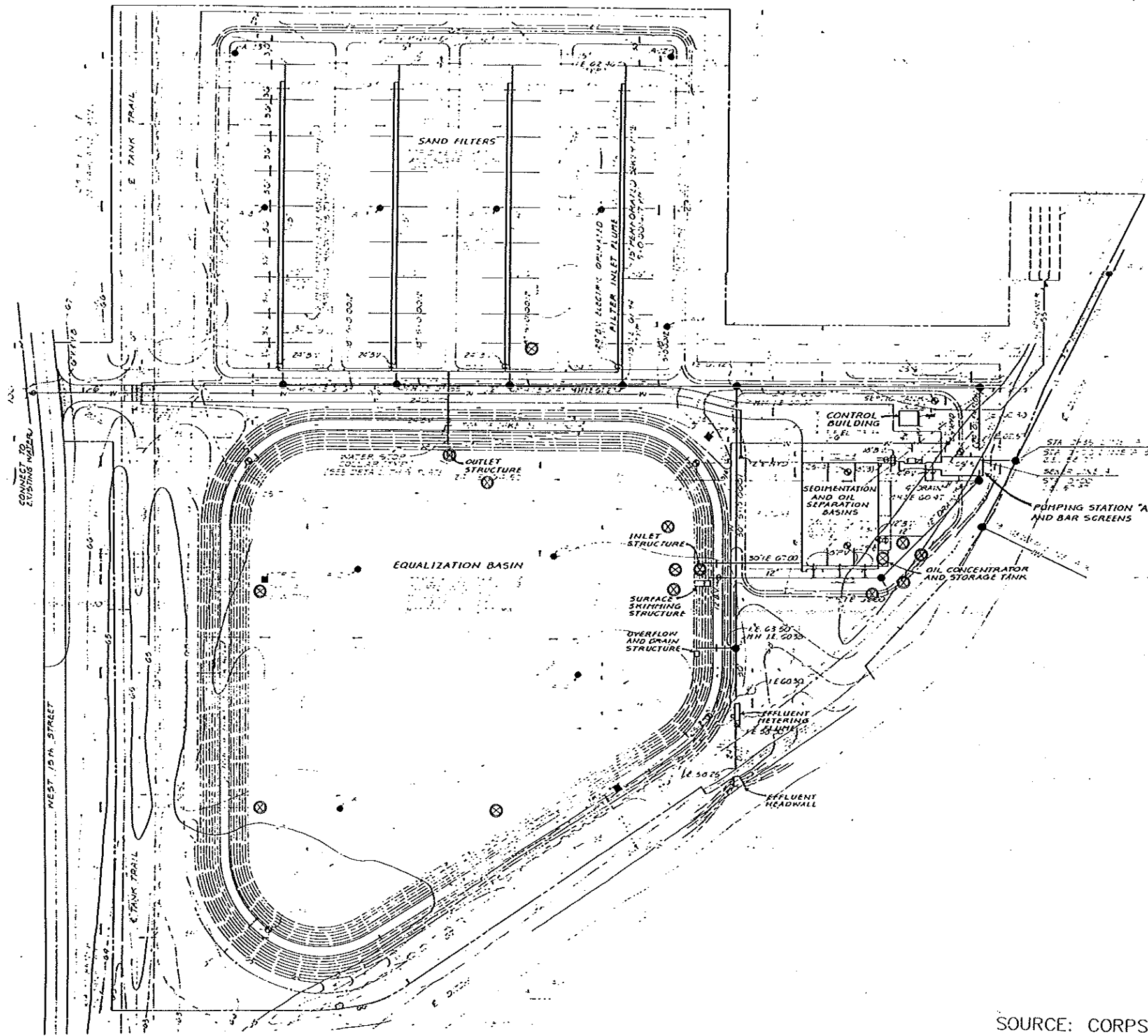
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH  
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT LOCATION MAP FST-018  
 FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
 4.32



LOCATION MAP

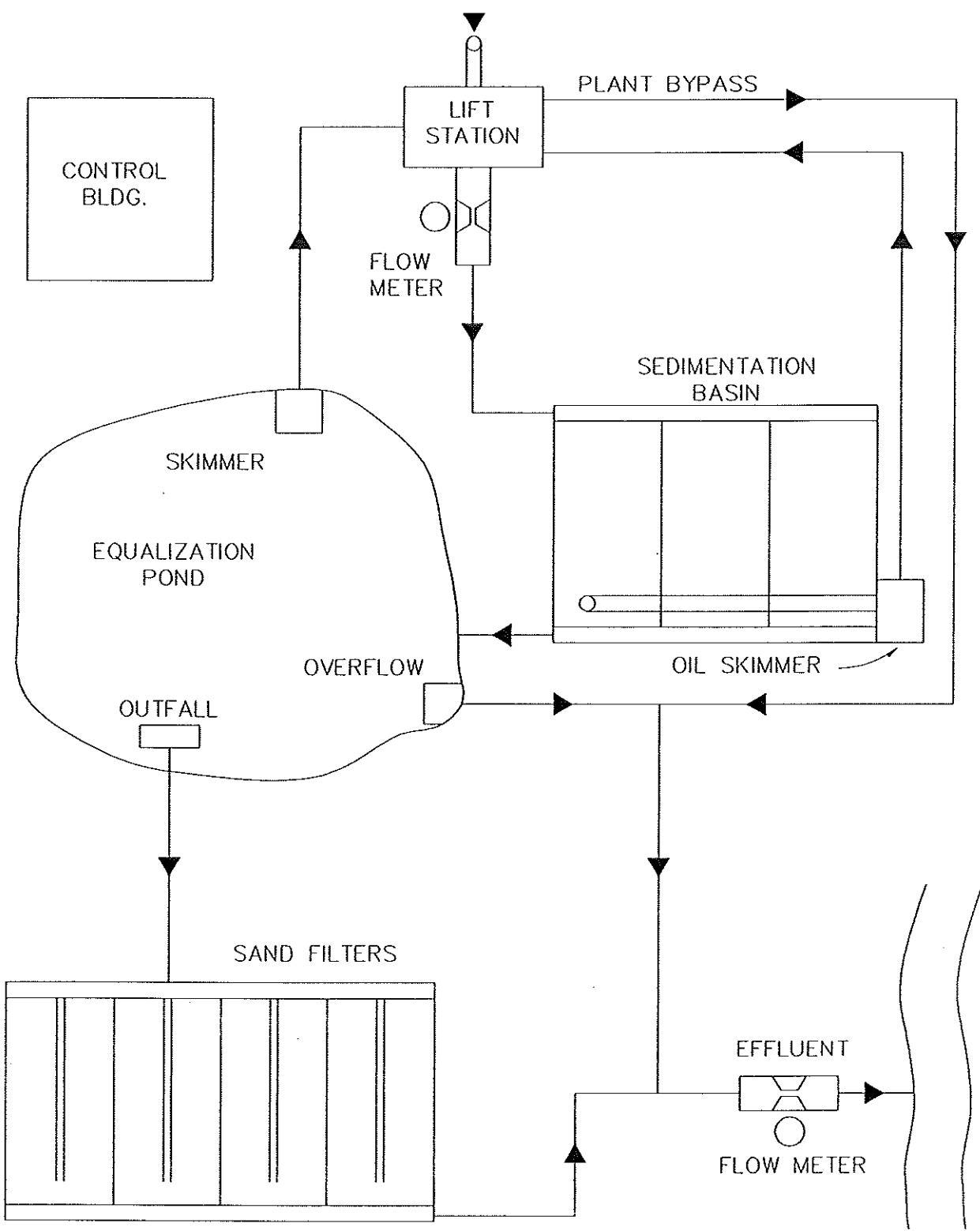


⊗ PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION

SOURCE: CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1990

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Environmental Services  
Jacksonville, Florida

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA



SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1987b



GERAGHTY & MILLER, INC.  
Environmental Services  
Jacksonville, Florida

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
INDUSTRIAL W.W.T.P. DESIGN AND FLOW SCHEMATIC FST-018  
FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.34

#### 4.11.2 Previous Investigations

Three previous investigations were conducted at this site: 1) 1983 Environmental Science and Engineering Installation Assessment of Headquarters, 2) 1985 Wastewater Quality Engineering Consultation No. 32-62-0130-86 by United States Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, and 3) 1988 Environmental Program Review No. 32-24-7038-89 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency. The first two reports are referenced in the initial RFA, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987 Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units, No. 37-26-1382-88. The industrial wastewater also includes the discharge from the Central Energy Wood Fired Boiler stack scrubber. This is predominantly carbon, ash, and by products of combustion.

#### 4.11.3 Waste Characterization

Wastewater from the wash racks, grease racks, and maintenance areas is the waste introduced to the treatment plant. A general characterization of the IWTP Sludge Tanks includes oily sludge, methylene chloride degreaser and crankcase oil.

An analysis of the sludge samples was completed during the 1985 U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency survey to determine if the sludge or wastewater would be classified as hazardous wastes. The analyses were performed for flashpoint (ignitable waste), PCB content, EP Toxicity Metals and Oily Waste Extraction Procedure. The results of those analyses from 1985 U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency are provided in Appendices 4.16 through 4.22.

The results of the analysis reported the flashpoint of all samples was greater than 140°F; therefore, the wastes were not considered ignitable. In all cases, the PCB concentrations were less than the detectable limit of 7.0 ppm. The metals concentrations determined by the extraction procedures (Methods 1310 and 1330) were well below the maximum concentration at which the waste is characterized hazardous by EP toxicity. Only cadmium was found above detectable limits. A cadmium concentration of 0.14 mg/L was found in the sludge samples which is well below the maximum concentration of 1.0 mg/L.

Samples of the wastewater and sludge from the 1985 United States Army Environmental Hygiene Agency study were also analyzed for total metals. Analysis of the samples was

performed by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency following the maximum concentration of contaminants for characteristic of EP Toxicity (Table 1, 40 CFR 261.24). Results from these analyses are found in Appendices 4.16 through 4.22. United States Army Environmental Hygiene Agency defined a level of concern as 100 times the maximum concentrations of the EP Toxicity Test. Although all the metals concentrations were well below the level of concern, there were concentrations significantly above the level of detection for chromium and cadmium in the wastewater, and of barium, chromium, cadmium, and lead in the sludge. These concentrations of metals indicate that materials containing these metals are entering the IWTP system.

Sampling for priority pollutants organics was performed in 1985 using USEPA sampling procedures. However, no trip blanks were analyzed. Due to interference by the high hydrocarbon content of the wastewater and sludge samples, the detection limits were elevated 10 to 100 times above the normal detection limits for analyses of the base/neutral extractable organics, the acid extractables, and the pesticides/PCBs. Because of this, these analyses provide very little meaningful information.

The analytical results from 1985 U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency study for volatile organics show that significant concentrations of 1,1,1, trichloroethane; (i.e., 160-340 ug/g) were present in the wastewater and sludge. Those concentrations indicated that 1,1,1, trichloroethane (which is used as a degreasing solvent) was present in the IWTP system.

#### 4.11.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

Since the IWTP is not designed to handle 1,1,1, trichloroethane; the potential for release by way of treated wastewater to the surface water is high. The potential for release to the ground water and soil as indicated in the initial RFA is low. Ground-water flow and hence migration pathways are inferred to follow the topography.

The waste oil tank on the IWTP site has not been previously investigated. In 1989, the underground waste oil tank overflowed (due to a design fault in the skimmer), therefore, potential for release to the soil is high near the tank.



4.11.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

4.11.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation at the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (FST-018):

- 1) The sampling and analysis conducted in 1985 is included in Appendices 4.16 through 4.22.
- 2) The sludge will be resampled and tested for the presence of 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and other VOCs by EPA Method 8240, all TCLP constituents, pH by EPA Methods 9040 and 9045, specific conductance by EPA Method 9050, and pesticides and PCBs by EPA Method 8080.
- 3) A detailed description of the sludge tanks and the rest of the site will be submitted to GA EPD.
- 4) There is also an underground waste oil tank located near the sludge tank that overflowed in 1989. Soil samples will be taken next to the tank, on the downgradient side, to a depth equal to the bottom of the tank. The samples will be analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for VOCs (EPA Method 8240), TPH (EPA Method 8015), specific conductance by EPA Method 9050, and RCRA metals (EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740).
- 5) The equalization basin influent and effluent wastewater will be sampled per GA EPD recommendations for VOCs, pH, RCRA metals, pesticides, and PCBs.
- 6) Three water and three sediment samples will be collected near the influent pipe of the equalization basin. Water and sediment samples will be collected at four separate locations around the equalization basin. Sediment from the equalization basin will be sampled according to GA EPD recommendations for RCRA metals, VOCs, pH, pesticides, and PCBs. Water samples will be analyzed for RCRA metals, VOCs, pH, pesticides and PCBs.

- 7) The sludge and/or sediment from the sand filters will be sampled per GA EPD recommendations for all TCLP constituents, VOCs, pH, pesticides, and PCBs.

4.11.5.2 Soil Borings Installation Plan

In accordance with GA EPD's recommendations, four soil borings will be taken next to the tank, on the downgradient side. Soil borings will be installed using the hand-auger method. The soil borings will be installed to a depth of the tank in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). OVA-PID or OVA-FID readings will be taken at two-foot intervals. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0).

4.11.5.3 Field Sampling Plan

Soil samples will be collected from every hand auger bucket during installation of the boring. Soil samples will be collected from the ground surface to the water table. Each sample will be screened in the field with an OVA-FID. The one sample that yields the highest reading or appears contaminated will be retained for analysis. If none of the samples appear to be contaminated, the first sample above the water table will be retained for testing. The soil sample will be analyzed for RCRA metals (Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740), VOCs (Method 8240), and TPH (EPA Method 8015).

The sludge will be resampled and tested. The sludge will be analyzed for all TCLP constituents, VOCs (EPA Method 8240), pH (EPA Methods 9040/9045), and pesticides and PCBs (EPA Method 8080). One extra TCLP sample will be submitted for matrix analysis. One equipment blank will be submitted for QA/QC analysis. One extra sample set will be submitted for lab duplication/split analyses resulting in three samples to be analyzed.

One equalization basin influent and effluent wastewater sample will be collected and analyzed for VOCs by EPA Method 8240, pH by EPA Method 9040/9045, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, pesticides and PCBs by EPA Method 8080.

One equipment blank will be submitted for QA/QC analysis. One extra sample set will be submitted for lab duplication/split analyses.

Three water and three sediment samples from near the influent pipe of the equalization basin and four water and four sediment samples from select areas within the equalization basin will be collected. The water will be analyzed for RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740, VOCs by EPA Method 8240, pH by EPA Method 9040/9045 and pesticides and PCBs by EPA Methods 8080. The sediment will be collected and analyzed for VOCs by EPA Method 8240, all TCLP constituents, pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045 and pesticides and PCBs by EPA Method 8080. One sludge/sediment sample will be collected from the sand filters and analyzed for all TCLP constituents, VOCs by EPA Method 8240, pH by EPA Method 9040/9045, and pesticides and PCBs by EPA Method 8080. One extra TCLP sample will be submitted for matrix analysis. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). If needed, a minimum groundwater detection system will be proposed in the Phase I RFI Report.

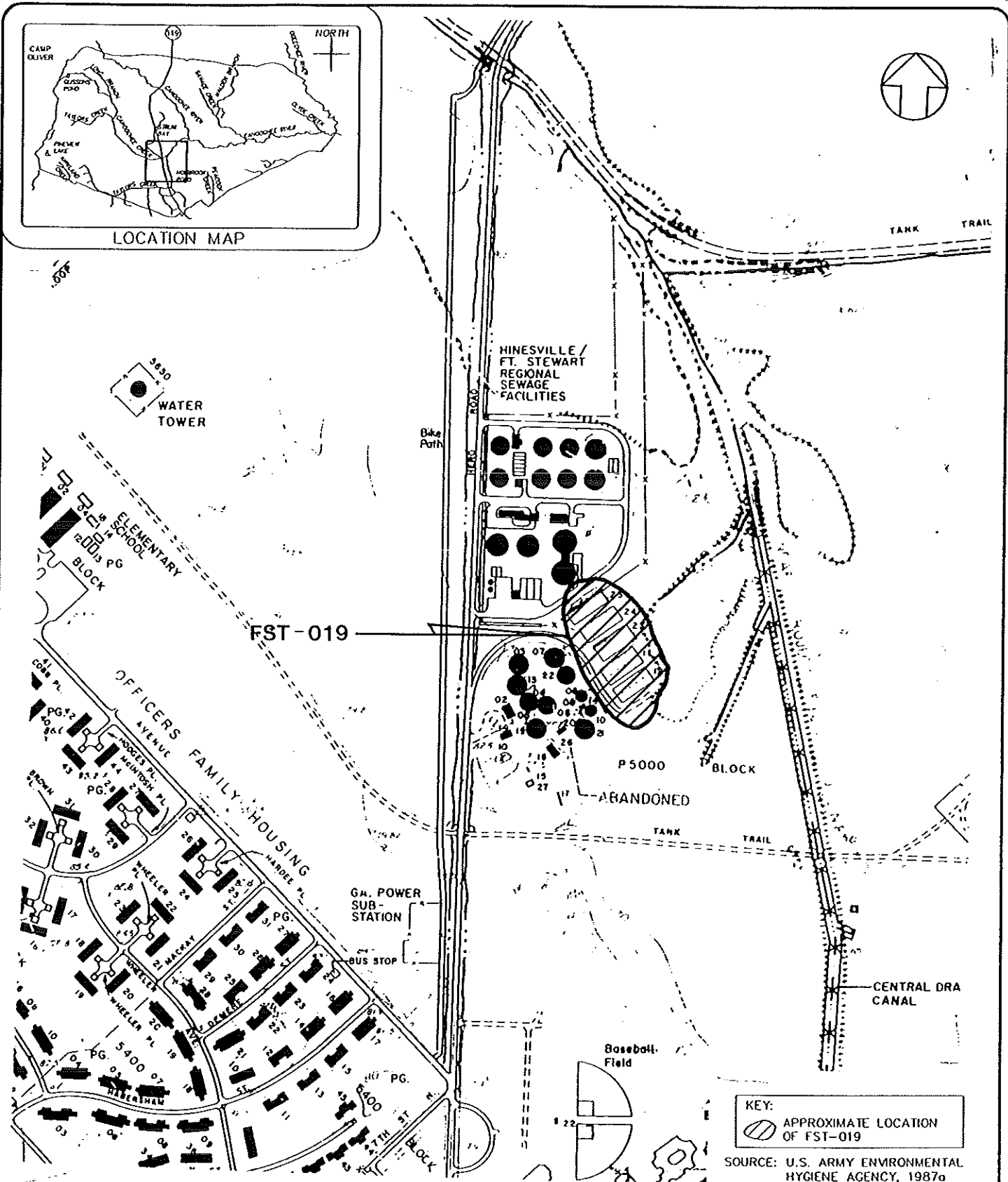
4.12 The Old Sludge Drying Beds (FST-019)

4.12.1 Site Description and History

The old sludge drying beds are located in the north central portion of the cantonment area in the P5000 block next to the old sewage treatment plant (Figure 4.35). Sludge from the domestic wastewater treatment plant was dewatered at this site from the 1960s to 1985. The old sludge drying beds were closed before a formal closure was required. According to Mr. Thomas Houston (personal communication 1990), these beds were removed and backfilled in 1989. The area currently has a good grass cover.

4.12.2 Previous Investigations

No previous investigations have been conducted at the old sludge drying beds. They are included as a SWMU in the 1987 initial RFA, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units publication No. 37-26-1382-88.



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**RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION**  
**OLD SLUDGE DRYING BEDS LOCATION MAP FST-019**  
**FORT STEWART**

GEORGIA

**FIGURE**  
**4.35**

#### 4.12.3 Waste Characterization

The waste characterization of the old sludge drying beds includes sludge from the domestic wastewater treatment plant incorporated in a sand media. There is a potential for some contaminants to concentrate in the media but no analysis is available that characterizes the waste.

#### 4.12.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

No past sampling of soil or ground water has been conducted at this site to evaluate a release. The potential for release as evaluated in the initial RFA, was low.

#### 4.12.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

No previous investigations have been conducted at the old sludge drying beds. To facilitate an evaluation of this site, a description of the current site conditions and the abandonment procedures followed during closure will be submitted to the state for review. Recommendations for Phase II work will be included in the Phase I RFI Report.

### 4.13 The Wright Air Field Sewage Disposal Beds (Land Spray Application and Lagoon - FST-020).

#### 4.13.1 Site Description and History

The Wright Air Field sewage disposal bed land spray application and lagoon is located east of the cantonment area, one-half mile south of Wright Army Airfield (Figure 4.36). According to 1989 Georgia Department of Natural Resources report, the lagoon and land application system has been active for forty years (1950s to present). Approximately 3000 gallons per day of wastewater is discharged to a series of two, lined, biological, oxidation lagoons followed by a spray irrigation field. The primary lagoon was aerated with a floating aerator (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988). The estimated capacity of the plant is 24,500 gpd. The facility operates under an NPDES permit which requires monitoring of seven monitoring wells on a routine basis.



#### 4.13.2 Previous Investigations

Two previous investigations were conducted at Fort Stewart which included an evaluation of this site: 1) 1988 Environmental Program Review No. 32-24-7038-89 by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency and, 2) 1983 Installation Assessment of Headquarters by Environmental Science and Engineering. Two additional reports were prepared which referenced these investigations: 1) 1987 Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, No. 37-26-1382-88 and, 2) 1989 Environmental Priorities Initiative Preliminary Assessment of Fort Stewart by Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Effluent monitoring has been conducted on a monthly basis at the Wright Air Field Sewage Disposal Beds. The land application permit summary is listed in Table 4.4. Drilling logs (Appendix 4.25) provided by the COE (1979) record the boring of four holes (CS-3, A-21, A-22, A-23) in May 1976 and seven holes (OW-1 through OW-7) in April 1979 (Figure 4.37). No other information was provided with these drilling logs. Wells were installed in Borings OW-1 through OW-7.

#### 4.13.3 Waste Characterization

The waste characterization of the Wright Airfield Sewage Beds is treated domestic wastewater.

#### 4.13.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

No evidence of release is known or has been documented. The potential for release of wastewater treatment effluent to the surface water exists. The potential for release to soil or ground water is low because of the solids handling practices.

Table 4.4 NPDES Permit Effluent Limitations\*, Sewage Treatment Plant (FST-020).

Parameter†	8/14/75 through 6/30/77		7/1/77 through 8/14/80	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Monthly Average	Weekly Average
Flow (MGD)		5.0		5.0
BOD	30	45	6	9
Suspended Solids	30	45	30	45
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (total coliforms per 100 ml)	200	400	200	400
pH (units)	6.0-9.0		6.0-9.0	
Chlorine Residual	>0.5		>0.5	
Ammonia-Nitrogen	--	--	1.0	1.5
Dissolved Oxygen	--	--	6.0	--

Note: All values reported as mg/l except as noted.

\* Based on NPDES permit No. CA0004308 effluent limitations.

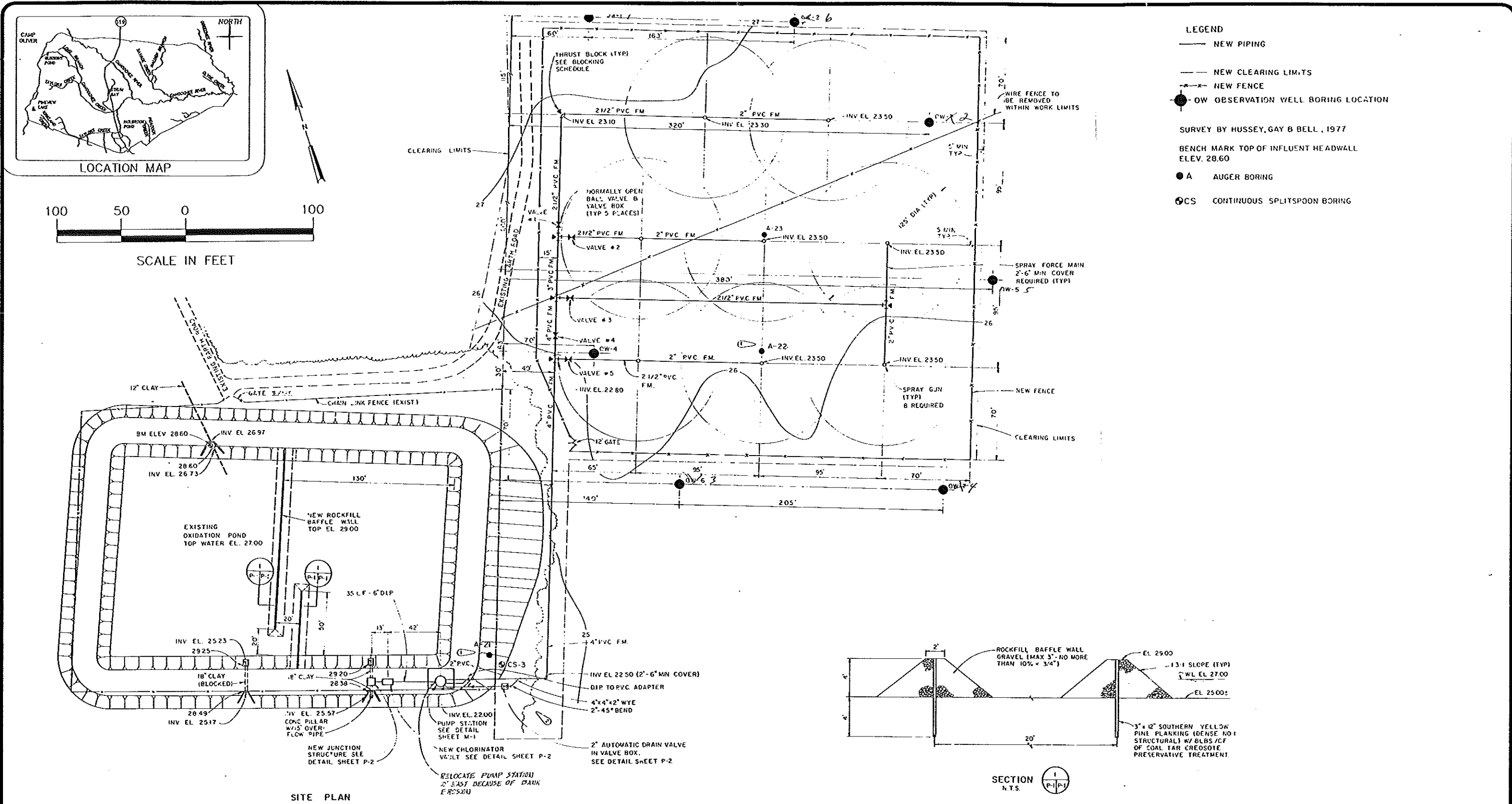
† MGD = million gallons per day.

BOD = biochemical oxygen demand.

ml = milliliters.

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1983





SOURCE: CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1990

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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 WRIGHT AIR FIELD SEWAGE DISPOSAL BEDS SITE MAP FST-020

FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
 4.37

#### 4.13.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.13.5.1 General

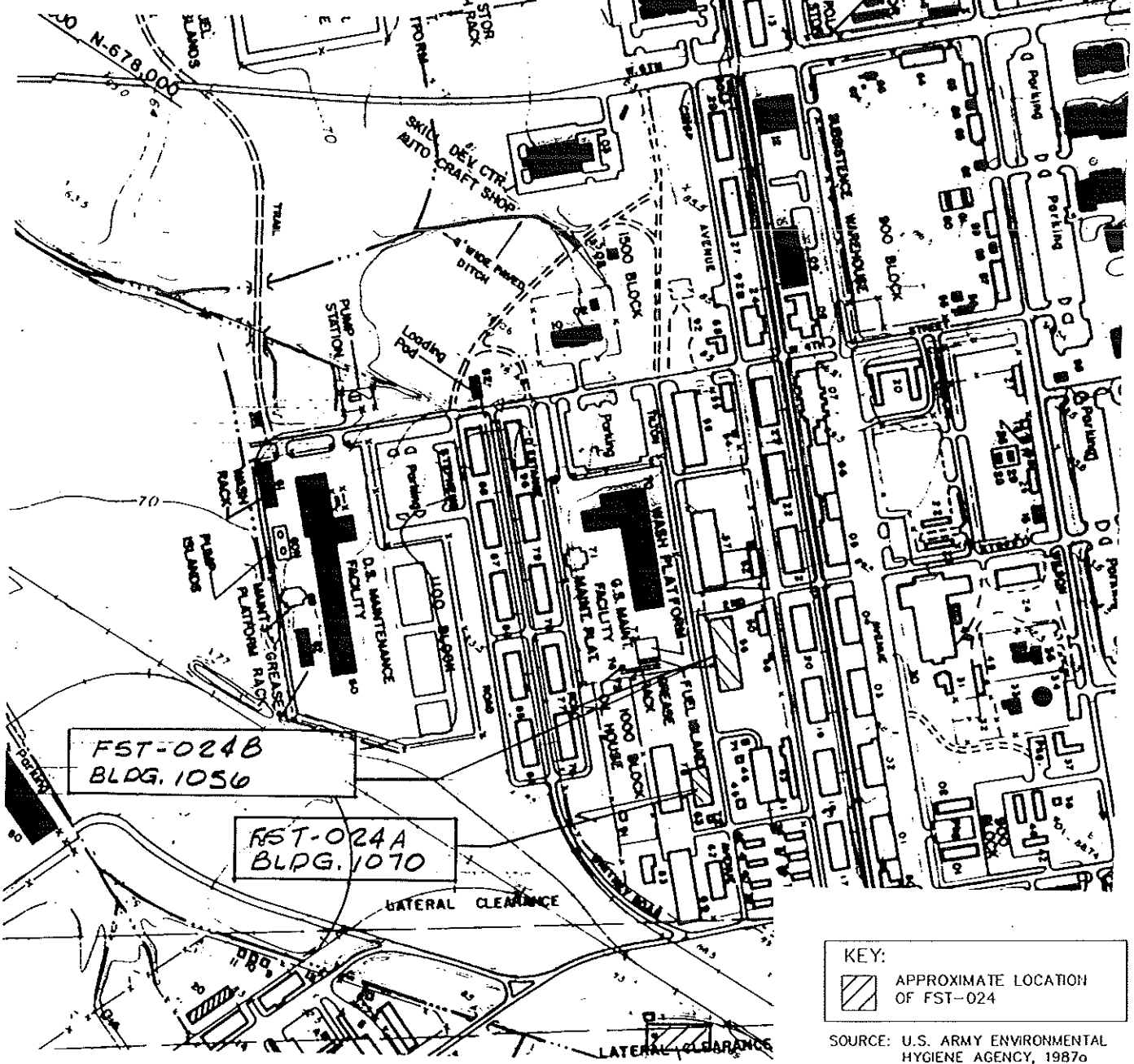
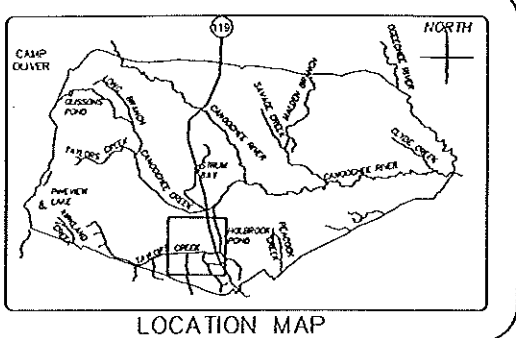
The following work is proposed for the Phase I Investigation at the Wright Air Field Sewage Disposal Beds:

- 1) FST-020 is a permitted NPDES facility that requires routine sampling of seven monitoring wells. The well construction logs for these wells are included in Appendix 4.23.
- 2) The current conditions of the site and the status of the NPDES permit will be described in the Phase I Report. Ground-water sampling parameters and sample collection frequency outlined in the NPDES permit will be investigated and included into the final plan, if available.
- 3) All existing ground-water data for the monitoring well system will be investigated and submitted in the final plan, if available.
- 4) An investigation into the loading rate for priority pollutants on the spray field will be conducted. If the information is available, it will be submitted in the Phase I RFI report.
- 5) An expanded summary of the two previous investigations will be included in the Phase I RFI report, if more information is available.

#### 4.14 The Radiator Shop (FST-024)

##### 4.14.1 Site Description and History

The (new) radiator shop (FST-024A) is located inside building 1070 in the southern portion of the cantonment area (Figure 4.38). The old radiator shop is located inside building 1056 (FST-024B) in the southern portion of the cantonment area. The work area for the new radiator shop is approximately 20 feet x 20 feet. The new shop has been in operation since 1980.



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 RADIATOR SHOP FST-024A AND FST-024B

FORT STEWART

GEORGIA

FIGURE  
 4.38

Radiators are repaired by descaling the radiator and soaking it in an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide. The next step is to encapsulate this caustic waste solution by mixing it with concrete and sodium silicate and disposing it in the landfill. The radiator is then leak tested using a fluorescein dye and painted in a wet curtain spray paint booth. According to the COE (1990), encapsulating is not performed any longer.

#### 4.14.2 Previous Investigations

Two previous investigations conducted at Fort Stewart mentioned this site: 1) 1983 Installation Assessment of Headquarters (Environmental Science and Engineering), and, 2) 1987 Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units No. 37-26-1382-88 (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency). No previous sampling was completed at this site.

#### 4.14.3 Waste Characterization

Waste generated at the radiator shop is related to the maintenance and cleaning of radiators. The waste characterization includes caustic waste cleaning solution, sodium hydroxide, water-based fluorescein dye solution, and spent recirculation water from the wet curtain spray paint booth.

#### 4.14.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

According to the Environmental Science & Engineering report (1983), wastes were discharged to a drain field located adjacent to Building 1070 from 1980 to late 1981 from the new radiator shop (FST-024A). The Environmental Science & Engineering report estimated that only about one pound of lead was discharged to the drain field during this two-year period. According to the Environmental Science & Engineering report (1983), wet curtain recirculation wastewater discharge is routed to the IWTP. Since late 1981, the caustic waste cleaning solution has been handled as a hazardous waste.

The fluorescein dye solution and paint booth recirculation water, which is non-hazardous, has been conveyed onto the ground outside Building 1070 near the drainfield, via a pipeline (Environmental Science and Engineering 1983). The initial RFA indicated that the exposure potential from a release at this unit is low.

The paint booth is located in building 1056 (FST-024B). The floor drain in Building 1056 is not relevant to the radiator shop in Building 1070. The drain in building 1056 has been connected with the industrial wastewater pipe (located across the road), for disposal at the IWTP. Therefore, discharge is no longer routed to the ditch. The ditch near building 1056 is not associated with the radiator shop in building 1070.

#### 4.14.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

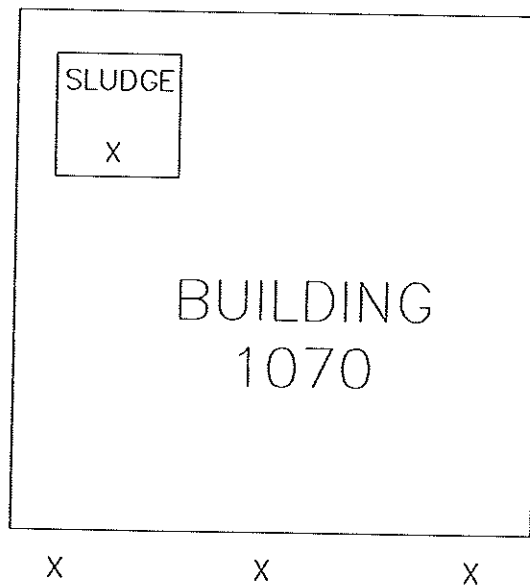
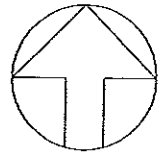
##### 4.14.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation at the Waste Oil Tanks (FST-025):

- 1) One sample of the "sludge" shall be collected and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for all TCLP constituents, VOCs, and pH (Figure 4.38A).
- 2) Sediment samples will be collected from the former drain field adjacent to building 1070 (Figure 4.38A) and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations for all TCLP constituents.
- 3) DEH installed a pipe under the road that connects the drain pipe in building 1056 to the industrial pipe located across the road. If drawings are available of this improvement, they will be submitted in the Phase I RFI report.
- 4) A description of the current site conditions and DEH plans will be submitted to the state for review.
- 5) The ditch will not be sampled because the drain no longer discharges to the ditch.
- 6) The date the encapsulating practice ceased will be investigated and included in the Phase I RFI report, if available.

NOTE:

ACTUAL SAMPLING LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE IN THE FIELD.



KEY

X PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION

NOT TO SCALE



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
RADIATOR SHOP SAMPLING LOCATION FST-024  
FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.38A

- 7) A detailed description of the descaling process and drainage schematics for the paint booth will be provided in the Phase I RFI report, if available.

#### 4.14.5.2 Field Sampling Plan

The radiator "sludge" will be sampled once and analyzed for all TCLP constituents, VOCs by EPA Method 8240, and pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, in accordance with GA EPD's recommendations. One extra TCLP sample of the sludge will be collected for matrix analysis.

Three sediment samples will be collected from the former drain field. Sediment samples will be collected from the ground surface to the water table. Each sample will be screened with an OVA-FID. The one sample that yields the highest reading or appears contaminated will be retained for analysis. If none of the samples appear to be contaminated, the first sample above the water table will be retained for testing.

The three sediment samples will be analyzed for all TCLP constituents. One extra TCLP sediment sample will be submitted for matrix analysis. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0).

The GA EPD recommendations included testing the encapsulating concrete and sampling the ditch near the former discharge area. However, since the encapsulating procedure is no longer in operation and the drain now discharges into the IWTP, sampling will not be performed.

#### 4.15 The 86 Waste Oil Tanks (FST-025)

##### 4.15.1 Site Description and History

Eighty-six waste oil tanks are located at various areas within the cantonment area as shown in Plate 3 and as listed in Table 4.5. The waste oil tanks for the most part are situated in motor pools and have been in operation over a time period from 1950 to the present. Most of the tanks are underground and are constructed of concrete, fiberglass, or steel. However, some of the tanks are aboveground with a containment wall around them. The capacity of the storage tanks varies from 150 to 11,000 gallons.

275

Table 4.5 Master List of Waste Oil Tanks (FST-025).

Tank No.	Building No.	Capacity (gallons)	Construction Material	Installation Date	Ground Cover
1	1841	1000	Fiberglass	1982	Concrete
4	1840	2500	Fiberglass	1982	Concrete
4A	1840	1000	Steel	1982	Dirt w/ Cement Pad
7	1820	11000	Steel	1980	Concrete
8	1828	4000	Concrete	1982	Concrete
9	1828	4000	Concrete	1982	Concrete
10	1820	500	Steel	1980	Concrete
13	1810	2500	Steel	1982	Concrete
14	1811	500	Steel	1982	Concrete
17	1720	2000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
18	1720	2000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
19	1720	2000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
20	1720	2000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
21	1720	2000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
22	1720	2000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
23	1720	2000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
24	1720	2000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
25	1720	4000	Concrete	1981	Concrete
26	1720	4000	Concrete	1981	Concrete
27	1720	4000	Concrete	1981	Concrete
28	1720	4000	Concrete	1981	Concrete
28A	1720/22	1000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
28B	1720	2000	Fiberglass	1987	Concrete
29	1633	1000	Steel	1982	Concrete
38	1510/13	1000	Steel	1983	Concrete
39	1510	4000	Concrete	1983	Concrete
40	1510	4000	Concrete	1983	Concrete
42	1542	1000	Fiberglass	1983	Concrete
45	1172	500	Steel	1983	Concrete
46	1170	4000	Concrete	1981	Concrete
47	1170	4000	Concrete	1981	Concrete
56	1056	2000	Steel	1960	Concrete
59	1160	4000	Concrete	1983	Concrete
60	1160	4000	Concrete	1983	Concrete
61	1164	500	Fiberglass	1983	Concrete
64	1128	1000	Steel	1950	Concrete
64A	1130	500	Steel	1970	Dirt with concrete
67	967	1000	Steel	1969	Dirt with Cement Pad
70	955	1000	Concrete	1969	Dirt with Cement Pad
71	1203	1000	Fiberglass	1980	Concrete
71A	1260	1000	Concrete	1984	Concrete



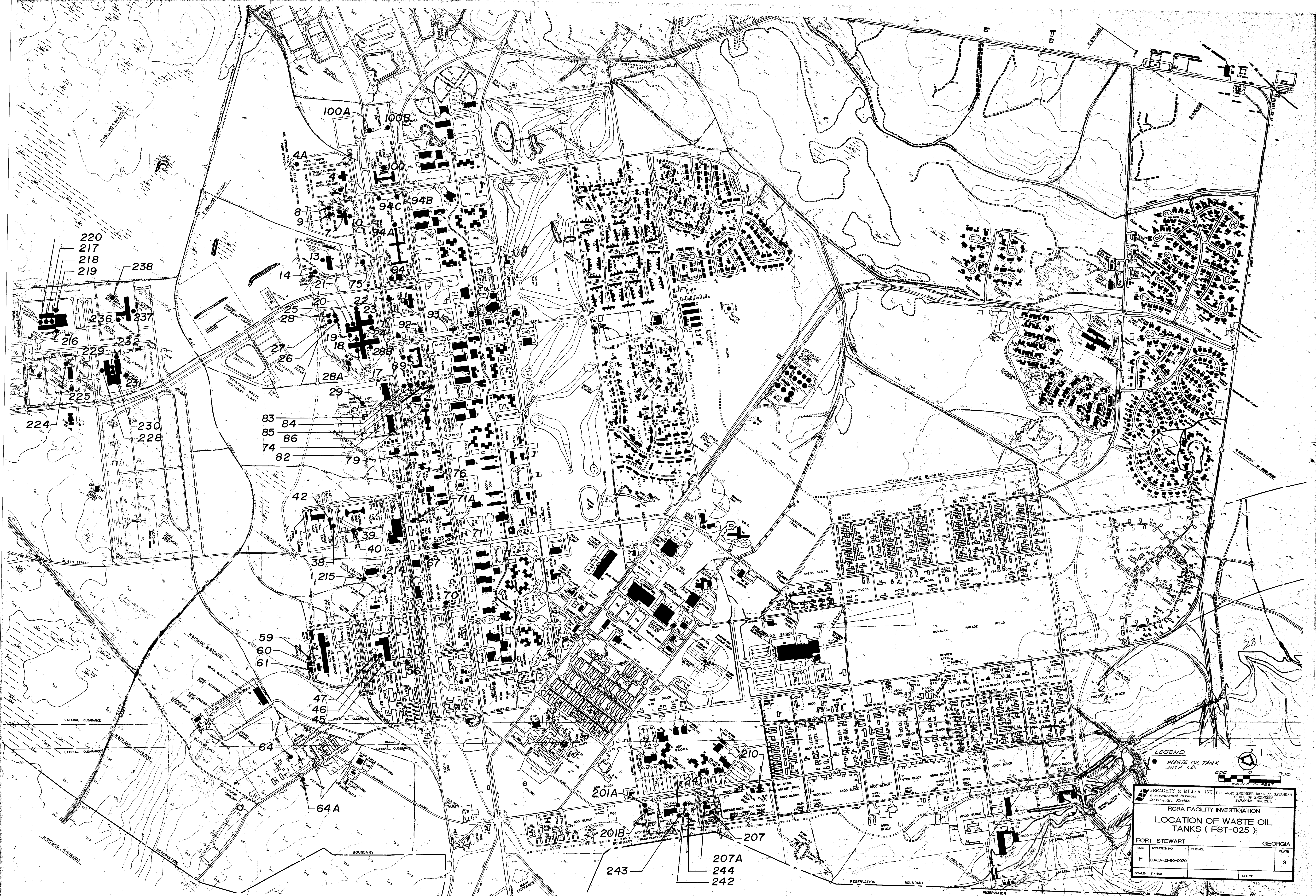
Table 4.5 Master List of Waste Oil Tanks (FST-025).

Tank No.	Building No.	Capacity (gallons)	Construction Material	Installation Date	Ground Cover
74	1280	2500	Fiberglass	1983	Probable Concrete
75	1809	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Concrete
76	1223	1000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
79	1224	1000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
82	1266	1000	Steel	1981	Concrete
83	1286	4000	Concrete	1981	Concrete
84	1285	4000	Concrete	1981	Concrete
85	1284	4000	Concrete	1981	Concrete
86	1283	4000	Concrete	1981	Concrete
89	1247	1000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
92	1331	1000	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
93	1330	2500	Fiberglass	1981	Concrete
94	1320/234	1000	Fiberglass	1988	Concrete
94A	1320 (2)(4)	1000	Fiberglass	1988	Dirt
94B	1339B	1000	Fiberglass	1988	Concrete
94C	1339A	1000	Fiberglass	1988	Concrete
100	1340/43F	1000	Steel	1093	Concrete
100A	1349	1000	Fiberglass	1988	Dirt/ no pad
100B	1350	1000	Fiberglass	1988	Dirt/no pad
201A	260	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
201B	260	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
207	232	500	Steel	1985	Concrete
207A	230	2500	Fiberglass	1985	Concrete
210	272	1000	Steel	1985	Probable Concrete
214	1503	550	Fiberglass	1988	Dirt
215	1503	500	Fiberglass	1988	Dirt
216	4502	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
217	4502	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
218	4502	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
219	4502	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
220	4502	5000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
224	4528	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
225	4529	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
228	4577	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
229	4577	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
230	4577	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
231	4577	1000	Fiberglass	1986	Probable Concrete

Table 4.5 Master List of Waste Oil Tanks (FST-025).

Tank No.	Building No.	Capacity (gallons)	Construction Material	Installation Date	Ground Cover
232	4577	5000	Fiberglass	1986	Probable Concrete
236	4578	2500	Fiberglass	1987	Probable Concrete
237	4578	2500	Fiberglass	1987	Probable Concrete
238	4586	1000	Steel	1987	Probable Concrete
241	241	2000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
242	241	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
243	241	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete
244	241	1000	Fiberglass	1985	Probable Concrete





**LEGEND**  
 ● WASTE OIL TANK WITH I.D.

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 CORPS OF ENGINEERS SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

**RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 LOCATION OF WASTE OIL TANKS ( FST-025 )**

**FORT STEWART GEORGIA**

SIZE	INITIATION NO.	FILE NO.	PLATE
F	DACA-21-90-0079		3

SCALE: 1" = 500'



#### 4.15.2 Previous Investigations

Fort Stewart has conducted several investigations over the past few years to inventory all underground storage tanks (USTs) and to perform tank, and associated pipeline tightness tests. The waste oil tanks were included in these investigations.

The results of these investigations have been referenced in several reports: 1) 1987 Evaluation of Solid Waste Management Units No. 37-26-1382-88. (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency), 2) 1988 Underground Tank and Pipeline Test Certification Report by Tracer Research Corporation for DEH Environmental Office, and 3) 1988 Environmental Program Review (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency). The waste oil was determined to be non-hazardous and to meet specifications in 40 CFR 266.40 from the past test results that the Fort Stewart Environmental Office has scheduled (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, 1987).

#### 4.15.3 Waste Characteristics

The product disposed of in the waste oil tanks is waste product associated with maintenance in the motor pools. A characterization of the product in the waste oil tanks would include a mixture of waste oil, non-hazardous used standard type II solvent, used antifreeze, and used hydraulic fluid. According to the initial RFA developed by U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (1987), past test results of waste oil at Fort Stewart meets the specifications in 40 CFR 266.40.

#### 4.15.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

Evidence of releases from the waste oil tanks have not been documented. However, the potential for a release to the environment is high in the event of tank failure. If a UST leaked, the waste oil could migrate to the shallow aquifer and subsurface soils. Surface water, ground water, or soils would be threatened if an aboveground tank leaked and the secondary containment failed.

#### 4.15.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.15.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation for the Waste Oil Tanks (FST-025):

- 1) Most recent information from Fort Stewart indicates that there are approximately 86 underground waste oil tanks on the installation. A list of tanks with building numbers is provided as Table 4.5. After the "walk-over" investigation, Table 4.5 will be updated to include questionable data.
- 2) A map that clearly shows all waste oil tanks at Fort Stewart has been constructed. The full size map (Plate 3) will be updated to show which tanks are aboveground.
- 3) Each tank will be given a "walk-over" investigation. The purpose will be to verify location and to note any signs of contamination. The following information shall be provided for each tank: type of tank, ground cover at tank, building number, number on tank, if any. The condition of the concrete will be checked.
- 4) Soil samples will be collected to the depth of the water table or 5 feet below the bottom of the tank at USTs not entirely covered by concrete, or at USTs with concrete that is cracked or in poor condition. If the tank bottom is within the water table, a ground-water sample will be collected and analyzed. During the soil sampling, the orientation of these tanks will be determined.
- 5) Soil sampling at aboveground tanks will be done during Phase II, if needed.
- 6) Samples shall be tested according to GA EPD recommendations for RCRA metals, pH, and TPH.
- 7) Tank tightness tests (Tracer method) will be performed on USTs entirely covered by concrete in good condition during the Phase I field investigation. During the tightness tests, the orientation of these tanks will be determined.

#### 4.15.5.2 Soil Boring and Monitor-Well Installation Plan

The orientation of the USTs (that soil samples will be collected from) will be determined by carefully by boring by hand auger to find the edge of the tank. Once the edge of the tank is identified, the test borings may be initiated. The soil borings will be installed to a depth to the water table or 5 feet below the bottom of the tank (if possible with a hand auger) at eleven underground waste oil tanks. Soil samples will be collected from every hand auger bucket during installation of the boring. Soil samples will be collected from the ground surface to the water table. Each sample will be screened with an OVA-FID. The one sample that yields the highest reading or appears contaminated will be retained for analysis. If none of the samples appear to be contaminated, the first sample above the water table will be retained for testing.

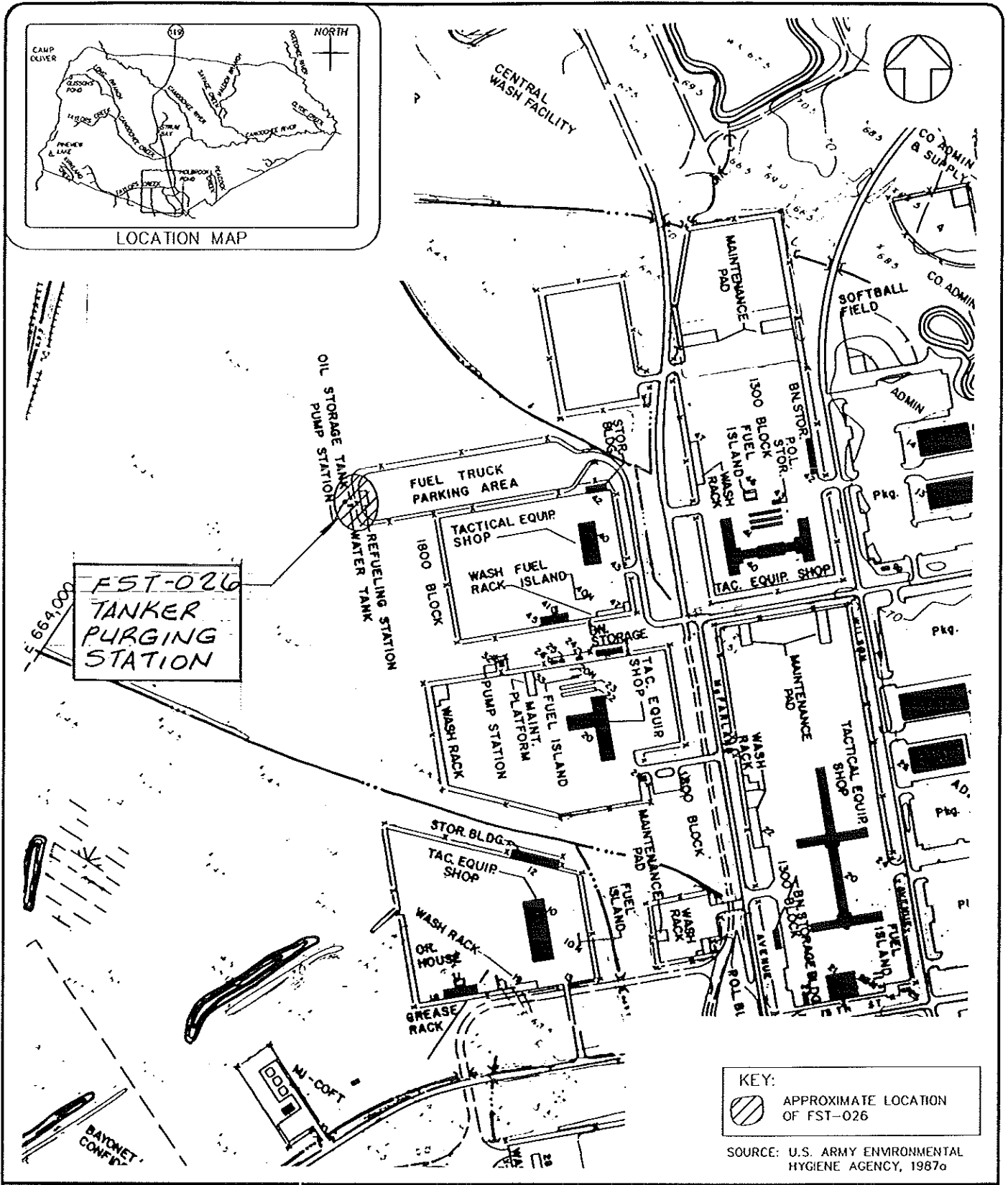
#### 4.15.5.3 Field Sampling Plan

Eleven tank sites have a dirt cover over the USTs. Therefore, the eleven tank areas to collect soil and possibly ground-water samples are: 4A, 56, 64, 64A, 67, 70, 94A, 100A, 100B, 214, and 215. One soil sample will be collected at each tank and analyzed for pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045, TPH by EPA Method 8015, and all TCLP constituents. One extra duplication/split sample set will be collected. One equipment blank will be submitted for QA/QC analysis. One extra TCLP sample will be submitted for matrix analysis. If ground water is encountered prior to reaching the bottom of a UST, then a ground-water sample for that UST will be submitted and analyzed for VOCs by EPA Method 8240, TPH by EPA Method 8015, RCRA metals by EPA Methods 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740 and pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Recommendations for any further sampling or monitoring wells will be included in the Phase I Report.

#### 4.16 The 724th Tanker Purging Station (FST-026)

##### 4.16.1 Site Description and History

The 724th Tanker Purging Station is located on the western portion of the cantonment area near the fuel truck parking lot (Figure 4.39). The Purging Station is an area where tanker trailers that carry JP-4 Jet Fuel, #2 Fuel Oil and Mogas are routinely cleaned. This area consists of an



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 724 th. TANKER PURGING STATION FST-026  
 FORT STEWART

FIGURE  
 4.39  
 GEORGIA

underground waste oil tank and an aboveground storage tank that receive water liquid after phase separation.

#### 4.16.2 Previous Investigations

No previous investigations have been conducted in this area. The only report that briefly mentions the 724th Purging Station is 1989 GA EPD RFA Report entitled "Environmental Priorities Initiative Preliminary Assessment of Fort Stewart, Georgia.

#### 4.16.3 Waste Characterization

The waste characterization for the 724th Tanker Purging Station includes waste liquids from the purging of the tanker trailer. These waste liquids contain assorted petroleum hydrocarbons to include JP-4, #2 Fuel Oil and Mogas.

#### 4.16.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

No releases have been reported or documented from this area. However, the potential for spillage, and hence release to the soils around the tanks is high, and the release from the underground tank through failure of the tank is high.

#### 4.16.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.16.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation at the 724th Tanker Purging Station (FST-026):

- 1) Soil samples will be collected and analyzed according to GA EPD recommendations and results submitted for review. The samples will be collected on the upgradient and downgradient side of the purging area. Samples will be collected from the ground surface to a depth equal to approximately 1 foot into the saturated zone.



- 2) An investigation will be performed to determine if tank integrity tests have been performed. If the tests are available, they will be included in the Phase I RFI report.
- 3) The waste oil UST is associated with FST-025.
- 4) The need for ground-water monitoring wells will be determined from data collected during the Phase I investigation and may be recommended for Phase II.

4.16.5.2 Soil Boring and Monitor-Well Installation Plan

Four soil borings (one upgradient and three downgradient) will be installed. Four sets of soil samples will be collected from the ground surface to the water table. Soil samples will be collected from every hand auger bucket during installation of the boring. Each sample will be screened in the field with an OVA-FID. The one sample that yields the highest reading or appears contaminated will be retained for analysis. If none of the samples appear to be contaminated, the first sample above the water table will be retained for testing. The soil borings will be installed by using the hand-auger method in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0).

4.16.5.3 Field Sampling Plan

The soil samples will be submitted for analysis of TPH by EPA Method 8015, VOCs by EPA Method 8240, all TCLP constituents, and pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045. An additional sample set will be included for duplication/splits. One equipment blank and one trip blank will be submitted for QA/QC analysis. One extra TCLP sample will be submitted for matrix analysis. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Recommendations for any further sampling or monitoring wells will be included in the Phase I Report.

#### 4.17 The Motor Pools (include wash racks, grease racks, and steam racks - FST-027).

##### 4.17.1 Site Description and History

The motor pools and their associations, located throughout the cantonment area, are shown on Plate 4 and listed in Table 4.6. Wash racks, steam racks, grease racks, and oil/water separators are found at most motor pools. Many of the USTs (FST-025) are also located at the motor pools. The specific times of operations of these motor pools are unknown but assumed to be from the 1950's to the present.

##### 4.17.2 Previous Investigations

Two previous investigations conducted at Fort Stewart mentioned the motor pool wash racks: 1) 1983 Installation Assessment of Headquarters (Environmental Science and Engineering) and 2) 1989 Environmental Priorities Initiative and Preliminary Assessment of Fort Stewart, Georgia (Georgia Department of Natural Resources).

##### 4.17.3 Waste Characterization

The waste characterization for the motor pools includes waste oil, antifreeze, petroleum products, and possibly solvents.

##### 4.17.4 Potential for Release/Known Releases

Wash racks and oil/water separators were installed in the mid-1970s. In consequence, the separator effluent lines were directed to the storm drainage system. Prior to the installation of the separators, the wash rack wastewater was discharged untreated to the storm drainage system. As of 1980, all but 20 separators were connected to the sanitary sewer. The remaining 20 were affiliated with the Georgia Army National Guard (GARNG), and discharge under the NPDES Permit No. GA0027685.

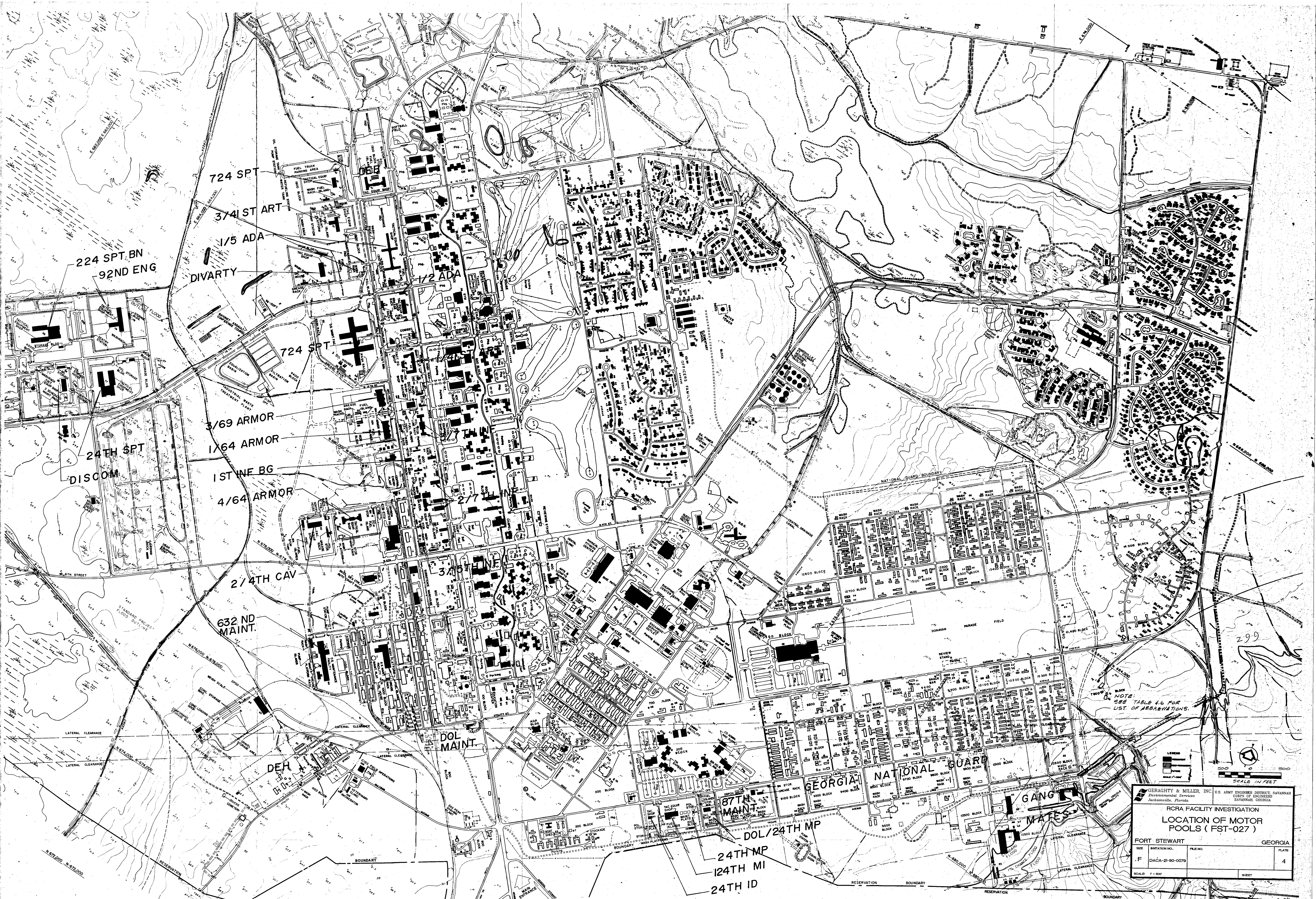
By the summer of 1982, all but three of the wash rack separators were connected to the new Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP). These three wash racks, located in the DIO and DEH maintenance areas, are monitored closely. During the 1983 onsite investigation, the

Table 4.6 Motor Pool Locations (FST-027)

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Location</i>
1/2 ADA	1st Battalion 2nd Air Defense Artillery	1300
1/5 ADA	1st Battalion 5th Air Defense Artillery	1300
1/41ST ART	1st Battalion 41st Artillery	1200
1/64 ARMOR	1st Battalion 64th Armor	1600
1ST INF BG	1st Infantry Brigade	1200
2/7TH INF	2nd Battalion 7th Infantry	1200
2/4 CAV	2nd Squadron 4th Cavalry	1400
3/41ST ART	3rd Battalion 41st Artillery	1800
3/7TH INF	3rd Battalion 7th Infantry	1200
3/15TH INF	3rd Battalion 15th Infantry	1200
3/69 ARMOR	3rd Battalion 69th Armor	1600
4/64 ARMOR	4th Battalion 64th Armor	1400
24TH ID	Headquarters Company 24th Infantry Division	200
24TH MP	24th Military Police Company	200
24TH SPT	24th Support Battalion	4500
87TH MAINT	87th Maintenance Battalion	200
92ND ENG	92nd Engineer Battalion (Combat Heavy)	4500
124TH MI	124th Military Intelligence Battalion	200
224TH SPT BN	224th Support Battalion	4500
632 MAINT	632 Maintenance Company	1100
724 SPT	724th Support Battalion	1700/1800
DEB	Division Engineer Brigade	1300
DEH	Directorate of Engineering and Housing	1100
DISCOM	Division Support Command	4500
DIVARTY	Division Artillery, 24th Infantry Division	1800
DOL MAINT	Directorate of Logistics Maintenance Division	1000
DOL/24TH MP	Directorate of Logistics and 24th Military Police Company	200
GA National Guard	Georgia National Guard	9100-10300
GANGMATES	Georgia National Guard Mobilization and Equipment Training Site	10500

Note: See Plate 4 for locations.





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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 LOCATION OF MOTOR  
 POOLS (FST-027)

PROJECT	STEWART	GEORGIA
DATE	21-90-0079	4

SCALE: 1" = 600'

NOTE: SEE TABLE 4.6 FOR LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

299



effluent pipe from the oil/water separator for the wash rack near Building 1060 was broken. Consequently, wastewater exited through a hole in the side of the pipe and entered an open drainage ditch, rather than flowing through the pipe to the IWTP. Since this report, the pipe has been fixed. The potential for release to soils at all motor pools is high.

#### 4.17.5 Proposed Work And Sample Analyses

##### 4.17.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation for the Motor Pools (FST-027):

- 1) A complete inventory and description of the conditions at each motor pool will be prepared for submittal of the State's review. Plate 4 will be updated to show names and boundaries of each motor pool.
- 2) A location map (with specific motor pool and effluent line discharges identified) will be prepared for each motor pool for the Phase I RFI report.
- 3) Process schematics drawings for the three separators not hooked up to the industrial wastewater treatment plant will be provided in the Phase I RFI report, if available.
- 4) Soil samples will be collected from the drainage ditch near building 1060, where wastewater from the broken separator effluent line was discharging.

##### 4.17.5.2 Soil Boring and Monitoring Well Installation Plan

One upgradient and two downgradient soil samples will be collected from the drainage ditch where wastewater from the broken separator effluent line was discharging. The samples will be collected to a depth of one foot below ground surface. Soil samples will be collected from every hand auger bucket during installation of the boring. Each sample will be screened in the field with an OVA-FID. The one sample that yields the highest reading or appears contaminated will be retained for analysis. If none of the samples appear to be contaminated, the last sample will be retained for testing. The borings will be installed in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0).

#### 4.17.5.3 Field Sampling Plan

In accordance with GA EPD's recommendations, the soil sample collected from each boring will be submitted for analyses of VOCs by EPA Method 8240, all TCLP constituents, TPH by EPA Method 8015, and pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0).

#### 4.18 The 724th Battery Shop (FST-028)

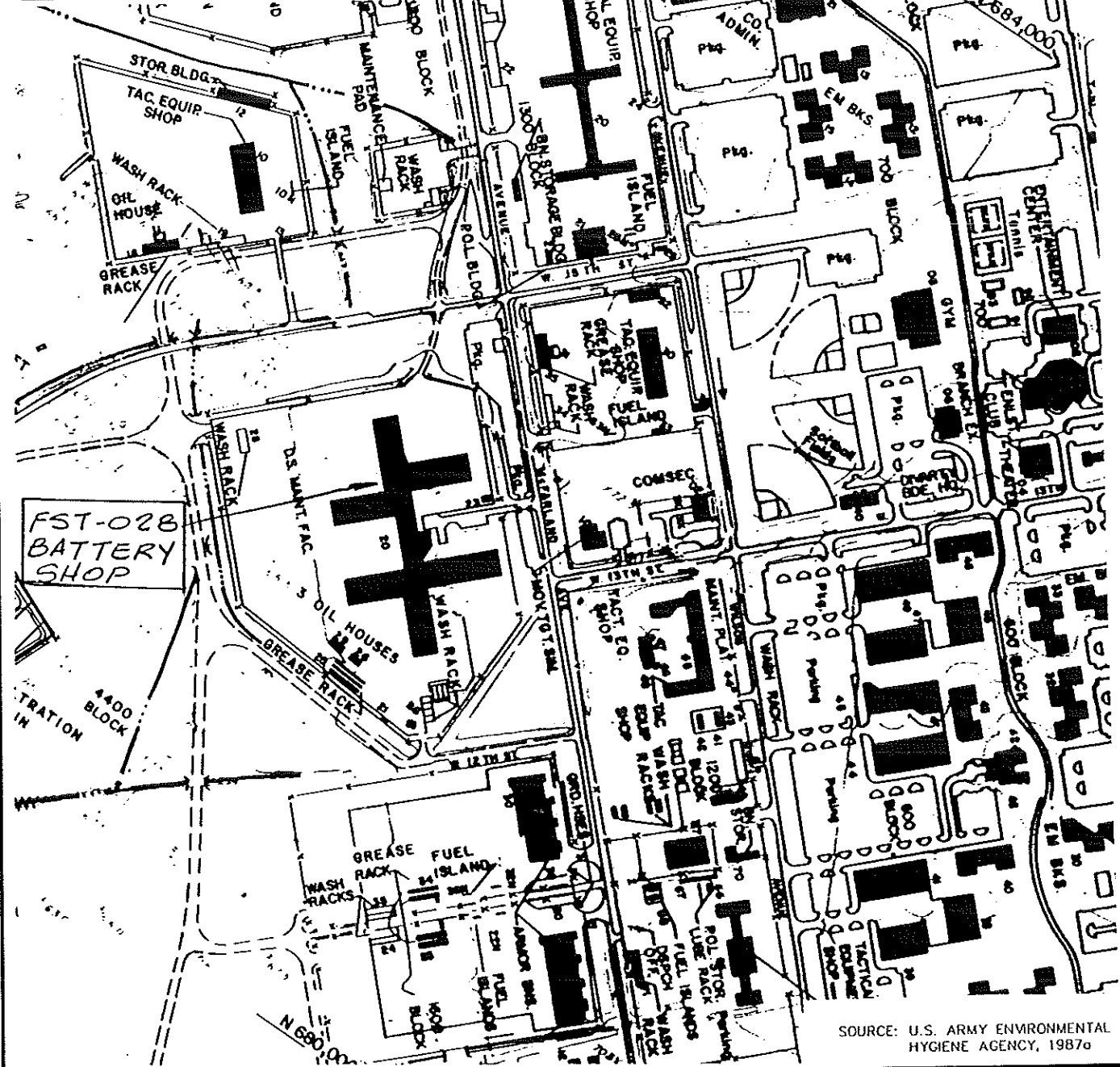
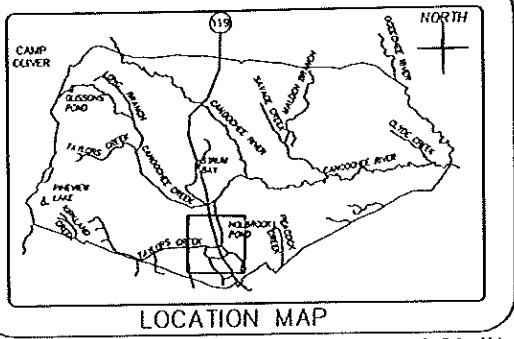
##### 4.18.1 Site Description and History

The 724th battery shop is located on the western portion of the cantonment area, northeast of the IWTP, behind building 1720 (Figure 4.40). To the best of our knowledge, this facility is an open air cage where batteries are filled, charged, and neutralized. The storage area for spent lead-acid batteries is on concrete. A leachate trail was noted across the parking lot to bare soil (Georgia Department of Natural Resources 1989). Recently the building has been enlarged and the concrete foundation repaired.

Prior to 1981, spent batteries were drained prior to being transported to the DPDO storage yard. Approximately 200 to 400 liters per week of acid was drained from the batteries into a lead-lined vat. Attempts to neutralize the acid by adding soda ash to the vat were unsuccessful (Environmental Science and Engineering 1983). This "neutralized" solution was then discharged into the storm drain system. Currently spent batteries are transferred without draining to the DPDO storage yard prior to sale to salvage contractors. Repairs were made to this system in 1990 and the old limestone rock used to neutralize the acid was disposed of as a hazardous waste.

##### 4.18.2 Previous Investigations

The previous investigations concerning this site were mentioned in three previous reports: 1) 1983 Installation Assessment of Headquarters (Environmental Science and Engineering), 2) 1989 RCRA Facility Assessment Report (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), and 3) 1988 Environmental Program Review No. 32-24-7038-89 (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency).



SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1987a

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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
BATTERY SHOP LOCATION MAP FST-028  
FORT STEWART

FIGURE  
4.40  
GEORGIA

The Battery Shop has had two rounds of sampling completed at this location in 1989. One round was taken at the request of GA EPD at the edge of the motor pool (1 sample, 1 background). Additionally, the limestone rock used to neutralize the acid was tested prior to disposal as a hazardous waste. A sample was taken for Hazardous Waste characterization, and the results showed approximately 3600 ppm Lead by EP Toxicity Method.

#### 4.18.3 Waste Characterization

The battery shop is an area where batteries are serviced and charged. The waste generated includes sulfuric acid from batteries and "neutralized" (soda ash) battery solutions that are associated with maintenance.

#### 4.18.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

Prior to 1981, batteries were drained prior to sale to salvaging contractors. Evidence of spillage by deterioration of the concrete in the parking lot downgradient of the facility (U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988), and a dissolved portion of the concrete with a leachate trail across the parking lot to bare soil is evident at the battery shop (Georgia Department of Natural Resources 1989). It is estimated that about 2 pounds of lead was discharged per year when the hazardous neutralized battery acid was discharged to the storm drainage system prior to 1981 (Environmental Science and Engineering 1983). The potential for release to the soil and possibly the ground water is high.

#### 4.18.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.18.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I Investigation for the Battery Shop (FST-028):

- 1) A complete description on the current site conditions will be prepared and submitted for review as part of the Phase I investigation.



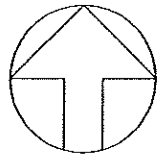
- 2) The results of the 1989 soil sample analysis are included in Appendix 4.26.
- 3) Four soil samples (one upgradient of the battery shop and three at the areas described as having been screened) will be collected and analyzed for all TCLP constituents, TPH, and pH. The samples will be collected as close to the designated areas as possible (Figure 4.40A). It is possible that new buildings or pavement may cover these areas.
- 4) The need for ground-water monitoring wells will be determined from data collected during the Phase I investigation and may be recommended for Phase II.

4.18.5.2 Soil Boring Installation Plan

One soil sample will be collected upgradient of the battery shop in addition to one soil sample at each of the three areas described as having been screened. All soil samples will be installed to a depth of one foot into the water table. Soil samples will be collected from every hand auger bucket during installation of the boring. Soil samples will be collected from the ground surface to the water table. Each sample will be screened in the field with an OVA-FID. The one sample that yields the highest reading or appears contaminated will be retained for analysis. If none of the samples appear to be contaminated, the first sample above the water table will be retained for testing. The borings will be installed in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0).

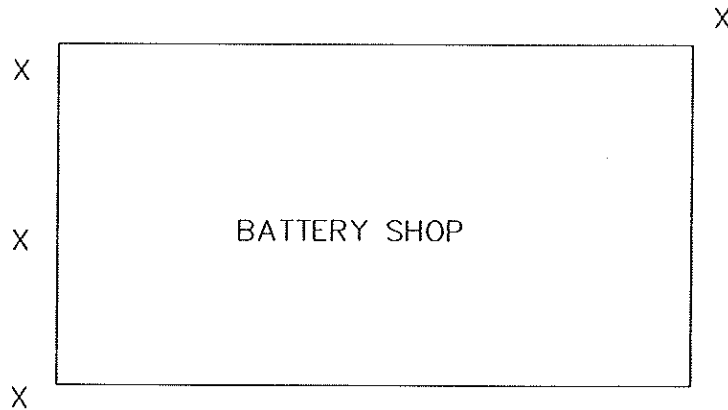
4.18.5.3 Field Sampling Plan

In accordance with GA EPD's recommendations, the soil sample collected from each boring will be submitted for analyses of all TCLP constituents, TPH by EPA Method 8015 and pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045. One extra TCLP sample will be submitted for matrix analysis. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0).



NOTE:

ACTUAL SAMPLING LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE IN THE FIELD.



KEY

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X PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION

NOT TO SCALE



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*RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION*  
 BATTERY SHOP SAMPLING LOCATIONS FST-028  
 FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
 4.40 A

#### 4.19 The Evans Army Heliport POL Storage Facility (FST-029)

##### 4.19.1 Site Description and History

The Evans Army Heliport POL Storage Facility is located approximately five miles northeast of the cantonment area, at the junction of State Road 144 and Fort Stewart 54 near the Evans Army Heliport. This area consists of two above-ground 250,000-gallon diesel tanks surrounded by a 5-foot high earth dike (covered by an asphalt layer) (Figure 4.41). The facility has been in operation at least since 1967 (COE 1967).

##### 4.19.2 Previous Investigations

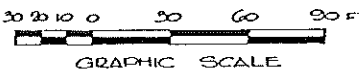
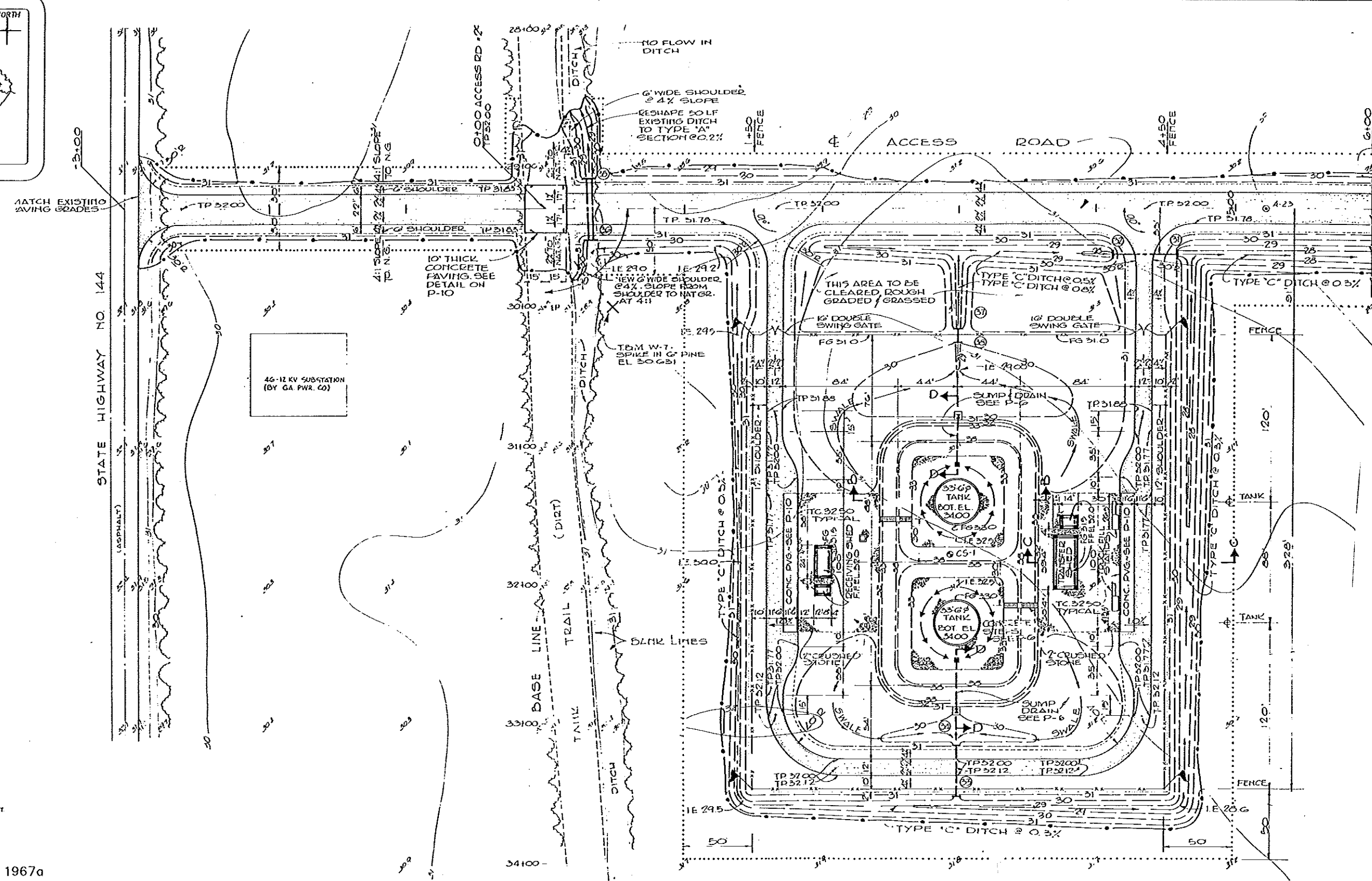
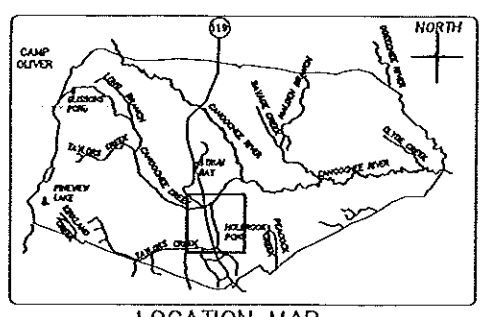
Investigations at this site were mentioned in two previous reports: 1) 1983 Installation Assessment Report (Environmental Science and Engineering), and 2) 1989 GA EPD RFA report, Environmental Priorities Initiative Preliminary Assessment of Fort Stewart, Georgia (Georgia Department of Natural Resources).

##### 4.19.3 Waste Characterization

The waste at the Evans Army POL Storage Facility are related to the two diesel tanks. The waste characterization for this unit includes diesel fuel.

##### 4.19.4 Potential for Release/Known Releases

According to 1983 Environmental Science and Engineering, the valves on the drain lines from the enclosed berm are normally closed and are screened whenever rainwater accumulates inside the enclosed area. If no contamination is visible, then the drain lines are opened, allowing the water to drain into the sewer or drainage ditch. No spills greater than 1000 gallons have been reported (Environmental Science and Engineering 1983). Routine drips at all four loading areas have resulted in stained soil (Georgia Department of Natural Resources 1989). Potential for release to the soil from within the concrete berm is low while potential for release to soil outside the berm from spills is high.



SOURCE: CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1967a

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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
GRADING, DRAINAGE, AND PAVING POL FACILITY FST-029

#### 4.19.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.19.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation for the Evans Army Heliport POL Storage Facility (FST-029):

- 1) This site has two 250,000-gallon diesel tanks (aboveground) that are enclosed in a berm approximately 5 feet high. Soil samples will be collected from inside the berm and outside the berm (Figure 4.41A).
- 2) Samples will also be collected at the off-loading areas and the on-loading points.
- 3) An investigation into all known spill events, their locations and quantities released will be performed and a list provided of the available information.

##### 4.19.5.2 Soil Boring and Monitor-Well Installation Plan

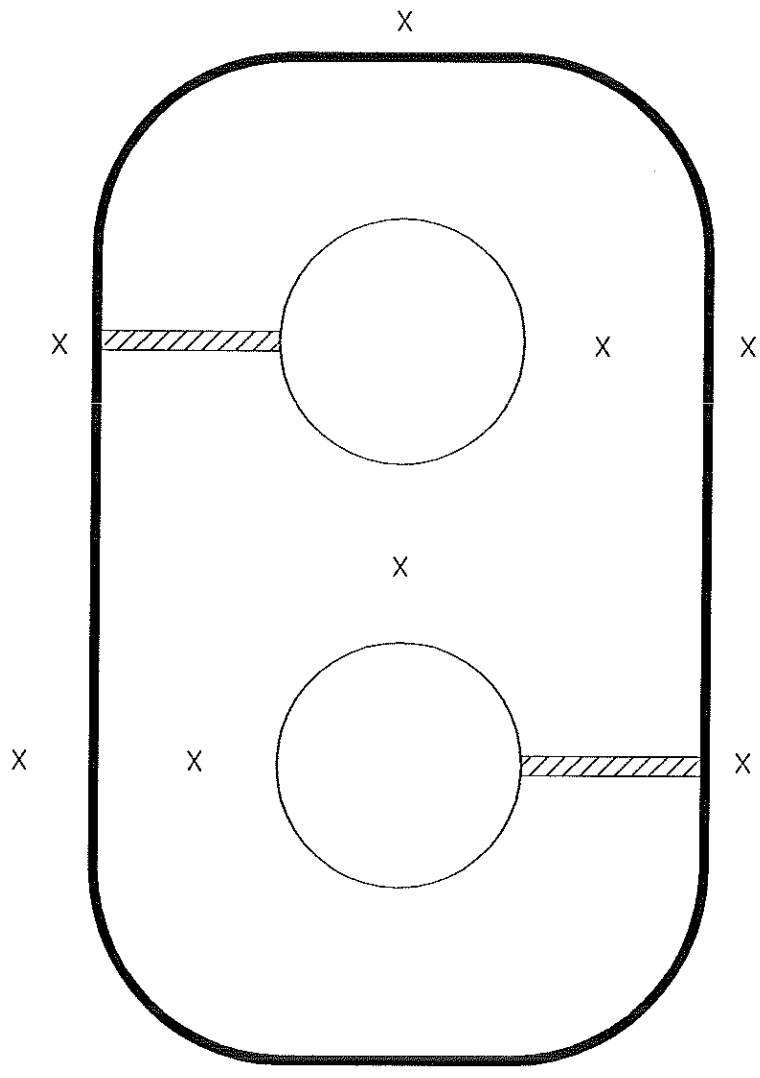
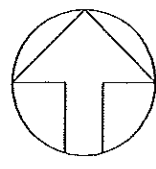
Three soil sample sets inside and three sample sets outside the berm will be taken. Two additional soil samples will be collected at the off-loading and on-loading areas. Soil samples will be collected from every hand auger bucket during installation of the boring. Soil samples will be collected from the ground surface to the water table. Each sample will be screened in the field with an OVA-FID. The one sample that yields the highest reading or appears contaminated will be retained for analysis. If none of the samples appear to be contaminated, the first sample above the water table will be retained for testing. These soil borings will be installed by using hand-auger methods. The borings will be installed to a depth of 2-3 feet into the saturated zone of the surficial sand aquifer in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0).

##### 4.19.5.3 Field Sampling Plan



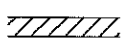

In accordance with the GA EPD's recommendations, the six soil samples collected from inside and outside the berm will be submitted for analysis of VOCs by EPA Method 8240, TPH by EPA Method 8015, and all TCLP constituents. The two soil samples to be collected from the off and on-loading areas will be analyzed as stated above. One extra TCLP sample set will be

NOTE:


ACTUAL SAMPLING LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE IN THE FIELD.



KEY

-  TANK
-  BERM
-  ON/OFF LOADING AREAS
-  PROPOSED SAMPLING LOCATIONS

NOT TO SCALE

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**EVANS ARMY HELIPORT POL STORAGE FACILITY SAMPLING LOCATIONS FST-029**  
**FORT STEWART** **GEORGIA**

**FIGURE**  
**4.41A**

collected for matrix analyses at the laboratory. One trip blank will be submitted for analysis. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0).

4.20 The Recirculating Wash Impoundment "Birdbath" (FST-030).

4.20.1 Site Description

The Recirculating Wash Impoundment or "Birdbath" is located on the western edge of the cantonment area off State Route 144 (Figure 4.42). Wastewater from the vehicle washing facility is received in this concrete lined impoundment. Sludge (grease and sand) is removed and disposed of in the on-site landfill approximately every six months.

4.20.2 Previous Investigations

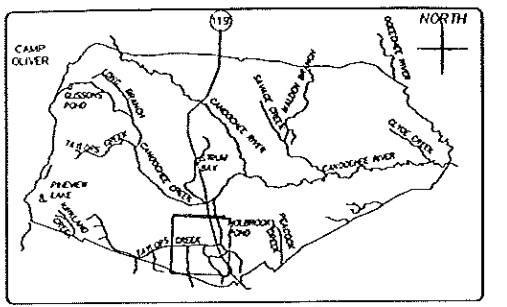
No previous investigations of this site have been performed. The site was mentioned and briefly described in the 1989 GA EPD RFA Report.

4.20.3 Waste Characterization

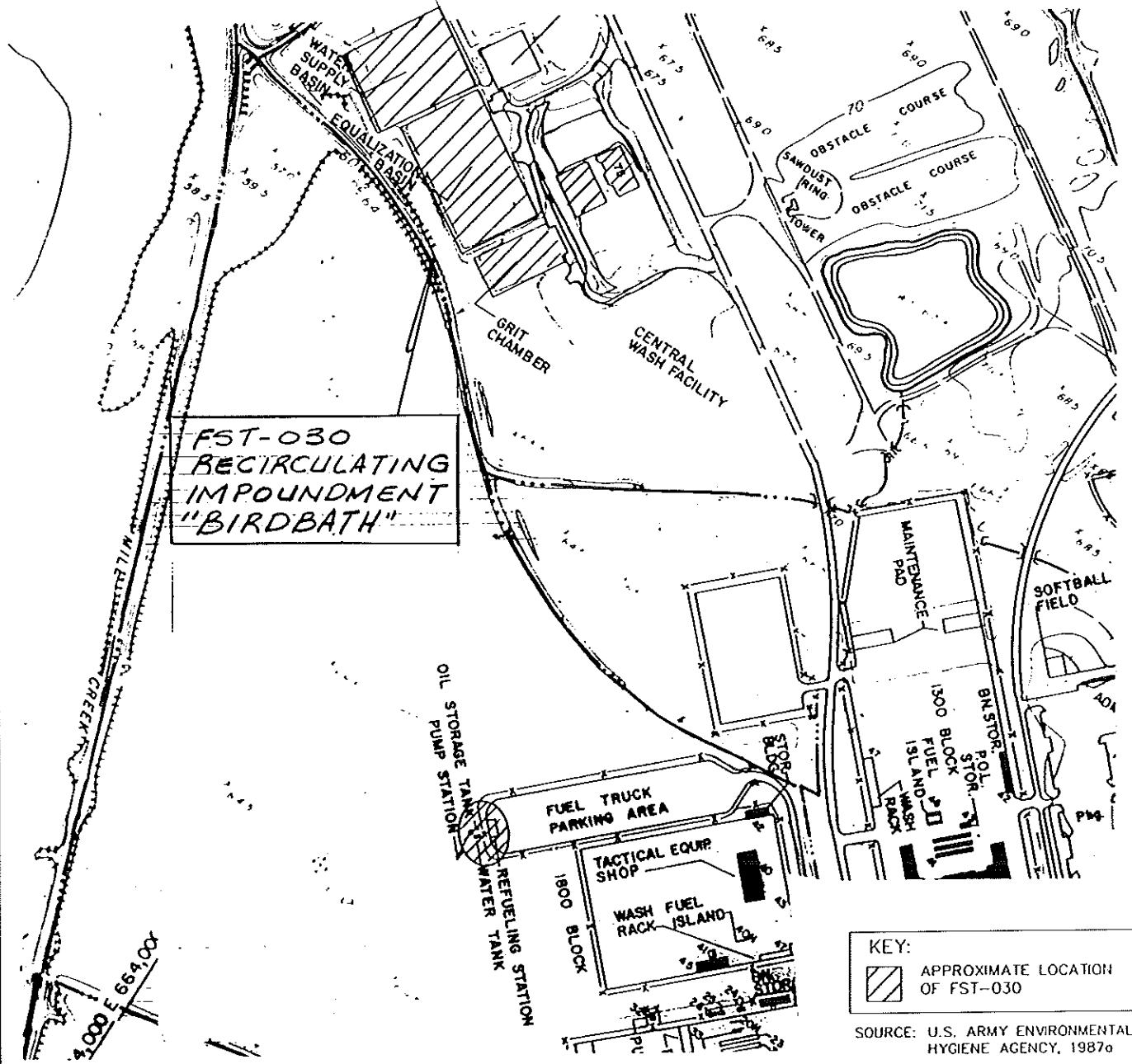
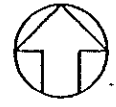
Grease and oil is generated in the wash waters during the cleaning of equipment in the "Birdbath". The wastewater is run through a sand filter. The waste characterization includes grease, sludge, and probably waste oil, non-hazardous used standard type II solvent, and used hydraulic fluid.

4.20.4 Potential for Release/Known Releases

No information is available that documents a release of waste to the environment. The "Birdbath" is reported to be a closed system so that the potential for a release to the surrounding soil or ground water is low.



LOCATION MAP



KEY:  
[Hatched box symbol] APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF FST-030

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1987a



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
RECIRCULATING IMPOUNDMENT "BIRD BATH" FST-030  
FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.42



#### 4.20.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.20.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation for the Recirculating Wash Impoundment (FST-030):

- 1) A sample of the sludge will be taken from both sludge holding impoundments (Figure 4.42A).
- 2) A description of the site will be prepared and provided to the state for review.

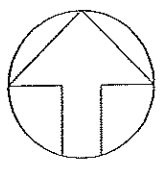
##### 4.20.5.2 Field Sampling Plan

One sample set will be taken of the sludge from each of the two sludge holding impoundments. The samples will be submitted for analysis of VOCs by EPA Method 8240, all TCLP constituents, TPH by EPA Method 8015 and pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045. Two extra TCLP sample sets will be submitted for matrix and duplication/split analysis at the laboratory. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Recommendations for any further sampling or monitoring wells will be included in the Phase I RFI Report.

#### 4.21 The DEH Asphalt Tanks (FST-031)

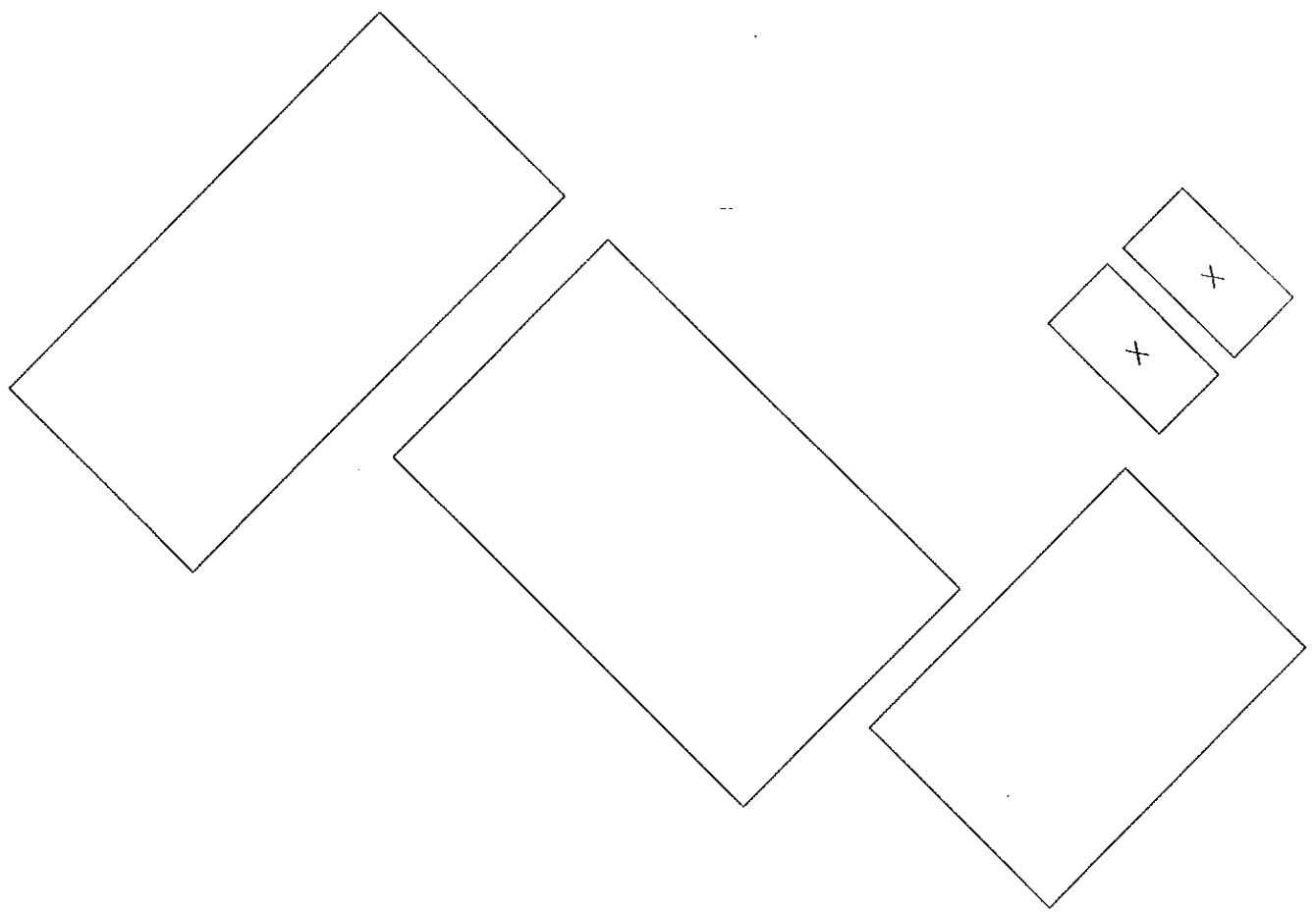
##### 4.21.1 Site Description and History

The DEH Asphalt tanks are located in the south cantonment area near Utility Street and the railroad tracks (Figure 4.43). Three 20,000-gallon above-ground tanks surrounded by an earthen berm are found at this site. There is also a much smaller tank nearby that is also above ground. The tanks held cut-back asphalt for use on the base. The time of operation for these tanks is unknown.



NOTE:

ACTUAL SAMPLING LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE IN THE FIELD.



KEY

X PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATIONS

NOT TO SCALE

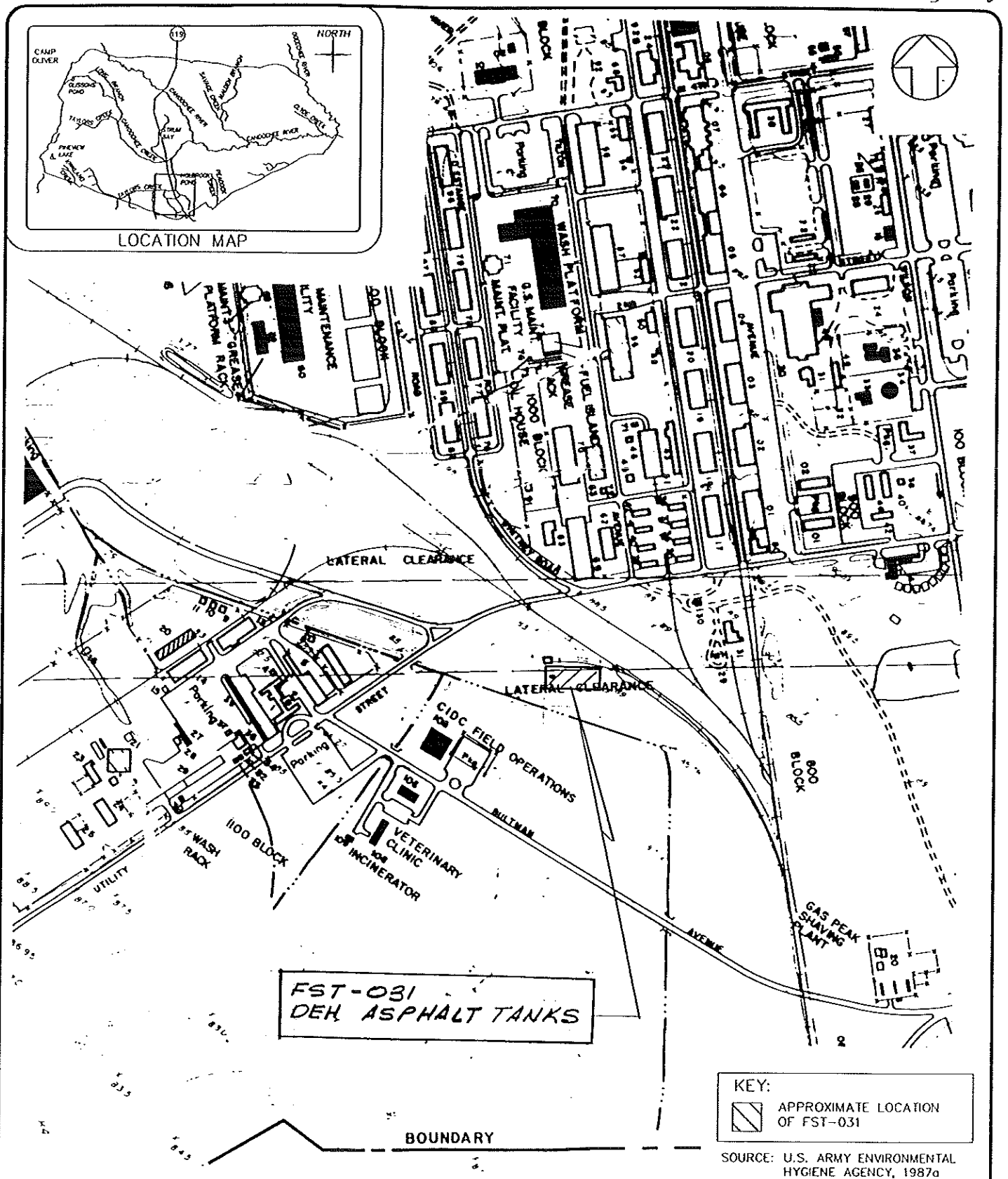


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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
RECIRCULATING IMPOUNDMENT "BIRD BATH" SAMPLING LOCATIONS FST-030  
FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.42A



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
 LOCATION OF DEH ASPHALT TANKS FST-031  
 FORT STEWART

FIGURE  
 4.43  
 GEORGIA

#### 4.21.2 Previous Investigations

No previous investigations have been conducted at this site. The tanks were briefly described in the 1989, GA EPD RFA report, Environmental Priorities Initiative Preliminary Assessment of Fort Stewart, Georgia.

#### 4.21.3 Waste Characterization

The only material stored at this site is asphalt. Therefore, the waste characterization for the DEH asphalt tanks includes asphalt and its associated by-products.

#### 4.21.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

No releases are known or have been documented. The potential for release to the soils surrounding the tanks outside the berm are low. The potential for release through spillage to the soils inside the berm is high.

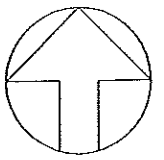
#### 4.21.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

##### 4.21.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation for the DEH Asphalt Tanks (FST-031):

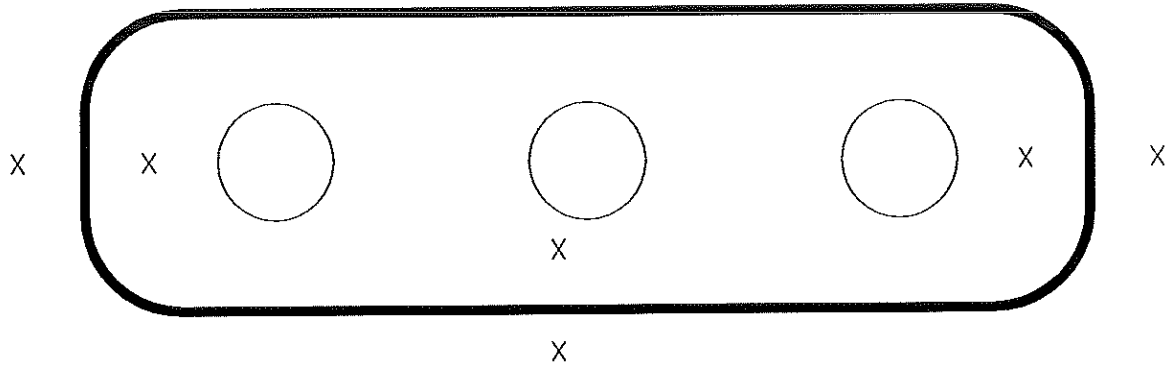
- 1) Soil samples will be taken inside the berm and outside the berm (Figure 4.43A).
- 2) A description of the site will be prepared and provided to the state for review.

333





NOTE:

ACTUAL SAMPLING LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE IN THE FIELD.



KEY

-  TANK
-  BERM
- X PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION

NOT TO SCALE



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
DEH ASPHALT TANKS SAMPLING LOCATIONS FST-031  
FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.43A

#### 4.21.5.2 Soil Boring and Monitor-Well Installation Plan

Three soil sample sets will be collected near the tank inside the berm and three soil sample sets will be collected outside the berm. All samples will be collected from within the upper 1 foot of soil. All soil samples will be screened with an OVA-FID or OVA-PID. These soil samples will be collected using hand-auger methods in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0) and the QAPP (Attachment A).

#### 4.21.5.3 Field Sampling Plan

The six soil samples will be submitted for analysis of VOCs by EPA Method 8240, TPH by Method 8015 and pH by EPA Methods 9040/9045. One trip blank will be submitted for analysis. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Recommendations for any further sampling or monitoring wells will be included in the Phase I RFI Report.

### 4.22 The Supply Diesel Tank (FST-032)

#### 4.22.1 Site Description and History

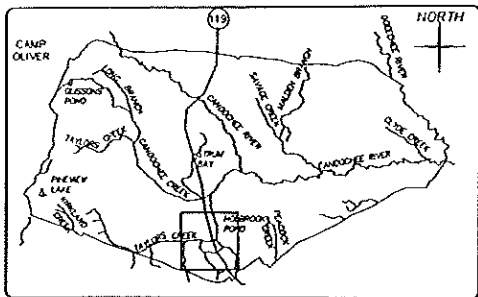
The supply diesel tank is located on the south side of the cantonment area, between buildings 1123 and 1121 (Figure 4.44). There is one above-ground tank at this site which is enclosed in a berm. The period of time that this tank has been in operation is unknown.

#### 4.22.2 Previous Investigations

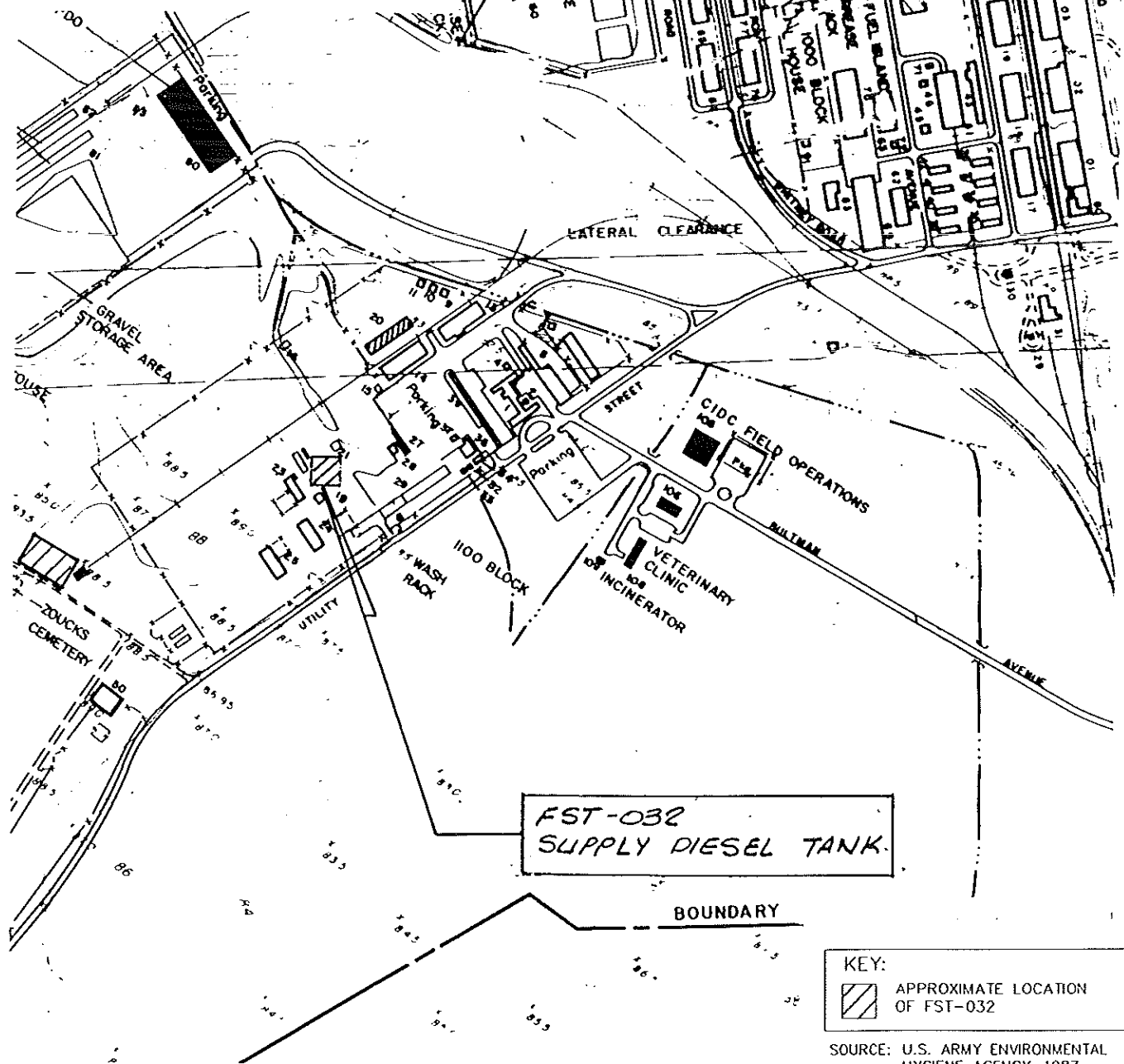
No previous investigations have been conducted at this site. The tank was mentioned and briefly described in the 1989 GA EPD RFA report.

#### 4.22.3 Waste Characterization

Diesel fuel is the only product stored in this tank. Therefore, the waste characterization of the supply diesel tanks includes diesel constituents.



LOCATION MAP



FST-032  
SUPPLY DIESEL TANK.

KEY:  
 APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF FST-032

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1987g



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
LOCATION OF SUPPLY DIESEL TANK FST-032  
FORT STEWART

FIGURE  
4.44  
GEORGIA

4.22.4 Potential for Releases/Known Releases

No releases is known or has been documented. The potential for release to the soil outside the berm is low while potential for release through spillage to soil inside the berm is high.

4.22.5 Proposed Work and Sample Analyses

4.22.5.1 General

The following work is proposed for the Phase I investigation:

- 1) Soil samples will be collected next to the tank inside and outside of the berm (Figure 4.44A).
- 2) A description of the current site conditions will be submitted to the state.

4.22.5.2 Soil Boring and Monitor-Well Installation Plan

Three soil sample sets next to the tank inside the berm and three soil sample sets outside the berm will be collected. All soil samples will be collected from the upper 1 foot of soil. Soil samples will be collected from every hand auger bucket during installation of the boring. Each sample will be screened in the field with an OVA-FID. The one sample that yields the highest reading or appears contaminated will be retained for analysis. If none of the samples appear to be contaminated, the last sample collected will be retained for testing. We propose to install these soil borings by using hand-auger methods in accordance with the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0).

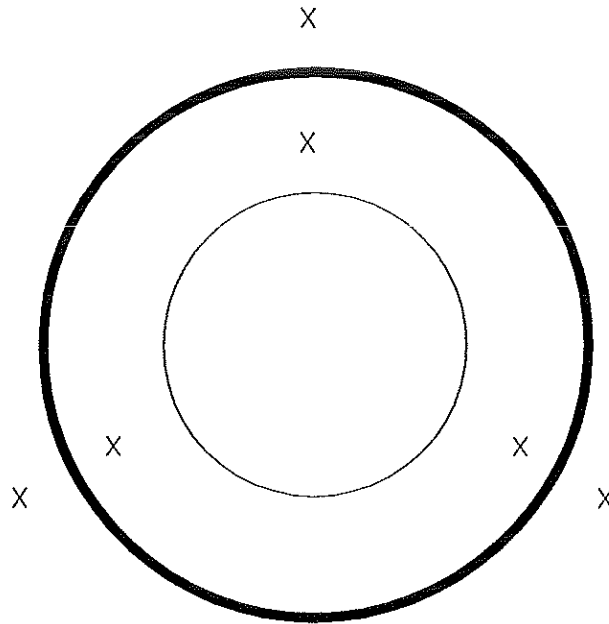
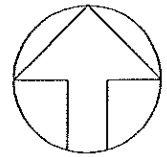
4.22.5.3 Field Sampling Plan

The samples will be submitted for analysis of VOCs by EPA Method 8240 and TPH by EPA Method 8015. Refer to Table 6.1 for sampling summary. Field sampling will follow procedures found in the QAPP (Attachment A) and the Field Sampling Approach (Section 6.0). Recommendations for any further sampling or monitoring wells will be included in the Phase I RFI Report.

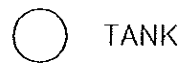


NOTE:

ACTUAL SAMPLING LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE IN THE FIELD.



KEY



TANK



BERM

X PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION

NOT TO SCALE



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RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
SUPPLY DIESEL TANK SAMPLING LOCATIONS FST-032  
FORT STEWART GEORGIA

FIGURE  
4.44A

5.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

To ensure the quality of the field and laboratory data produced during the implementation of the RFI, a Generic Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPP) has been prepared. The QAPP has been prepared according to the guidelines set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in "Interim Guidelines and Specifications for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans", (QAMS-005/80), EPA. The QAPP has been structured as a generic document to provide general guidance to the field and laboratory personnel concerning methodologies for sampling and analysis of environmental media, proper record keeping protocols, data quality objectives, and procedures for data review. The detailed plan is included at Attachment A.

## 6.0 FIELD SAMPLING APPROACH

### 6.1 Waste Characterization

Waste characterization involves collecting data that describe the physical and chemical aspects of waste materials and the matrix in which they are contained. These data are valuable for identifying indicator parameters, possible migration pathways, and monitoring procedures, as well as determining the nature and scope of corrective measures which may be applied. Several ground water, surface water, soil, and sludge samples will be submitted for analyses (Table 6.1).

Waste characterization may be implemented whenever it is necessary to identify the types of waste disposed at a SWMU. In contrast, waste characterization may be limited when the SWMU of concern is no longer active and the waste cannot be sampled. Additional waste characterization, not outlined in this work plan, will be identified in Phase II, if necessary.

Waste Characterization will describe methods that may be used to (1) collect data through review of available information, (2) collection of additional information, and (3) characterize the physical and chemical properties of the materials.

#### 6.1.1 Review of Existing Data and Records

Identification of the types and constituents of waste materials will be made, where possible, through the examination of the references from the SOW. These records may include the following:

- waste characterization data used for permit applications,
- past state or sampling analyses,
- records of disposal practices and operating procedures, referenced in documents listed in the SOW,
- reports on environmental assessments, referenced in documents listed in the SOW,
- information concerning age and period of operation of facility, referenced in documents listed in the SOW, and
- information from past or present employees.

Table 6.1 Work Plan Laboratory Analytical Breakdown, Fort Stewart.

Location	Matrix	Parameter	EPA Method #	No. of Analysis	No. of Field Samples	No. of Dups/ Rinsate Samples	No. of TCLP Matrix	No. of Trip Blanks	Total AE Samples
FST-001*	GW/SW	pH, spc	various	8		1	1		10
FST-001	GW/SW	VOCs	8240	8		1	1	1	11
FST-001	GW/SW	RCRA metals	various	8		1	1		10
FST-001	GW/SW	pest/PCBs	8080	8		1	1		10
FST-001	GW/SW	RA-228/6	900	8		1	1		10
FST-002*	GW/SW	pH, spc	various	6					6
FST-002	GW/SW	RCRA metals	6010	6					6
FST-002	GW/SW	VOCs	8240	6					6
FST-002	GW/SW	pest/PCBs	8080	6					6
FST-003*	GW/SW	pH, spc	various	6					6
FST-003	GW/SW	VOCs	8240	6				1	7
FST-003	GW/SW	RCRA metals	various	6					6
FST-003	GW/SW	pest/PCBs	8080	6					6
FST-003	leachate	pH, spc	various	1	1		1		3
FST-003	leachate	VOCs	8240	1	1		1		3
FST-003	leachate	RCRA metals	various	1	1		1		3
FST-003	leachate	pest/PCBs	8080	1	1		1		3
FST-004 A	GW	VOCs	8240	4		1	1	1	7
FST-004 A	GW	RCRA metals	various	4		1	1		6
FST-004 A	GW	pH, spc	various	4		1	1		6
FST-004 B	GW	VOCs	8240	4					4
FST-004 B	GW	RCRA metals	various	4					4
FST-004 B	GW	pH, spc	various	4					4
FST-004 C	GW	VOCs	8240	4					4
FST-004 C	GW	RCRA metals	various	4					4
FST-004 C	GW	pH, spc	various	4					4
FST-004D	GW	VOCs	8240	4				1	5
FST-004D	GW	RCRA metals	various	4					4
FST-004D	GW	pH, spc	various	4					4
FST-004 E	GW	VOCs	8240	4					4
FST-004 E	GW	RCRA metals	various	4					4
FST-004 E	GW	pH, spc	various	4					4
FST-004 F	GW	VOCs	8240	4					4
FST-004 F	GW	RCRA metals	various	4					4
FST-004 F	GW	pH, spc	various	4					4
FST-004 G				0					0
FST-009	Soil	RCRA metals	various	6		1	1		8
FST-009	Soil	pH, spc	various	6		1	1		8
FST-009	Soil	Explsv Resd	8350	6		1	1		8
FST-010	Soil	RCRA metals	various	6					6
FST-010	Soil	pH, spc	various	6					6
FST-010	Soil	Explsv Resd	8350	6					6

Table 6.1 Work Plan Laboratory Analytical Breakdown, Fort Stewart.

Location	Matrix	Parameter	EPA Analysis Method #	No. of Field Samples	No. of Dups/ Samples	No. of Rinsate Samples	No. of TCLP Matrix	No. of Trip Blanks	Total AE Samples
FST-011	Soil	RCRA metals	various	6					6
FST-011	Soil	pH, spc	various	6					6
FST-011	Soil	Explsv Resd	8350	6	1	1			8
FST-012	Soil	RCRA metals	various	6					6
FST-012	Soil	pH, spc	various	6					6
FST-012	Soil	Explsv Resd	8350	6					6
FST-014	GW	VOCs	8240	4	1	1		1	7
FST-014	GW	pH	various	4	1	1			6
FST-014	GW	RCRA metals	various	4	1	1			6
FST-014	GW	TPH	8015	4	1	1			6
FST-014	Soil	VOCs	8240	4	1	1		1	7
FST-014	Soil	pH	various	4	1	1			6
FST-014	Soil	RCRA metals	various	4	1	1			6
FST-014	Soil	TPH	8015	4	1	1			6
FST-017	Soil	VOC	8240	4				1	5
FST-017	Soil	all TCLP	various	4			1		5
FST-018	Sludge	VOCs	8240	1	1	1			3
FST-018	Sludge	all TCLP	various	1	1	1	1		4
FST-018	Sludge	pH/spc	various	1	1	1			3
FST-018	Sludge	pest/PCBs	8080	1	1	1			3
FST-018	Sldg/Sed	VOCs	8240	1					1
FST-018	Sldg/Sed	all TCLP	various	1			1		2
FST-018	Sldg/Sed	pH	various	1					1
FST-018	Sldg/Sed	pest/PCBs	8080	1					1
FST-018	Soil	VOCs	8240	4					4
FST-018	Soil	RCRA metals	various	4					4
FST-018	Soil	TPH	8015	4					4
FST-018	WW	RCRA metals	various	2					2
FST-018	WW	VOCs	8240	2				1	3
FST-018	WW	pH/spc	various	2	1	1			4
FST-018	WW	pest/PCBs	8080	2	1	1			4
FST-018	Sed	VOCs	8240	7	1	1		1	10
FST-018	Sed	all TCLP	various	7	1	1	1		10
FST-018	Sed	pH	various	7	1	1			9
FST-018	Sed	pest/PCBs	8080	7	1	1			9
FST-018	SW	RCRA metals	various	7					7
FST-018	SW	VOCs	8240	7					7
FST-018	SW	pH	various	7					7
FST-018	SW	pest/PCBs	8080	7					7
FST-019				0					0
FST-020				0					0
FST-024	Sludge	TCLP all	various	1			1		2
FST-024	Sludge	VOCs	8240	1					1
FST-024	Sludge	pH	various	1					1
FST-024	Sed	TCLP all	various	3			1		4

Table 6.1 Work Plan Laboratory Analytical Breakdown, Fort Stewart.

Location	Matrix	Parameter	EPA Analysis Method #	No. of Field Samples	No. of Dups/ Samples	No. of Rinsate Samples	No. of TCLP Matrix	No. of Trip Blanks	Total AE Samples
FST-025**	Soil	TCLP all	various	11	1	1	1		14
FST-025	Soil	pH	various	11	1	1			13
FST-025	Soil	TPH	8015	11	1	1			13
FST-025	GW	RCRA metals	various	11	1	1	1		14
FST-025	GW	pH	various	11					11
FST-025	GW	TPH	8015	11					11
FST-025	GW	VOCs	8240	11				2	13
FST-026	Soil	VOCs	8240	4	1	1		1	7
FST-026	Soil	TCLP all	various	4	1	1	1		7
FST-026	Soil	TPH	8015	4	1	1			6
FST-026	Soil	pH	various	4					4
FST-027	Sed	VOCs	8240	3					3
FST-027	Sed	all TCLP	various	3			1		4
FST-027	Sed	pH	various	3					3
FST-027	Sed	TPH	8015	3					3
FST-028	Soil	TCLP all	various	4			1		5
FST-028	Soil	TPH	8015	4					4
FST-028	Soil	pH	various	4					4
FST-029	Soil	VOCs	8240	8				1	9
FST-029	Soil	TCLP all	various	8			1		9
FST-029	Soil	TPH	8015	8					8
FST-030	Sludge	VOCs	8240	2					2
FST-030	Sludge	all TCLP	various	2			1		3
FST-030	Sludge	TPH	8015	2	1	1			4
FST-030	Sludge	pH	various	2					2
FST-031	Soil	VOCs	8240	6				1	7
FST-031	Soil	TPH	8015	6					6
FST-031	Soil	pH	various	6					6
FST-032	Soil	VOCs	8240	6					6
FST-032	Soil	TPH	8015	6					6
				545	42	42	13	14	656

\* Note: More surface water samples may be required if surface drains into a ditch(es) prior to Mill Creek.

\*\* 75 tanks will be tightness tested.

Note: RCRA metals EPA Methods are 6010 + 7470/7471 + 7060 + 7421 + 7740.

Note: pH EPA Methods are 9040/ 9045.

Note: Specific conductivity EPA Method is 9050.

### 6.1.2 Site Inspection

A site inspection will be made to generally define existing conditions. Information gained from the site inspection may include, but will not be limited to the following:

- integrity of waste containment,
- location and size of areas of concern,
- location of drainage features and possible conduits for migration,
- locations of discharge points,
- level of site security, and
- facility sketch map of all areas of concern.

### 6.1.3 Collection of Additional Information

In some cases, adequate characterization of wastes will be made by evaluating existing records or data on operating procedures. When verifiable information on wastes at a site are not available, but required to be investigated in the Scope of Work, additional data collection activities will be required.

## 6.2 Soil and Sediment Investigation

The objective of the soil and sediment investigation is to provide a framework for site-specific identification of the nature and extent of soil and sediment contamination at the facility. The potential for inter-media transfer of releases from soil and sediment to other media is significant. Contaminated soil and sediment can be major sources of contamination to ground water, air, subsurface gas, and surface water.

The work involved in the investigation will be to review existing data and conduct field studies that will help define the nature and magnitude of the existing contamination. The information included in this plan are excerpts from the Interim Final RCRA Facility Investigation Guidance Manual, EPA, May 1989.

### 6.2.1 Sampling

The extent and location of sampling required for waste characterization will depend on professional judgement concerning the need for additional information. The extent of information gathered during the review of available data and site inspection, as well as the complexity of the site and environmental media, will play roles in determining the extent and locations of sampling.

The sampling methods utilized will be appropriate for the type of material and item being sampled. Waste materials may include solids, sludges, and liquids; items may include drums, sludge drying beds, and surface impoundments. Details of sampling procedures are described in the Quality Assurance Project Plan (Attachment A).

Analytical parameters will be chosen based on extent of available information. Analyzing for broad indicator parameters such as total organic halogens or pH may be useful when there is little or no knowledge of what materials may be present. Whenever possible, analyses for specific constituents of concern will be conducted. Analyses may be conducted by a laboratory or in the field, when appropriate.

Appropriate sample collection and preservation techniques are specified in the QAPP (Attachment A). Specific measures must be taken to store and preserve samples to minimize their degradation. The sampling techniques described below are commonly used with a minimum of soil disturbance. Soil sampling methods will commonly vary with the depth of interest. Surficial sampling in the upper 6 inches of soil can usually be accomplished with simple tools, including shovels, spatulas, soil punches, and ring samplers. Constituents that have moved further downward in the soil profile often require tools such as tube samplers and augers. Manually operated tools are commonly useful to about 8 feet in depth, depending on the soil type. Below this depth, hydraulically or mechanically driven equipment generally is needed.

### 6.2.2 Chemical Analyses

Soil samples may be collected for laboratory chemical analyses. The methodology for preparation of samples and analytical techniques are described in the QAPP (Attachment A).



Field analyses may be conducted on soil samples, including determination of volatile organic vapors using either an OVA or a photoionizer such as an HNu or Photovac instrument. The OVA uses a flame ionization detector to measure organic vapors. Organic material that burns in a hydrogen flame can be detected. The OVA is most sensitive to aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons. It is less sensitive to alcohols, ketones, and aldehydes. The instrument's sensitivity decreases with increasing chlorine substitution to various hydrocarbons. The OVA is only moderately sensitive to many volatile organic halocarbons and is relatively insensitive to trihalomethanes and carbon tetrachloride. The ambient (background) reading will be subtracted from the field measurement of the sample. The sample will also be screened with a carbon filter probe which isolates the amount of methane the sample registers. The methane value will be subtracted from the unfiltered value where hydrocarbons may be detected producing a resultant value.

The HNu and Photovac uses a photoionization technique to detect selected organic vapors in the sampled air stream. These instruments primarily respond to organic compounds containing double or triple bonds such as alkenes (ethene, propene, etc.), chlorinated alkenes (trichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, various dichloroethenes), aromatic hydrocarbons (benzene, xylene, toluene), as well as many ketones and aldehydes.

### 6.3 Hydrogeologic Investigation

The objective of the hydrogeologic investigation is to provide an outline for conducting the necessary investigations to (1) determine the nature of the subsurface geology and aquifer characteristics at the facility, and (2) determine the presence or absence of releases.

Based on the review of existing data and reports and the results of field reconnaissance activities, a Phase I field investigation program will be undertaken to obtain site-specific information on the hydrogeology, including lithology, stratigraphy, structure, presence of aquifer(s) and confining unit(s), aquifer characteristics, physical and chemical characteristics of the formation, water levels, recharge/discharge, water quality, and ground-water use.

### 6.3.1 Drilling

Hollow-stem auger drilling involves the use of hollow auger flights to drill a borehole. The method is rapid and extremely effective in most unconsolidated, but cohesive sediments. The major advantage to this method is that fluids are not introduced to the hole. Also, it is the ideal method for drilling to obtain undisturbed samples for geotechnical and chemical analyses. The best method for collecting a soil sample using auger drilling is by driving a split spoon through the center of the auger flight. Maximum penetration using hollow stem auger is generally 75 to 100 feet below land surface.

### 6.3.2 Formation Sampling

Formation sampling provides a means to examine the physical and mineralogical properties of the geologic media. Methods of formation sampling include drilling or augering soil borings and excavating test pits; and sampling using split-spoons, augers, and Shelby tubes or collecting grab samples. Samples may be described and field analyzed or sent to a laboratory for geotechnical or chemical analyses. Appropriate sample collection and preservation techniques are specified in the QAPP (Attachment A).

### 6.3.3 Monitoring Wells

The purpose of monitoring wells will be to supplement existing wells in defining ground-water flow rates and direction, aquifer characteristics, and to assist in determining if releases are present. Monitoring wells will be installed in the unconsolidated surficial sediments. All drilling development and sampling equipment will be decontaminated in accordance with the QAPP (Attachment A).

Boreholes for installation of surficial monitoring wells will be of sufficient diameter to permit a minimum of 2 inches of annular space when the well is installed. The surficial monitoring wells will be completed at varying depths depending on the lithology encountered; depths of surficial wells will be approximately 30 feet and less. Split-spoon samples will be collected continuously to 10 feet below land surface (bls) and at 5-foot intervals thereafter to the total depth of the well. Soil samples for grain-size distribution and moisture content will be collected with the split-spoon samplers.

The physical characteristics of the samples obtained will be described in detail on lithologic logs using the United Soil Classification System. Soil samples will be classified based on the results of geotechnical laboratory analyses. A detailed well construction log will be prepared for each well.

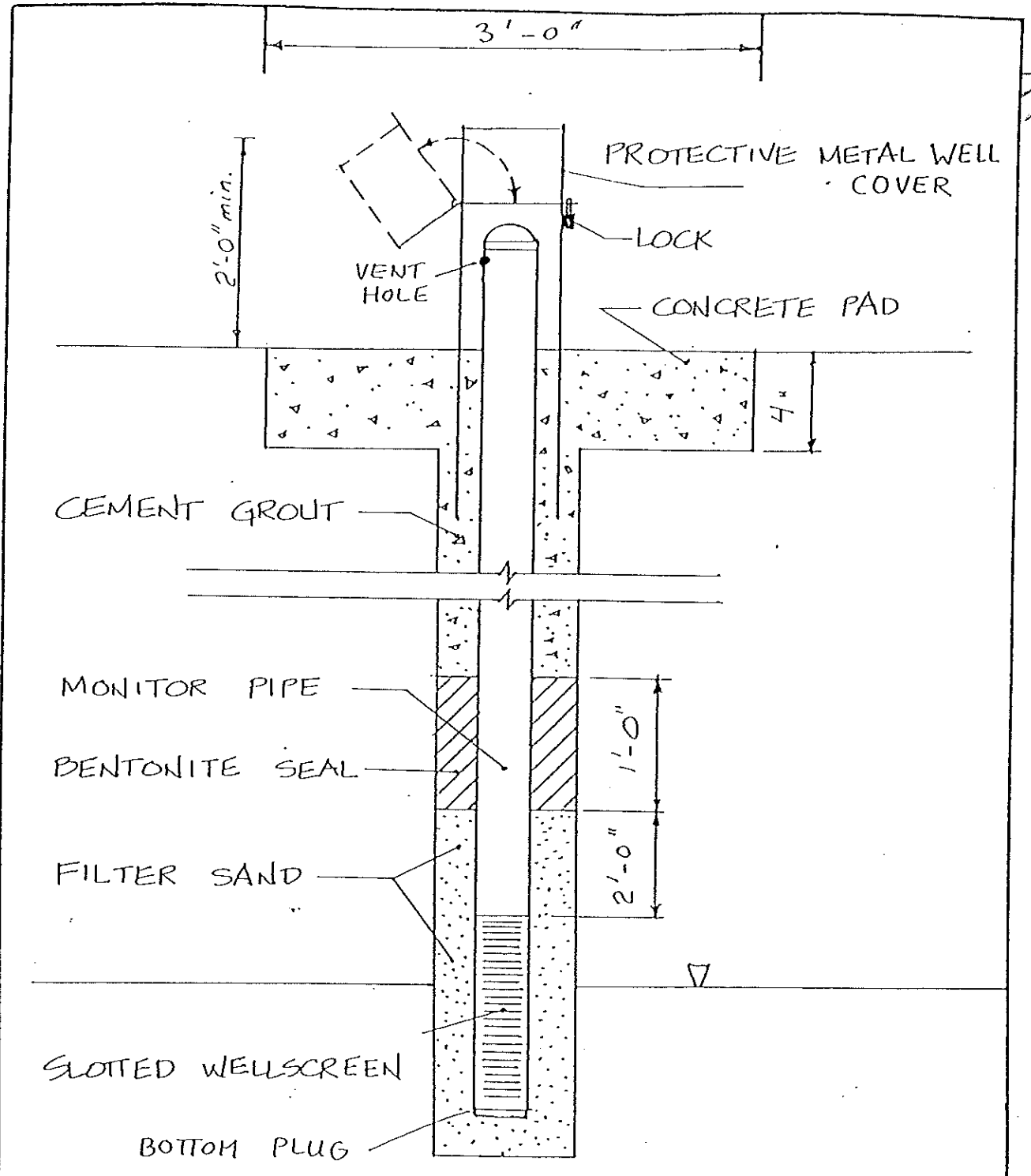
The surficial monitoring wells will be constructed using 5 feet or more of new, 2-inch-diameter, factory-slotted or continuous wrap, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) well screen with Schedule 40, threaded, flush joint, PVC casing extending to 3 feet above land surface. The PVC casings will conform to the requirements of ASTM-D 1785 and will carry the seal of the National Sanitation Foundation. Each well will be fitted with a vented PVC cap and protection as outlined in the field sampling plans for each SWMU.

The screen length, screen size, and screened interval of the well will be selected so that the completed monitoring well yields quantities of water and samples that are representative of the selected zone of interest. Consideration will be given to the effects of precipitation at Fort Stewart which causes great fluctuation of the water-table surface. The screen length will be 10 feet to insure that the water table remains within the screened interval at all times.

The annular space between the borehole and screen (approximately sized for the selected well screen) will be filled with uniformly graded silica sand from the bottom of the hole to approximately 2 feet above the top of the well screen using the tremie method. The tremie method incorporates the use of a drop pipe placed in the annular space of the well through which sand can be placed at the desired depth.

A bentonite seal with minimum thickness of 1 foot will be placed above the filter pack in each well to prevent downward migration of cement grout (Figure 6.1). The seal, consisting of tamped bentonite pellets or bentonite slurry also will be installed by the tremie method. The remaining annular space above the bentonite will be sealed by pressure grouting with cement grout to land surface. The cement grout will consist of a mixture of Portland Type I cement (ASTM-C 150) and water in the proportion not to exceed seven gallons of clean water per bag of cement (94 pounds). Additionally, 5 to 10 percent by weight of bentonite powder will be added to the grout to prevent shrinking and to control the heat of hydration during grouting, which can cause the casing to warp.

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JOB	<u>TYPICAL</u>	REFERENCED DRAWING NO.	SKETCH
SHEET	<u>MONITOR</u>	REFERENCED SHEET NO.	SK- -
TITLE	<u>WELL</u>	CONTRACT NO. DAC-A21-90-C-0079	1 OF 1
BASE	(NOT TO SCALE)	MODIFICATION NO.	DATE 10-30-90
		INVITATION NO.	OSGR
		ADDED BY AMENDMENT NO.	TFN

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FIGURE 6.1 PROPOSED MONITOR WELL CONSTRUCTION

Boreholes will be drilled as near to plumb and true as possible to assist in proper casing alignment, sand pack, and cement seal. Precautions will be used during the drilling and well construction to prevent the entry of foreign material into the well. The well casing will extend to 2 to 3 feet above grade and will be surrounded by a large diameter steel casing set into a concrete pad. The steel casing will have a lockable cap. The concrete pad will be a minimum of 3 feet by 3 feet wide and 4 inches thick, sloped away from the well.

After the completion of each monitoring well, but no sooner than 48 hours after grouting is completed, well development will be conducted. The wells will be developed by alternately swabbing (with a surge block) and pumping or bailing. No acids, dispersing agents, or explosives will be used in the well. Development will continue until pH, conductivity, and turbidity have stabilized. If the well yield is too low to permit continuous pumping or bailing, the well will be alternatively swabbed, pumped, or bailed dry, and allowed to recharge at least five well volumes.

#### 6.3.4 Ground-water Sampling

##### 6.3.4.1 Well Survey

Elevations at sites within one-half mile of the cantonment area will be surveyed to a common datum point. Elevations at sites greater than one-half mile distance from the cantonment area will be surveyed to a temporarily established bench mark.

##### 6.3.4.2 Water-Level Measurements

The static water-level will be measured prior to purging and sampling the ground water. The static water level will be determined to the nearest 0.01 foot. An electronic water-level indicator (M-scope) or chalked steel tape will be used for the water-level measurement. Duplicate measurements will be recorded for each well and referenced to the survey point (top of well casing). Devices used to measure ground-water levels shall be calibrated to 0.01 feet per 10-foot length. Before each use, these devices shall be prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions (if appropriate) and checked for obvious damage. These devices shall be decontaminated after each use as described in Appendix A. Calibration and maintenance data shall be recorded in a logbook.

#### 6.3.4.3 Purging the Well

After a water-level measurement has been taken, the monitoring well will be purged to remove the standing water. Purging can be accomplished by pumping or bailing. If pumping is used, the end of the intake tube will be positioned just below the static water level. The intake is then lowered as the water level drops so that the water in the well casing is completely and efficiently removed. The intake tube will be removed from the well before suction has been discontinued. Bailing the well is acceptable. However, if a bailer is employed, extreme care will be taken in lowering the bailer into the well to avoid "surging" the water in the casing. Three to five volumes of water will be evacuated from each well so that a representative sample of formation water is collected.

#### 6.3.4.4 Field Measurements

After purging the well, a water sample will be collected to obtain measurements of pH, temperature, and conductivity. Before obtaining these measurements, the field instrumentation must be properly calibrated in accordance with the QAPP (Attachment A).

#### 6.3.4.5 Sample Collection

After obtaining the field measurements, the monitoring well will be sampled for the parameters of interest. Geraghty & Miller will obtain samples for organic analyses with a bottom-filling Teflon™ bailer. Sampling for dissolved metals involves mounting an in-line 0.45µm membrane filter to a filter stand and connecting the stand to the outlet of the peristaltic pump.

Samples of the ground water present in the screened interval will be collected by lowering the pump intake or Teflon™ bailer, as appropriate, to a depth below land surface (bls) that is approximately equal to the depth to the center of the well screen. This procedure will be initiated so that the sample collected is representative of ground water at the depth of the screened interval.

Sample containers, preservation techniques, and shipping procedures are specified in the QAPP (Attachment A). Decontamination procedures for the pumping and sampling equipment also are detailed in Attachment A.

## 7.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared by Geraghty & Miller, Inc. to be used during the RCRA Facility Investigation at Fort Stewart. The Resume of Negotiation Proceedings indicated that all drilling, sampling, and other field activities will be performed in Level D protection. Therefore, this plan is designed for Level D protection only. In the event that conditions at a site necessitate a higher measure of personnel protection, work will stop at that site and the COE Project Manager will be notified. Work conducted under higher levels of protection will be handled under contract modifications. The elements of this Level D HASP are described in detail in Attachment B.

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APPENDIX 1.0

**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
Ag	Silver
As	Arsenic
ASTM	American Standards for Testing and Materials
Ba	Barium
BH	Borehole
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylene
Cd	Cadmium
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Cr	Chromium
DEH	Directorate of Engineering and Housing
DFAE	Directorate of Facilities Engineering
DIO	Directorate of Industrial Operations
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPDO	Defense Property Disposal Office
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EP TOX	Toxicity Extraction Procedure
EPD	Environmental Protection Division
GARNG	Georgia Army National Guard
GDNR	Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Hg	Mercury
HNu	Photoionization detector
HW	Hazardous waste
IWTP	Industrial Waste Treatment Plant
LAW	Light antitank weapon
MG	Million gallons
MSL	Mean sea level
MW	Monitor well
OVA	Organic Vapor Analyzer
Pb	Lead
POL	Petroleum, oils, and lubricants

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

POW	Prisoner of War
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
Se	Selenium
SOW	Scope of Work
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TCLP	Toxic Characteristics Leachate Procedure
TOC	Total organic carbon
TOX	Total organic halogens
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbons
TRC	Tracer Resource Corporation
USAR	U.S. Army Reserve
USCS	U.S. Conservation Survey
UST	Underground storage tank
VOA	Volatile organic aromatics

APPENDIX 2.1

**CHARACTERISTICS OF WELLS AT FORT STEWART**

**SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY 1988**

APPENDIX 2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF WELLS AT FORT STEWART, GEORGIA

Well No.	Location	Casing Diameter (Inches)	Depth of Casing/Well (Feet)	Pump Types	Main Pump Rating (GPM)	Motor (HP)	Water Storage Facilities Type	Water Storage Capacity (Gallons)	Appurtenances and Notes
1	Bldg. P00329, 1st St. and Hillman Ave. Main Post	14	451/816	10" vertical Turbine, Jacuzzi Booster	1750	125	---	---	A, B, C, D, E, F, G
2	Bldg. P00456, Herb Road, Main Post	12	470/508	10" vertical Turbine, Jacuzzi Booster	1400	125	---	---	A, B, C, D, E, F, H
3	Bldg. 1345, 12th St. and Hillman Ave. Main Post	12	436/750	10" vertical Turbine, Peabody Booster	1400	125	---	---	A, B, C, D, E, F, H
4	Bldg. T09961, 12th St. and Sultman Ave. Main Post	12	464/802	10" vertical Turbine, Jacuzzi Booster	1400	125	---	---	A, B, C, D, E, F, H
5	Bldg. T07731, E. Lowe Circle, Wright AAF	10	374/472	8" Peabody Vertical, Turbine, Aurora Booster	500	50	Pressure	9,000	A, D, E, F, H
6	Bldg. T07732, E. Lowe Circle, Wright AAF	10	393/500	8" Vertical Turbine, Jacuzzi Booster	500	50	---	---	A, B, D, E
7	T16009, Tollyers Creek	10	360/460	8" Vertical Turbine, Jacuzzi Booster	500	50	Pressure	9,000	B, C, E, H
8	Bldg. T15003, Camp Oliver	8	451/706	6" Vertical Turbine, Aurora Booster	400	30	Pressure	12,000	A, B, C, D, E, H
9	Bldg. S19222, TNC-X	6	403/560	4" Vertical Turbine	175	10	Pressure	5,000	B, C, D, E, H, I
10	T 19107, Evans Army Helipad	6	404/600	4" Vertical Turbine, Jacuzzi Booster	135	10	Elevated	150,000	B, C, D, E, H, I
--	P17006, Ammunition Supply Point	4	---/500	3" Vertical Turbine, Jacuzzi Booster	75	5	Pressure	600	A, C, E
--	Bldg. P08330, Skeetrange, Holbrook Pond	3 and 4	---/605	Submersible at 80' depth	60	3	Pressure	315	J, K
--	Bldg. P00331, Campground, Holbrook Pond	3 and 4	---/605	Submersible at 80' depth	60	3	Pressure	315	J, K

- 11. Totalizer and recording flow meter
- 12. Meter level gauges
- 13. Automatic control system
- 14. Platform for chlorine tanks
- 15. Wallace and Tiernan V-notch chlorinator, model V-75
- 16. Wallace and Tiernan fluoridation pump, model AP47
- 17. Standby gas engine
- 18. Standby diesel engine
- 19. Pump timer
- 20. Wallace and Tiernan 94 series solution metering pump, manufacturer's Source: U. S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988
- 21. No flow meter, no pump timer

APPENDIX 2.2

**CHARACTERISTICS OF POTABLE WELLS  
AT THE MAIN CANTONMENT AREA**

**SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY 1988**



CHARACTERISTICS OF POTABLE WELLS AT THE MAIN CANTONMENT AREA

Well	Diameter Inches	Depth Feet	Casing Depth Feet	Flow (GPM)*	Standby Power Flow (GPM)
1	14	816	451	1,750	950
2	12	508	393	1,400	1,400
3	12	750	436	1,400	1,400
4	12	805	439	1,400	1,400
11	16	779	560	1,000	1,000

\*GPM = Gallons per minute

No well characteristics such as diameter, well depth and casing setting are presented for the outlying wells in reference 2, except for the well's rated pump rates (Table D-4).

TABLE D-4. PUMP RATED FLOW IN THE OUTLYING POTABLE WELLS

Well	Area	Total Rated Flow Capacity	Standby Power
5	Wright Army Airfield	500 GPM	Yes
6	Wright Army Airfield	500 GPM	No
7	Taylor's Creek	500 GPM	Yes
8	Camp Oliver	400 GPM	Yes
9	TAC-X	175 GPM	Yes
10	Evans Basefield	190 GPM	Yes
-	Ammunition Supply point	75 GPM	No
-	Holbrook Pond (Skeet Range)	80 GPM	No
-	Holbrook Pond (Campground)	80 GPM	No

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APPENDIX 4.1

**RESULTS OF SOIL BORING PROGRAM  
FST-001, FST-002, AND FST-003**

**SOURCE: ESE, 1981**

## APPENDIX 4.1

Results of Soil Boring Program  
FST-001, FST-002, FST-003

Soil Boring	Depth (ft)	Samples		Date Completed
		Split Spoon	Shelby	
<u>TAC-X Site</u>				
TX-B1	50	11	--	1/16/80
TX-B2	50	11	--	1/17/80
TX-B3	50	11	--	1/17/80
TX-B4	50	11	--	1/17/80
TX-B5	100	21	--	1/18/80
<u>Camp Oliver Site</u>				
CO-B1	100	21	--	1/23/80
CO-B2	50	11	--	1/21/80
CO-B3	50	11	--	1/21/80
CO-B4	50	11	--	1/22/80
CO-B5	50	11	--	1/22/80
<u>South Central Site</u>				
SC-B1	100	20	1	2/8/80
SC-B2	50	11	--	1/24/80
SC-B3	50	11	--	1/24/80
SC-B4	50	11	--	1/25/80
SC-B5	50	10	1	2/6/80
SC-B6	50	11	--	1/30/80
SC-B7	50	11	--	1/30/80
SC-B8	50	11	--	1/30/80
SC-B9	50	11	--	1/25/80
SC-B10	50	11	--	2/1/80
SC-B11	50	10	1	2/5/80
SC-B12	50	10	1	2/5/80
SC-B13	50	11	--	2/6/80
SC-B14	50	11	--	2/4/80
SC-B15	100	21	--	2/11/80
SC-B16	50	10	1	2/1/80

Source: ESE, 1981.

APPENDIX 4.2

**RESULTS OF WELL DRILLING PROGRAM  
FST-001, FST-002, FST-003**

**SOURCE: ESE, 1981**

APPENDIX 4.2      Results of Well Drilling Program  
 FST-001, FST-002, FST-003

Date	Depth	Yield	Date Completed
<u>TAX-C Site</u>			
TX-M1	46.5	7	1/24/80
TX-M2	26.0	10	2/4/80
TX-M3	45.5	4	2/8/80
TX-M4	49.5	3	1/30/80
TX-OW1	47.0	10	4/12/80
<u>Camp Oliver Site</u>			
CO-M1	36.0	0.5	2/13/80
CO-M2	45.5	*	2/17/80
CO-M3	25.5	3	2/21/80
CO-M4	46.0	*	2/25/80
<u>South Central Site</u>			
SC-M1	25.0	3	2/29/80
SC-M2	21.5	2	3/4/80
SC-M3	25.5	2	3/10/80
SC-M4	21.5	2	3/15/80
SC-M5	33.5	7	3/19/80
SC-M6	27.5	3	3/24/80
SC-OW1	50.0	*	4/15/80
SC-OW2	50.0	*	4/17/80
SC-OW3	31.0	*	4/19/80
SC-OW4	31.0	*	4/22/80
SC-OW5	30.0	*	4/25/80
SC-OW6	40.0	*	4/27/80
SC-OW7	35.0	*	4/29/80

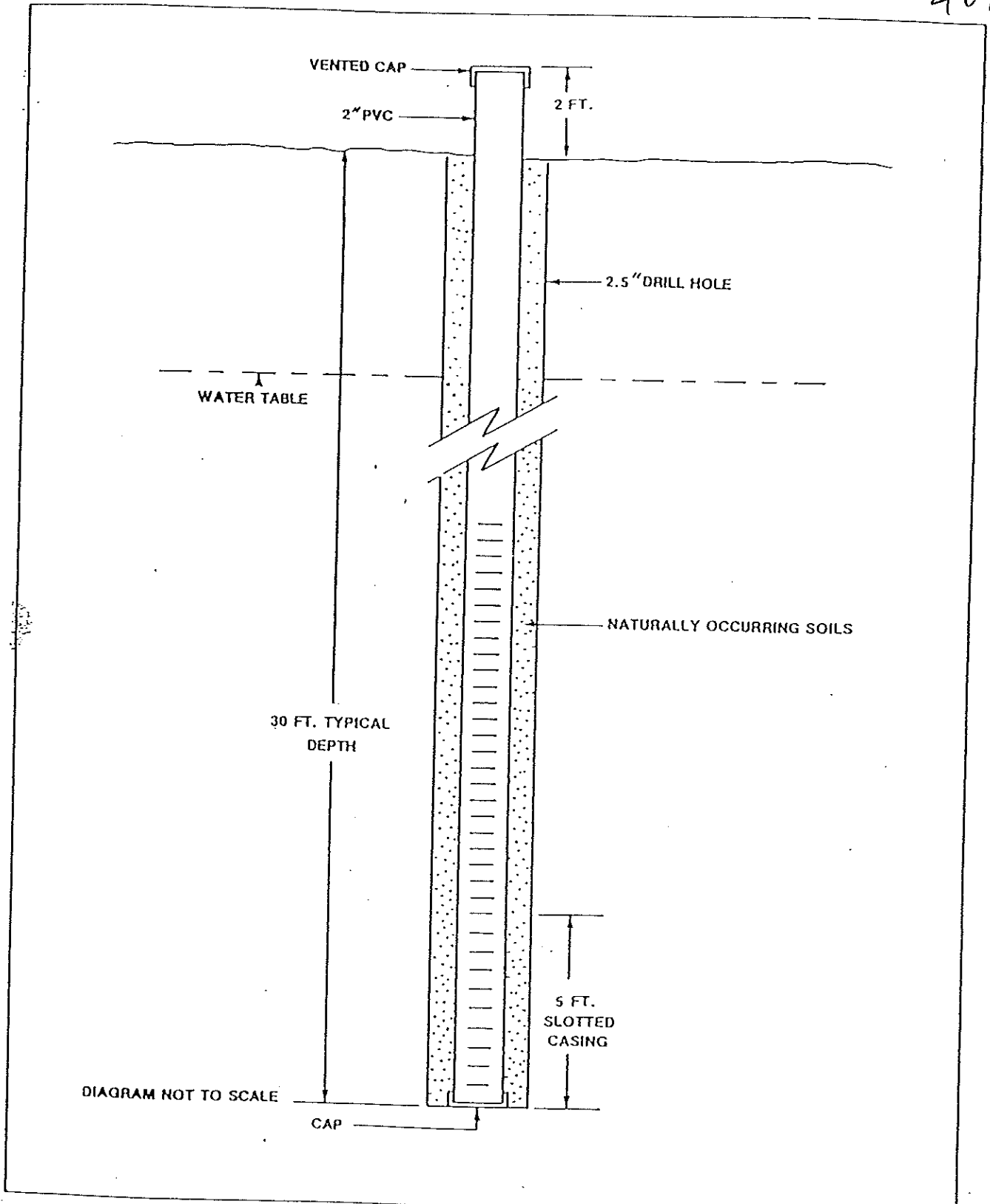
\* Not Measured

Source: ESE, 1981.

APPENDIX 4.3

TYPICAL OBSERVATION WELL INSTALLATION

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY 1988



FORT STEWART

TYPICAL OBSERVATION WELL INSTALLATION (1980 Wells)

Source: U. S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1988

APPENDIX 4.4

**DRILLING LOGS, LITHOLOGIC COMPLETION  
FST-001, FST-002, AND FST-003**

**SOURCE: ESE, 1982**



DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT Solid, 1 1/2" ID, Bit size	
LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N 761020.89 E 659616.81			11. DISTANCE ELEVATION ABOVE (FROM) MSL 3 7/8"	
2. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) TX-B1			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 11	
3. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Proplet			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 3.08' ATOB	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED 1/16/80 COMPLETED 1/16/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 72.9'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR Robert Proplet	

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling data, water loss, depth of weathering, etc. if significant)
		○	SP 2.5Y 7/2 light grey, slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted 2.0'		1	very loose, dry blows/ft pushed
	5	○	SP-SM 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown slightly clayey silty fine sand, poorly sorted 7.0'		2	very firm, moist 30
	10	○	SM 5 YR 5/2, reddish grey slightly clayey, silty very fine sand		3	very stiff, moist 22
			coarse sand			
	15	○	grey clay 14.5'			
		○	SP 10 YR 6/2 light brownish grey, slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted 18.0'		4	firm, wet 17
	20	○	SP-SM 5 YR 6/8, reddish yellow, silty medium to coarse sand 21.0'		5	very loose, wet 2
	25	○	SP 5Y 5/2 olive grey, slightly silty fine - medium sand (27.5')		6	dense, wet 18
	30	○	SC 5Y 6/2, light olive grey slightly clayey, silty fine sand		7	stiff, moist 11

FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 72.9'		Hole No. TX-B1		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVER.	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			(32.5')			
	35	●	SM 2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish grey, slightly silty medium to coarse sand		8	Dense, wet 15
	40	●	SM 2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish grey, slightly silty medium to coarse sand		9	loose, wet 14
	45	●	SM 5 Y 6/2 light olive grey, slightly silty medium to coarse sand		10	loose, wet 13
	50	●	SM 2.5 Y 7/2 light grey slightly silty medium to coarse sand		11	loose, wet 32

FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT S.S. 1 1/2" ID, DIE 3 7/8"		
LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N. 760796.31 E. 659829.35			11. DATA FOR ELEVATION FROM WHICH TO MEASURE MSL		
2. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2		
3. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) TX-B2			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		Disturbed: 11 Undisturbed: 0
4. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 3.08' ATOB		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED: 1/17/80 COMPLETED: 1/17/80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 72.1'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Gregory</i>		

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, or log depth of penetration, etc. if applicable)
	2.25	○	SP 2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish grey fine to medium sand		1	loose, moist Blows/ft pushed
	5	○	SP-SM 10 YR 5/1, 10 YR 6/6 10 R 5/8 mixed red grey, brownish yellow slightly clayey silty sand, fine to medium		2	very stiff, moist 17
	10	○	SP-SM 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown, very slightly clayey silty fine to medium sand		3	very firm, moist 26
	15	○	SP 10 YR 6/3 pale brown medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted		4	very firm, moist 29
	20	○	SP 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow slightly silty medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted		5	firm, moist 15
	25	○	SP-SM 7.5 YR 6/6, reddish yellow clayey, silty medium to coarse sand		6	soft, moist 2
	30	○	SP 7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow slightly silty medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted		7	loose, moist 6

FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		Hole No. TX-B2		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS		
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV. e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
	35	●	SP-SM 10 YR 6/3 pale brown, very slightly clayey, silty medium sand		8	firm, moist
			(37.5')			
	40	○	SP 10 YR 6/1 grey, medium to coarse sand poorly sorted		9	firm, moist
	45	○	SP 10 YR 6/4 light yellowish brown, slightly clayey medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted		10	slight loss of drilling fluid
	50	○	SP 10 YR 6/2 light brownish grey slightly clayey silty medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted		11	firm, moist

FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT S.S. 1 1/4" ID. Bit 3 7/8"	
LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N. 760412.14 E. 659667.31			11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOW WITHIN 2000 MSL	
DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) TX-B3			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN OVERTURNED: 11 UNOVERTURNED: 0	
3. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
4. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 2.92' ATOB	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED 1/17/80 COMPLETED 1/17/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 68.5'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 30'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>	

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ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling rate, water flow, depth of penetration, etc.)	Blows/ft. pushed
		○	SP 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown, slightly silty fine sand poorly sorted		1	loose, dry	
	5	○	SP 7.5 YR 5/8 strong brown medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted		2	Dense, moist	13
	10	○	SP 10 YR 7/6 yellow silty fine to medium sand poorly sorted 10.75'		3	Dense, moist	31
	15	○	SP-SM 7.5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow, very slightly clayey silty medium to coarse sand with slight amount of gravel 14.5'		4	Firm, wet	22
	20	○	SM 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow silty fine to medium sand		5	very soft, wet	1
	25	○	SM 7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow very slightly silty fine to medium sand, poorly sorted, with chunks of grey clay in wash.		6	Firm, moist	16
	30	○	SM 10 YR 7/8 yellow slightly silty fine to medium sand poorly sorted (32.5')		7	Very loose, moist	4

FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 68.5'		Hole No. TX-B3		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc. if significant) g
			SM (32.5')			
	35		SM-BC 10 YR 5/2 greyish brown clayey silty medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted (37.5')		8	Firm, moist 12
	40		SP-SM 2.5 Y 5/2 greyish brown slightly clayey, silty medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted		9	Firm, moist 12
	45		SP-SM 2.5 Y 5/2 greyish brown silty medium to coarse sand poorly sorted (47.5')		10	Loose, moist 6
	50		SM 10 YR 6/1 grey slightly silty medium to coarse sand		11	Loose, moist 20

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FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

<b>DRILLING LOG</b>		DIVISION South Atlantic		INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS	
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies				10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT S.S. 1 1/2" ID, BIT 3/78"			
LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) N. 760717.38 E. 659264.50				11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (THIS IS NOT) MSL			
2. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories				12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2			
3. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) TX-84				13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		UNOBTAINED	
4. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet				14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES			
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DEG. FROM VERT.				15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 2.17' ATOB		16. DATE HOLE	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN				STARTED 1/17/80		COMPLETED 1/17/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 67.5'			
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BONDING			
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>			

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling rate, loss, depth of penetration, etc. if significant)	Blows/Ec. pushed
		○	SP 10 YR 5/11 grey slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted		1	Loose, moist	
	5	○	SP 10 YR 5/2 greyish brown very slightly silty fine to medium sand poorly sorted (7.5')		2	Firm, moist	12
	10	○	SP-SM 10 YR 5/2 greyish brown very slightly clayey silty fine to medium sand (12.5')		3	Firm, moist	15
	15	○	SP 10 YR 6/3 pale brown slightly silty fine to medium sand, poorly sorted		4	very firm, moist	28
	20	○	SP 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown very slightly silty medium sand, with very slight amount of organics 22.5'		5	loose, moist	6
	25	○	SM <del>SP</del> 10 YR 4/3 brown very slightly silty, clayey fine sand 28.75'		6	very stiff, moist	20
	30	○	SM 10 YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, slightly silty fine to medium sand 32.5'		7	very firm, moist	24

FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		Hole No. TX-134		
PROJECT			INSTALLATION		SHEET 2	
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA		OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOV. CRY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			32.5'			
	30		SM2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish grey slightly silty fine to medium sand  (37.5')		8	very firm, moist 21
	40		SP-SM 2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish grey very slightly clayey, silty fine sand  (42.5')		9	firm, moist 25
	45		SP 2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish grey very slightly silty fine sand		10	dense, moist 29
	50		SP 2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish grey very slightly clayey fine to medium sand		11	dense, moist 54

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FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982



DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic		INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 of 3 SHEETS	
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies				10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT S.S. 1 1/2" ID, B.L.C. 3 7/8"			
LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N. 761028.11 E. 659291.50				11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWING TO THIS MSL			
DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories				12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker A02			
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and its number) TX-85				13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 21		UNOBTAINED	
3. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet				14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES			
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.				15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 3.50' ATOB			
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN				14. DATE HOLE STARTED 1/18/80		COMPLETED 1/18/80	
6. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 72.4'			
8. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 100'				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING			
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>			

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ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, loss of time, depth of material, etc. if significant)
			SP 2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish grey slightly silty fine sand with organics poorly sorted 1.5'		1	loose, moist Blows/ft pushed
	5		SM-SP 2.5 Y 6/4 light yellowish brown very slightly clayey silty fine sand, poorly sorted		2	loose, moist 6
	10		SM-SP 5 YR 5/1 grey, very slightly clayey silty medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted coarse sand and gravel (12.5')		3	very firm, moist 29
	15		SP 10 YR 6/2 light brownish grey slightly silty medium sand, poorly sorted		4	dense, wet 33
	20		SP 5 Y 4/1 dark grey silty fine sand with slight amount of organics 23.0'		5	soft, wet 2
	25		SC 5 Y 5/1 grey, slightly silty clayey silty fine sand 26.25'		6	very stiff, moist 19
	30		SM 5 Y 5/1 grey slightly silty medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted 32.5'		7	very firm, moist 25

FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		Hole No. TX-85		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS	
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV. (RY) e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
			32.5'			
	35	●	SP 5 Y 5/2 olive grey, very slightly clayey medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted		8	very firm, moist 20
	40	●	SP 5 Y 5/1 grey very slightly clayey medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted		9	very firm, moist 22
			(42.5')			
	45	●	SM 10 YR 6/2 light brownish grey slightly silty medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted		10	dense, wet 34
	50	●	SM 10 YR 5/1 grey very slightly silty medium to coarse sand with slight amount of gravel poorly sorted		11	very dense, wet 56
	55	●	SM 5 Y 6/1 grey slightly silty medium to coarse sand with slight amount of gravel poorly sorted		12	very dense, wet 50/0.75'
	60	●	SM 10 YR 5/1 grey slightly silty medium to coarse sand with slight amount of gravel increasing in size		13	very dense, wet 59/0.83' beginning to lose drilling fluid
	65	●	SM 2.5 Y 6/4 light yellowish brown slightly silty coarse sand with slight amount of gravel		14	very dense, wet 50/0.50' continued loss of drilling fluid
	70	●	SM 2.5 Y 5/2 greyish brown slightly silty micaceous fine sand, poorly sorted		15	hard, moist difficult drilling; 50/0.67'
			72.5'			

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FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF CORE		Hole No.		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		72.4'		TX-85		
		INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		Sheet 3 of 3 sheets		
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOV. (RY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			72.5'			
	75	●	SP 2.5 Y 5/2 greyish brown very slightly silty micaceous		16	very hard, moist 50 difficult drilling
	80	●	SP 2.5 Y 6/2 light greyish brown very slightly silty, micaceous medium to coarse sand		17	very hard, moist 50/0.92' difficult drilling
	85	●	SP 5 Y 6/1 grey slightly silty micaceous fine sand		18	hard, wet 50/0.92' difficult drilling
	90	●	SP 5 Y 5/2 olive grey slightly silty micaceous fine sand		19	hard, wet 50/0.92' difficult drilling
	95	●	SP 5 Y 4/1 dark grey slightly silty micaceous fine sand		20	hard, wet 50/0.79 difficult drilling
	100	●	SP 5 Y 5/3 olive, slightly silty micaceous fine sand		21	hard, wet difficult drilling 50/0.83

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FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT SPICE-SPOON 1 1/2" ID, bit 3 7/8"	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N. 754448.76 E. 608748.37		11. DATUM TO WHICH ELEVATION INDICATED IS REFERRED MSL.	
3. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and the number) CO-81		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 21	
5. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 11.75' @ 24 hrs	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE STARTED TO 1/23/80 COMPLETED 1/23/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 143.9'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 100'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING 1	
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Mearns</i>	

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ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling conditions, blow depth of material, etc. if significant)
	0					
	2.75	○	SP 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown slightly silty, slightly clayey, poorly sorted fine sand		1	Blows/ft. Pushed
	7.5	○	SM 2.5 YR 4/6 red clayey silty medium to coarse sand		2	stiff, moist 11
	12.5	○	SM-SP 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, slightly clayey, silty, fine to medium sand		3	very stiff, wet 20
	17.0	○	SC 5Y 8/2, 5 YR 7/6 mixed white, reddish yellow slightly silty, clayey fine sand, sand component increases at 17'		4	very stiff, moist 17
	27.0	○	SC 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty, clayey fine sand		5	stiff, wet 9
	27.0	○	SC 5 YR 6/4 light reddish brown slightly silty, clayey sand		6	stiff, moist 11
	30	○	SP-SM 2.5Y 7/2 light grey clayey silty poorly sorted fine sand		7	medium density, moist 6

FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF CORE		Hole No. CO-B1		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS	
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV- ERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drying time, water con. depth of weathering, etc. if significant) g
			32.5'			
	35		SP-SM 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown slightly clayey, silty poorly sorted fine sand		8	stiff, medium moist 10
	40		SP-SM 7.5 6/4 pale red clayey, silty fine sand 42.0		9	stiff, moist 9
	45		SC-SM 5Y 7/4, 10 YR 7/6 mixed pale yellow, yellow clayey, silty fine sand (mixed)		10	very stiff, moist 17
	50		SC-SM 5Y 6/4 pale olive clayey, silty, coarse sand		11	very stiff, moist 29
			54.5'			
	55		SP-SM 2.5Y 7/4 pale yellow silty clayey medium sand, sand poorly sorted		12	very dense, moist - cemented 50/0.42'
	60		SP-SM 2.5 7/4 pale yellow very slightly clayey silty fine to medium poorly sorted sand		13	very dense, moist 50/0.83'
	65		SP-SM 10 YR 7/4 very pale brown very slightly clayey silty medium to coarse poorly sorted sand		14	very dense, moist 50/0.58'
	70		SP-SM 2.5Y 8/2 white clayey, silty, fine to medium sand		15	hard, moist 50/0.75'
			(72.5')			

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FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF LOG		Hole No.		Sheet 3 of 3 sheets	
PROJECT			INSTALLATION				
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA				
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LOG NO.	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	AGE OF SAMPLE (MO.)	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc. if significant)	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
							431
			(72.5')				
	75		SM 10 YR 7/3 very pale brown clayey silty medium sand		16	hard, moist	50/0.71
			78.5				
	80		SP-SM 10 YR 7/2 light grey clayey silty medium sand		17	hard, moist cemented	50/0.54
	85		SP-SM 10 YR 8/1 white clayey silty fine sand alternating layers some cemented some not		18	dense, moist	64/0.5'
	90		SP-SM 5Y 8/1 white clayey, fine sand - silty fine sand (mixed)		19	dense, moist	37
			94.25'				
	95		Ch blue-lavender; no Munsell soil equivalent silty clay		20	very stiff, moist	22
			97.25'				
	100		SP 10 YR 7/6 yellow silty fine to medium poorly graded sand		21	very dense, moist	50/0.79

FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic		INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS	
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies				10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT SPICE SPON 1 1/2" I.D., BIT S			
2. LOCATION (County, State or Section) N. 754747.28 E. 608893.43				11. DATE AND ELEVATION FROM WHICH MSL. 3 7/8"			
3. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories				12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2			
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) CO-82				13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER- BURROCK SAMPLES TAKEN: 11			
5. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet				14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES			
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.				15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 4.17' @ 24 hrs.			
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURROCK				16. DATE HOLE STARTED 1/21/80			
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 134.5'			
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING			
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>			

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ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, fluid loss, depth of penetration, etc.)
			SP-SM 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown very slightly clayey, silty fine sand with very slight amounts of coarse sand		1	soft, dry Blows/ft Pushed
	5		SP-SM 10 YR 7/8 yellow clayey, silty fine to medium sand with gravel		2	soft, moist
	10		SP-SM 2.5 YR 6/8 light red very slightly clayey silty fine to medium sand with very slight amounts of gravel		3	hard, moist
	15		SP-SM 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, silty medium sand with gravel		4	very stiff, moist
	18.0'					
	20		SM 7.5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow silty coarse sand poorly sorted, with slight amount of gravel		5	firm, wet some fluid loss at 20 - 21'
	25		SM 10R 6/6 light red slightly clayey silty fine sand		6	loose, moist
	30		SM 10R 6/8 light red slightly silty medium to coarse sand with gravel		7	firm, wet beginning to loose drilling fluid at 28'
			(32.5')			

FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		Hole No. CO-B2		
PROJECT			INSTALLATION		SHEET 2	
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA		OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOV. LAY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			(32.5')			435
	35	○	SP 10R 6/6 light red medium to coarse sand with gravel		8	firm, wet easy drilling continual loss of drilling fluids 13
	40	○	SP 10R 6/6 light red medium to coarse sand with gravel		9	firm, wet losing drilling fluid 15
	45	○	SP 10 YR 7/8 yellow medium to coarse sand with gravel		10	firm, wet with continual loss of fluid to 50' 13
	50	○	SP 2.5Y 7/8 yellow medium to coarse sand with gravel		11	firm, wet fluid loss 20

FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982



DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT Split spoon 1 1/2" ID. BIT SIZE		10. BIT SIZE 3 7/8"
LOCATION (Continent or Section) N. 755236.12 E. 609181.53		11. METHOD FOR ELEVATION MSL		
2. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2		
3. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) CO-83		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		11
4. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 2.83' @ 24 hrs.		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE		STARTED 1-21-80 COMPLETED 1-21-80
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 123.4'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 30'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert H. ...</i>		

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ELEVATION	DEPTH	LOGGERS	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, flow logs, amount of material, etc. if applicable)	Blows/ft.
			SP-SM 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty fine to medium sand		1	very loose, dry	Pushed
	5		SP-SM 10 YR 6/6, 10 R 4/8 mixed brownish yellow, red. very slightly clayey, silty, fine to medium sand		2	soft, moist	3
			8.0'				
	10		SM 10 R 6/8 light red clayey, silty, very fine sand		3	stiff, moist	14
	15		SM 7.5 YR 7/4 pink clayey, silty very fine sand		4	stiff, moist	14
			(17.5')				
	20		SP 7.5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow very slightly silty medium to coarse sand, poorly sorted		5	firm, moist	12
			23.0'				
	25		SM-SP 10 YR 8/6 yellow clayey, silty fine sand		6	stiff, moist	6
			29.0'				
	30		SP 10 YR 8/1 white, slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted		7	dense, moist	10
			(32.5')				

FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		Hole No. CO-B3		
PROJECT			INSTALLATION		SHEET 2	
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA		OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV. e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
	35	●	SM-SP 5 Y 8/2 pale yellow slightly clayey, silty medium to coarse sand		8	stiff, moist Blows/Ft 439 <sup>90</sup>
	40	○	SM-SP 5 Y 7/2 light grey slightly clayey, silty, medium to coarse sand		9	stiff, moist 31
	45	○	SM 5 Y 7/2 light grey silty very fine to fine sand	44.0'	10	stiff, moist 8
	50	○	SM 10 YR 8/2 white, silty very fine to fine sand		11	stiff, moist 45

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT Split Spoon 1 1/2"		10, 0.125" size
LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N. 755140.67 E. 609482.36		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOW (TBM - RLIS)		MSL 3 7/8"
2. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2		
3. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and title number) CO-86		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		11
4. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER		4.08' @ 24 hrs.
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE		STARTED 1-22-80 COMPLETED 1-22-80
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		123.4'
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR		<i>Robert Prophet</i>

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ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (D=depth)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling fluid, blow depth of mudstone, etc. (if different))
			SP-SM 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow, slightly clayey, silty fine sand		1	Firm, moist Blows/EC Pushed
	5		SP-SM 7.5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, slightly clayey, silty fine to medium sand with pebbles and gravel		2	stiff, moist 15
	10		SP-SM 7.5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow, clayey silty fine sand with gravel		3	very stiff, moist 26
	15		SM 10 R 5/4 weak red, slightly clayey, silty fine sand		4	stiff, moist 12
	20		SM lavender-red no Munsell soil equivalent. Very slightly clayey, silty fine sand		5	stiff, moist 7
	25		SM 10 R 6/4 pale red, very slightly clayey, silty fine sand		6	loose, moist 10
	30		SP-SM 5 Y 8/2 white, slightly clayey, silty fine sand, slightly micaceous		7	stiff, moist gradual loss of drilling fluid 8

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF CORE		Hole No.		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		123.4'		CO-114		
		INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS		
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERED	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
						443
	32.5'					
	35		SP-SM 5 Y 8/2 white, very slightly clayey micaceous silty fine sand (37.5')		8	hard, moist difficult drilling
	40		SM 5 Y 7/2 light grey, micaceous silty fine sand 42.0'		9	hard, moist difficult drilling
	45		SP-SM 5 Y 8/1 white, silty fine - medium sand		10	stiff, wet difficult drilling
	50		SP-SM 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown slightly clayey, silty fine to medium sand		11	hard, moist difficult drilling
						50/0.75'

FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT Split spoon 1 1/2" ID, Bit size	3 7/8"
2. LOCATION (County or Section) N. 755140.67 E. 609482.36			11. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL MSL Acker AD2	
3. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories			12. TOTAL NO. OF OVER- BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) CO-85			13. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
5. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet			14. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 3.33' @ 24 hours	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. DATE HOLE STARTED 1-22-80 COMPLETED 1-22-80	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 137.8'	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'			18. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Gregory</i>	

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ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, depth of penetration, etc.) g
			SP-SM 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown slightly clayey, silty fine to medium sand 2.0'		1	stiff, moist Blows/ft pushed
	5		SM 2.5 YR 5/6 red, very slightly clayey, silty very fine sand (7.5')		2	very stiff, moist 21
	10		SP-SM 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow clayey, silty medium to coarse sand (12.5')		3	hard, moist difficult drilling 31
	15		SC 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow slightly clayey fine to medium sand, poorly sorted		4	hard, moist 17
	20		SC 7.5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow clayey fine to medium sand, poorly sorted (22.5')		5	stiff, wet 14
	25		SM 7.5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow slightly silty, medium to coarse sand with slight amount of gravel		6	firm, wet 17
	30		SM 2.5 YR 6/8 light red slightly silty medium to coarse sand 32.5'		7	loose, moist 10

FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF CORE		Hole No. CO-85		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		PAGE 2 OF 2 SHEETS		
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV. (RY) e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
			32.5'			
	35		SM 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, slightly silty medium to coarse sand with slight amount of gravel		8	loose, moist
	40		SM 10 Y 8/8 yellow, silty medium to coarse sand with slight amount of gravel		9	firm, moist beginning to loose drilling fluid
	45		SM 2.5 Y 8/8 yellow, silty medium to coarse sand with gravel		10	firm, moist
	50		SM 5 YR 8/2 pinkish white silty medium to coarse sand with gravel		11	firm, moist with continual loss of drilling fluid to 50 feet

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FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BITS: 5. 1 1/2" E.O., Bit 3 7/8"	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N. 687157.80 E. 660530.34			11. DISTANCE FROM ELEVATION POINT TO HOLE MSL	
3. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker ADZ	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-81			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: UNRETURNED: 19 UNDISTURBED: 1	
5. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 10.75' @ 24 hrs.	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED: 2/7/80 COMPLETED: 2/8/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 59.9'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 100'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Nguyen</i>	

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ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, blow count, depth of penetration, etc. if applicable)
			SC 2.5 YR 5/6, 5 YR 7/2, 5 YR 6/1, mixed red, pinkish grey, grey clayey fine sand (2.5')		1	loose, moist blows/cc pushed
	5		SM10 YR 8/1 white, slightly silty fine sand, very slight amount of clay		2	loose, moist 7
	10		SM10 YR 8/2 white, slightly silty fine sand, very slight amount of clay		3	very loose, moist 2
	15		SM7.5 YR 8/2 white, silty fine sand, slight amount of clay (17.5')		4	very loose, moist 1
	20		SC 10 YR 7/8 yellow silty, clayey fine to medium sand, poorly sorted 22.75'		5	very loose, moist 2
	25		SP 7.5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, very slightly silty micaceous medium to coarse sand, slight amount of gravel		6	very loose, moist 3
	30		SP 2.5 Y 7/4 7.5 YR 7/8 mixed pale yellow, reddish yellow, very slightly silty micaceous fine sand (32.5')		7	loose, moist 50

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF FOOT		59.9'		Hole No. SC-B1	
PROJECT			INSTALLATION			SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS	
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA				
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOV. (CY)	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. (I)	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
			(32.5')				451
	35		SM 10 YR 7/2 light grey, silty fine sand		8	shelby tube	Pushed
			37.75'				
	40		SP-SM 10 YR 6/1 grey, very slightly clayey, silty fine sand, partially cemented		9	very hard, moist difficult drilling	52
			41.5'				
	45		SM 2.5 Y 5/1 grey, slightly silty micaceous fine to coarse sand poorly sorted		10	very hard, moist difficult drilling	57
			(47.5')				
	50		SP-SM 5 Y 6/2 light olive grey very slightly clayey, silty micaceous fine sand		11	hard, moist difficult drilling	39
			52.0'				
	55		SM 5 Y 5/1 grey silty micaceous fine to medium sand		12	hard, moist difficult drilling	53
			(57.5')				
	60		SP-SM 5 Y 6/1 grey, silty fine to medium sand		13	hard, moist difficult drilling	50/0.54'
	65		SP - SM 5 Y 6/1 grey, silty fine to medium sand, with slight amount of clay		14	very stiff, moist difficult drilling	29
	70		SP-SM 5 Y 6/1 grey, silty fine to medium sand, with slight amount of clay		15	hard, moist difficult drilling	33
			72.5'				

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982



DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF CASE		Hole No. SC-81		
PROJECT		LOCATION		SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS		
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		Fort Stewart, GA				
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV- ERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of washing, etc. if significant) g
			72.5'			
	75		No sample, lost sampler in hole  (77.5')		16	hard, difficult drilling 50/0.83
	80		SM 5 Y 6/2 Light olive grey, slightly silty, micaceous fine sand		17	hard, difficult drilling, loose zone below 80' 52
	85		SM 5 Y 6/1 grey, slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted  (87.5')		18	very hard, difficult drilling 50
	90		SP-SM 5 Y 6/1 grey, silty fine sand, poorly sorted  (92.5')		19	hard, difficult drilling 50/0.75
	95		SM 5 Y 6/1 grey, slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted		20	hard, difficult drilling 56
	100		SM 5 Y 5/1 grey, slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted		21	hard, difficult drilling 77

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

<b>DRILLING LOG</b> DIVISION: South Atlantic PROJECT: Fort Stewart RCRA Studies LOCATION (Coordinates or Section): N. 687548.84 E. 660942.85 DRILLING AGENCY: Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		INSTALLATION: Fort Stewart, GA 10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT: 1 1/2" I.D., Bic 3 7/8" 11. OUTPUT OR ELEVATION: MS1. 12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL: Acker AD2 13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: 11 14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES: 7 15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER: 0.75' ATOB 16. DATE HOLE STARTED: 1/24/80 COMPLETED: 1/24/80 17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE: 64.4' 18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING: 1 19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR: Robert Murphy		SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
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ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling conditions, core depth, etc.)
			SP 10 YR 2/1 black fine to medium sand with organics 1.5'		1	loose, moist Blows/ft pushed
	5		SM 7.5 YR 7/2 pinkish grey silty fine sand, poorly sorted 5.0'		2	very firm, moist 26
	10		SM 10 YR 7/3 very pale brown, slightly silty fine to medium sand, poorly sorted		3	loose, moist 8
	15		SM 2.5 Y 7/4 pale yellow slightly silty fine to medium sand, poorly sorted, picking up clay at bottom (17.5')		4	firm, moist 9
	20		SP 10 YR 8/2 white, fine to medium sand, poorly sorted (22.5')		5	firm, moist 15
	25		SM - SC 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow, clayey, silty fine to medium sand 25.0'		6	very loose, moist Pushed
	30		SM 5 Y 6/1 grey, silty micaceous fine sand with slight amount of clay (32.5')		7	firm, moist 22

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF CORE 64.4'		Hole No. SC-B2		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV. (BY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
			(32.5')			457
	35		SP-SM 5 Y 7/1 light grey clayey, silty micaceous fine sand 37.0'		8	hard, moist 50/0.58 difficult drilling
	40		SM 5 Y 7/1 light grey, slightly silty micaceous fine sand		9	hard, moist 50/0.38 difficult drilling
	45		SMS 5 Y 7/1 light grey, slightly silty micaceous fine sand (47.5')		10	hard, moist 50/0.81 difficult drilling
	50		SP - SM 5 Y 7/2 light grey very slightly clayey silty fine sand		11	hard, moist 50/0.75 difficult drilling

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT S.S. 1 1/2" I.D., Bit 3 7/8"	
2. LOCATION (Continental or Section) N. 687929.13 E. 661144.17		11. DATE FOR ELEVATION SHOW/TIM - 8/83	
DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2	
3. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawings title and this sheet) SC-B3		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: 11	
4. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 8.58' ATOB	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 1-24-80 COMPLETED 1-24-80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 62.6'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR Robert Prophet	

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ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, mudflow, depth of penetration, etc., in full words)
			SP-SM 5 YR 6/6, 5 YR 7/1, mixed light grey reddish yellow silty fine to medium sand (2.5')		1	loose, moist Blows/ft pushed
	5		SM 2.5 Y 7/6 yellow, slightly silty fine sand		2	loose, moist 29
	10		SM 2.5 Y 8/2 white, slightly silty fine sand		3	loose, moist 18
	15		SM 10 YR 7/3 very pale brown silty fine sand		4	firm, moist 21
	20		SM 10 YR 6/3 pale brown, silty fine to medium sand, poorly sorted (22.5')		5	firm, moist 3
	25		SP-SM 5 Y 8/2 white, very slightly clayey, silty fine sand (27.5')		6	firm, moist 54/0.5'
	30		SM 5 Y 6/2 light olive grey, slightly silty fine sand (32.5')		7	hard, compacted, moist, difficult drilling 38

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 62.6'		Hole No. SC-83		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
						461
			32.5'			
	35		SC 5 Y 6/1 grey, slightly silty, clayey fine sand (37.5')		8	hard, moist difficult drilling 29
	40		SP-SM 5 Y 5/1 grey, very slightly clayey micaceous silty fine sand (42.5')		9	hard, moist compacted, difficult drilling 50/0.83
	45		SC 5 Y 7/2 light grey, very slightly silty clayey micaceous fine to medium sand		10	dense, compacted moist, difficult drilling 50/0.83
	50		SM SC 5 Y 6/1 grey, very slightly silty clayey micaceous fine to medium sand		11	dense, compacted, moist difficult drilling 39

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT S.S. 1 1/2" I.D., BLE 3 7/8"		
2. LOCATION (County, State or Section) N. 688417.13 E. 661633.71		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION (MSL or other) MSL		
DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2		
3. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing sheet and file number) SC-84		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 11		
4. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 3.0' ATOB		
6. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 1-25-80		
7. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. DATE HOLE COMPLETED 1-25-80		
8. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'		18. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 55.2'		
		19. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
		20. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>		

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (D=depth)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilled down to _____ depth of _____ if applicable)
			SP 10 YR 7/2 light grey, slightly silty fine to medium sand, poorly sorted		1	loose, moist Blows/ft pushed
	5		SP 10 YR 8/2 white, slightly silty fine to medium sand, poorly sorted 7.0'		2	firm, moist 14
	10		SM-SC 2.5 Y 7/2 light grey, reddish brown streaks clayey, silty fine sand 16.5'		3	stiff, moist 12
	15		SM 2.5 Y 7/2 light grey, very slightly clayey micaceous silty fine sand		4	soft, moist 8
	20		SM 5 Y 4/2 dark grey, very slightly clayey micaceous silty fine sand 22.5'		5	firm, moist 3
	25		SC 5 Y 4/1 dark grey, clayey micaceous fine sand, with very slight amount of silt		6	very soft, moist 1
	30		SC 5 Y 5/2 olive grey, clayey micaceous fine sand (32.5')		7	hard, cemented, 50/0.85 moist

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT S.S. 1 1/2" I.D., Bit 3 7/8"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N. 688276.58 E. 622041.66		11. DIST. FOR ELEVATION FROM 77TH TO 78'		
3. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawings etc. and file number) SC-85		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 10		UNDISTURBED 1
5. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 1.83' ATOD		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 2-6-80 COMPLETED 2-6-80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 51.7'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>		

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ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, time down of material, etc. if different)
		○	SP 10 YR 5/2 greyish brown slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted		1	loose, moist Blows/ft -pushed
	5	○	SP 10 YR 7/1 light grey, slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted		2	dense, moist 31 foul odor present
	7.75'					
	10	○	SC 2.5 Y 6/4; 2.5 Y 7/2 mixed light grey, light yellowish brown, very slightly silty clayey fine		3	stiff, moist 15
	12.5'					
	15	○	SM 10 YR 8/1; 5 Y 6/2, mixed white and light olive grey, silty fine sand		4	shelby tube Pushed
	17.5'					
	20	○	SM-SC 5 Y 6/1 grey clayey silty fine sand		5	soft, moist 4
	24.0'					
	25	○	ML 5 Y 4/1 grey very slightly clayey very fine sandy silt		6	very soft, moist 1
	27.5'					
	30	○	SM 5 Y 5/2 olive grey slightly silty fine sand		7	very stiff, moist 24
	32.5'					

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		51.7'		Hole No. SC-115	
PROJECT			INSTALLATION			SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA				
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOV. (BY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
							467
			32.5'				
	35		SM 5 Y 6/1 grey slightly silty fine sand		8	very stiff, moist	30
	40		SM 5 Y 5/2 olive grey slightly silty clayey fine sand		9	hard, moist	42
			42.0'				
	45		SP-SM 5 Y 5/2 olive grey silty micaceous medium to coarse sand		10	hard, moist difficult drilling	51
			47.0'				
	50		SC-SM 5 Y 7/2 light grey clayey, silty fine to medium sand		11	hard, moist, difficult drilling	50/0.33

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982



DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart	SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BITS 1 1/2" I.D., BIC 3 7/8"		469
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) N. 687382.17		11. BATHY THERMOGRAPHY (BTM) MSL		
3. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-86		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: 10		
5. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 7.92' ATOB		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 1-28-80 COMPLETED 1-30-80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 71.8'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Hargrove</i>		

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling conditions, blow counts, etc.)
	0		SP-SM 10 YR 7/2, 10 YR 7/6 mixed yellow, light grey very slightly clayey silty fine sand		1	loose, moist blows/ft pushed
	5		SP-SM 2.5 Y 5/4, 10 YR 5/1, mixed grey; light olive brown, very slightly clayey silty fine sand, poorly sorted		2	loose, moist pushed
	10		(7.5) No sample taken, solid waste cell		(3)	
	15		SP 2.5 Y 7/4 pale yellow, slightly silty fine sand		4	very firm, moist 24 foul odor
	20		SP 2.5 Y 7/4 pale yellow, slightly silty medium to coarse sand		5	firm, moist pushed foul odor
	25		SP 2.5 Y 7/2 light grey, slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted		6	very loose, moist 2 no odor
	30		SM 2.5 Y 8/2 white, very slightly clayey micaceous silty very fine sand		7	hard, moist 7 difficult drilling
	32.5'					

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		Hole No. SC-86		
PROJECT			INSTALLATION		SHEET 2	
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA		OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			32.5'			
	35	SM 2.5 Y 8/4	pale yellow very slightly clayey micaceous silty very fine sand		8	hard, moist, 75/0.33' difficult drilling
			37.0'			
	40	SC 5 Y 5/2	olive grey, very slightly silty clayey micaceous fine sand		9	hard, moist difficult drilling 49
	45	SC 5 Y 5/1	grey, very slightly silty clayey micaceous fine sand		10	hard, moist difficult drilling 36
	50	SC 5 Y 5/1	grey, very slightly silty clayey micaceous fine sand		11	hard, partially cemented, moist difficult drilling 37

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

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DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	Sheet 1 of 2 sheets
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BITS S.S. 1 1/2" I.D., Bic 3 7/8"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) Location uncertain—land filled and leveled		11. DATE FOR ELEVATION MEASUREMENT MSL		
3. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-B7		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 9		
5. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 8.83' ATOB		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE 1-30-80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE unknown		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>		

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, depth of penetration, etc.)
	5		No samples solid waste cell		(1)	Blows/Fc
	8.5'				(2)	
	10	○	SP 2.5 Y 7/2, 2.5 Y 7/4 mixed light grey, white, yellow slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted		3	loose, moist 8
	15	○	SP 2.5 Y 8/4 pale yellow, slightly silty fine sand		4	very loose, moist 3
	20	○	SP 2.5 Y 8/2 white, slightly silty fine sand with very slight amount of clay		5	loose, moist 7
	25	○	SP 5 Y 8/1 white, very slightly silty fine sand		6	loose, moist 5
	28.0'					
	30	○	SP-SM 2.5 Y 7/1 pale yellow silty fine sand		7	loose, moist, 50/0.21' lower half of sample partially cemented
			(32.5')			

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

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DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF CASE		Hole No. SC-B7		
PROJECT			INSTALLATION		SHEET 2	
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA		OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			32.5'			
	35		SCS Y 8/2 light grey, very slightly silty micaceous fine sand		8	hard, moist, difficult drilling 40
	40		SCS Y 5/1 grey, very slightly silty clayey micaceous fine sand		9	very stiff, moist difficult drilling 26
	45		SCS Y 7/2 grey, very slightly silty clayey micaceous fine sand		10	partially cemented moist, difficult drilling 50/0 83'
			48.0'			
	50		SC-SM 5 Y 7/1 light grey clayey silty fine to medium sand		11	partially cemented, moist, difficult drilling 50/0 21'

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic		INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS	
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies				10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT S.S. 1 1/2" I.D., Bit 3 7/8"			
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) N. 686743.34 E. 661289.31				11. DAY OF YEAR AND ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL MSL			
3. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories				12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2			
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawings title and file number) SC-88				13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 11			
5. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet				14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES			
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.				15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 11.83' ATOB			
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN				16. DATE HOLE STARTED 1-30-80 COMPLETED 1-30-80			
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 70.1'			
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING			
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>			

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, loss down of material, etc.)	SECURITY (Classification)
			SM 10 YR 4/2, 2.5 Y 7/4 mixed dark greyish brown, pale yellow silty fine to medium sand		1	very loose, moist	blows/ft pushed
	5		SM 5 Y 5/2 olive grey, silty fine to medium sand, poorly sorted		2	very fine, moist	28
	10		SM 10 YR 7/6 yellow, silty fine to medium sand poorly sorted		3	firm, moist	15
	15		SM 5 Y 8/4 pale yellow, silty fine to medium sand poorly sorted		4	loose, moist	8
	20		SM 5 Y 8/4 pale yellow, silty fine to medium sand poorly sorted		5	loose, moist	5
	25		SM 2.5 Y 8/4 pale yellow slightly silty, clayey, micaceous fine sand, very poorly sorted (27.5')		6	very firm, difficult drilling	4
	30		SP 5 Y 5/1 grey very slightly silty micaceous fine to medium sand (32.5')		7	hard, partially cemented, difficult drilling	3

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

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DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)			ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 70.1'		Hole No. SC-B8	
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		Sheet 2 of 2 sheets	
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV. e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
			32.5'			
	35	●	SC 7.5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, very slightly silty, clayey micaceous medium to coarse sand		8	hard, partially cemented, moist, difficult drilling 44
	40	○	SC 10 YR 6/1 grey, silty medium to coarse sand, slightly clayey		9	hard, partially cemented moist, difficult drilling 45
	45	○	SC 5 Y 7/1 light grey, silty fine to medium sand, very slightly clayey		10	hard, moist, difficult drilling 28
			46.75'			
	50	○	SC-SM 5 Y 5/1 light grey very slightly clayey, silty fine sand		11	hard, moist 50/0.5' difficult drilling

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 1 1/2" I.D., REC 3 7/8"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N. 686343.38 E. 662077.47		11. DATE OF CA ELEVATION SHOWN MSL		
3. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-89		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 11		
5. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 8.75' ATOB		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 1-25-80 COMPLETED 1-25-80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 69.8'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>		

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, flow loss, depth of penetration, etc. if significant)
			SP 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted		1	very loose, dry blows/EC oily pushed
	5		SP 2.5 Y 6/4 light yellowish brown, slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted		2	loose, moist 9 oil present in mud pit
	10		SP 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown very slightly silty fine sand, poorly sorted		3	firm, moist 11 foul odor - oily
	15		SP 10 YR 2/1 black silty very fine sand, poorly sorted		4	firm moist 21 no odor or oil present
	18.0'					
	20		SM 10 YR 6/2 light brownish grey clayey silty fine sand		5	stiff, moist 14
	25		SM 10 YR 5/2 greyish brown silty fine sand		6	stiff, moist 9
	27.0'					
	30		SM-SP 10 YR 5/2 greyish brown, silty fine sand, poorly sorted		7	very loose, moist 1
	32.5'					

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		Hole No.		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			69.8'		SC-89	
INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA					SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV. ERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
			32.5'			
	35		SG-SM 10 YR white, silty, clayey micaceous very fine sand		8	hard, moist, oily 65
			(37.5')			
	40		SM 5 Y 6/3 pale olive, very slightly clayey silty micaceous fine sand		9	hard, moist, difficult drilling 44
	45		SM 5 Y 6/3 pale olive, very slightly clayey silty micaceous fine sand		10	hard, partially cemented, moist difficult drilling 54
			(47.5')			
	50		SM-SC 5 Y 6/2 light olive grey very slightly clayey silty fine sand		11	hard, moist difficult drilling 54

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982



DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic		INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 11	
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies				10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT S.S. 1 1/2" I.D., Bit 3 7/8"			
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N. 686538.62 E. 662670.60				11. DATA FOR ELEVATION BROW/TOP OF HOLE NSL			
3. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories				12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2			
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and title number) SC-810				13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 11			
5. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet				14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES			
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CRITICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED <input type="checkbox"/> OCB FROM VERT.				15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 7.83' ATOB			
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN				16. DATE HOLE STARTED 2-1-80 COMPLETED 2-1-80			
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 68.6'			
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING			
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>			

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling conditions, moisture, blow count, etc.)
		○	SP 2.5 Y 7/2 light grey, very slightly clayey silty fine sand, poorly sorted 3.0'		1	loose, moist Blows/Ec pushed
	5	○	SM 10 YR 4/3 brown to dark brown, silty very fine sand		2	stiff, moist 9
	10	○	SM 10 YR 7/3 pale brown, silty fine to medium sand, poorly sorted		3	very firm, moist 25
	15	○	SM 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown, silty fine to medium sand 17.5'		4	firm, moist 23
	20	○	SC 10 YR 6/1 grey clayey fine to medium sand 21.5'		5	stiff, moist 5
	25	○	SP-SM 10 YR 6/2 light brownish very slightly clayey micaceous fine to coarse sand, poorly graded		6	very firm, moist difficult drilling 5
	30	○	SP-SM 5 Y 5/2 olive grey very slightly clayey, silty fine to coarse sand, poorly sorted 32.5'		7	very firm, moist difficult drilling 17

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT C. C. 1 1/2" I.D. BIT 3 7/8"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N. 687186.82 E. 662733.11		11. BAYHOLE ELEVATION ABOVE TIDE (ft) MSL		
DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2		
3. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawings etc.) and file number) SC-311		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BOURCH SAMPLES TAKEN: 8 UNOBTAINED 1		
4. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 7.50' ATOB		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE 2-5-80 2-5-80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 70.26'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>		

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water level, depth of penetration, etc. if applicable)
	5		No samples taken solid waste cell		(1)	Blows/ft
	7.0'				(2)	
	10		SM 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow very slightly clayey fine to medium silty sand, poorly sorted		3	firm, moist 11
	15		SM 5 Y 7/4, 5 Y 8/2 mixed pale yellow and white, silty fine sand		4	shelby tube pushed
	17.5'					
	20		SP-SM 10 YR 7/1 light grey very slightly clayey silty fine sand		5	firm, moist 7
	22.5'					
	25		SM 10 YR 7/2 light grey very slightly clayey silty fine to medium sand		6	loose, moist 1
	27.5'					
	30		SP-SM 10 YR 6/1 light grey silty micaceous fine to medium sand		7	firm, moist 9
	32.5'					

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Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

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DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		70.26'		Hole No. SC-311	
PROJECT				INSTALLATION		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies				Fort Stewart, GA			
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
			(32.5')				
	35	SM 2.5 YR 7/4	pale yellow slightly silty micaceous fine sand		8	hard, dry, cemented, difficult drilling	28/0.17'
	40	SM 5 Y 6/3	pale olive slightly silty micaceous fine sand		9	hard, dry, partially cemented difficult drilling	50/0.75'
	45	SM 5 Y 5/2	olive grey, very slightly clayey silty micaceous fine sand		10	hard, dry, partially cemented, difficult drilling	42
	50	SM 5 Y 5/1	grey, very slightly clayey silty fine sand		11	hard, dry, partially cemented, difficult drilling	50/0.92'

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

<b>DRILLING LOG</b>		<b>DIVISION</b> South Atlantic	<b>INSTALLATION</b> Fort Stewart, GA	<b>SHEET</b> 1 OF 2 SHEETS
<b>1. PROJECT</b> Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		<b>10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT S.S.</b> 1 1/2" I.D., Bit 3 7/8"		
<b>2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section)</b> N. 687631.59 E. 662875.47		<b>11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION</b> MSL		
<b>3. DRILLING AGENCY</b> Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		<b>12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL</b> Acker AD2		
<b>4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number)</b> SC-B12		<b>13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN</b> STARTED: 8 UNSTARTED: 1		
<b>5. NAME OF DRILLER</b> Robert Prophet		<b>14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES</b>		
<b>6. DIRECTION OF HOLE</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		<b>15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER</b> 6.0' ATOB		
<b>7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN</b>		<b>16. DATE HOLE</b> STARTED: 2-5-80 COMPLETED: 2-5-80		
<b>8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK</b> 0'		<b>17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE</b> 67.02'		
<b>9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE</b> 50'		<b>18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING</b>		
		<b>19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR</b> <i>Robert Prophet</i>		

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, time from depth of waterline, etc. if applicable) g
	0 - 7.5		No samples taken solid waste cell		(1)	Blows/ft
	7.5 - 12.5		SM 10 YR 7/1 grey silty fine to medium sand, poorly sorted with very slight amount of clay		(2)	
	12.5 - 17.5		SP 10 YR 7/2 light grey slightly silty fine to medium sand	3	firm, moist	20
	17.5 - 27.5		SP-SM 2.5 Y 7/2, 10 R 8/1 mixed light grey and white silty fine sand	4	stiff, moist	12
	27.5 - 32.5		SP-SM 10 YR 7/1 light grey silty fine to medium sand poorly sorted	5	shelby tube	pushed
	32.5 - 37.5		SP 10 YR 6/2 light brownish grey, slightly silty fine to coarse sand, very poorly sorted, with very slight amount of clay	6	loose, moist	9
	37.5 - 50			7	loose, moist	13

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		Hole No. SC-B12		
PROJECT			INSTALLATION		SHEET 2	
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA		OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			32.5'			
	35	●	SP 2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish grey, slightly silty fine sand		8	stiff, moist 11
	40	●	SP 10 YR 6/2 light brownish grey slightly silty fine sand		9	very stiff, moist 20
	45	●	SP 2.5 Y 5/2 greyish brown slightly clayey, slightly silty fine to medium sand		10	hard, moist 50/0.92' difficult drilling
	50	○	SP 2.5 Y 4/1 dark grey, silty fine to coarse sand, very poorly sorted		11	very stiff, moist 27 difficult drilling

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FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG	DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 5.5" IS I.D., BIT 3 7/8"	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N 688197.28 E. 662979.40		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION BROWNTON 2.511 MSL	
3. DRILLING AGENCY Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL Acker AD2	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and title number) SC-813		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: 9	
5. NAME OF DRILLER Robert Prophet		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 6.83' ATOB	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 2-6-80 COMPLETED 2-6-80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 55.3'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Prophet</i>	

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water flow, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
		•	SP 10 YR 6/1 grey, very slightly silty fine sand		1	loose, moist blows/ft pushed
	5	•			(2)	
	10		No samples taken solid waste cell		(3)	
	15	•	SM 5 Y 8/4 pale yellow silty fine sand, poorly graded		4	very loose, moist foul odor present
	20	•	SM 2.5 YR 8/2 silty fine sand, poorly sorted		5	loose, moist slight odor present
	25	•	SP 10 YR 7/3 very pale brown fine to medium sand poorly graded		6	very loose, moist no odor
	30	•	SM 10 YR 6/1 grey silty medium to coarse sand, poorly graded		7	loose, moist easy drilling

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF CORE		Hole No. SC-B13		
PROJECT			INSTALLATION		Sheet 2	
Fort Stewart			Fort Stewart, GA		of 2 sheets	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LOG NO.	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
						497
			32.5'			
	35		SM 5 Y 7/2 grey silty micaceous fine sand		8	stiff, moist difficult drilling 13
	40		SM 5 Y 6/2 light olive grey very slightly clayey silty micaceous fine sand		9	hard, partially cemented, moist difficult drilling 53
	45		SM 5 Y 5/1 grey very slightly clayey silty micaceous fine sand		10	very stiff, moist difficult drilling 23
	50		SM 5 Y 5/2 dark grey slightly clayey, silty fine sand		11	very stiff, moist difficult drilling 38

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 61.20'		Hole No. SC-B14		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV. ERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
			32.5'			
	35		SM 10 YR 6/1 grey, very slightly clayey, silty fine to coarse sand with very slight amount of gravel, very poorly sorted		8	very loose, moist easy drilling 1
	40		SM 5 YR 7/2 light grey, silty fine to coarse sand with very slight amount of gravel, very poorly sorted		9	hard, moist difficult drilling 32
	45		SM 10 YR 5/1 grey silty fine to medium sand with gravel, poorly sorted		10	hard, moist difficult drilling 41
	50		SM 10 YR 7/2 light grey silty micaceous medium to coarse sand with slight amount of gravel		11	hard, moist difficult drilling 50/7"

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FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982



DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF CORE		UNKNOWN		Hole No. SC-315	
PROJECT			INSTALLATION			SHEET 2	
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA			OF 3 SHEETS	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVER. (RY)	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
							501
			(32.5')				
	35	●	SP 2.5 Y 7/6, 5 Y 6/1 mixed grey, yellow, silty fine sand, poorly sorted		8	loose, moist	6
			37.5'				
	40	●	SM 5 Y 5/1 grey, silty micaceous fine sand		9	soft, moist	4
	45	●	SM 5 Y 5/1 grey silty micaceous fine sand		10	very stiff, moist difficult drilling	19
	50	●	SM 5 Y 7/2 light grey slightly clayey, silty micaceous fine to medium sand		11	hard, partially cemented, moist difficult drilling	61
	55	●	SM 5 Y 5/2 olive grey slightly clayey, silty micaceous fine to medium sand with very slight amount of gravel		12	hard, partially cemented, moist difficult drilling	60
	60	●	SM 5 Y 7/1 light grey silty fine to medium sand, poorly sorted		13	firm, moist difficult drilling	34
	65	●	SM 5 Y 6/1 grey silty fine to medium sand with slight amount of coarse sand		14	very firm, moist	56
	70	●	SM 10 YR 6/1 grey silty medium to coarse sand with slight amount of gravel		15	very firm, moist	48
			72.5'				

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE unknown		Hole No. SC-B15		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS		
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV- ERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc. if significant) g
			72.5'			
	75	●	SP 2.5 Y 6/0 grey medium to coarse sand with slight amount of gravel		16	very firm, moist 24
	80	●	SP 2.5 Y 5/0 grey very slightly silty fine to medium sand with very slight amount of gravel		17	very firm, moist 30
			(82.5')			
	85	○	SM 2.5 Y 6/2 light brownish grey silty fine to medium sand, very slight amount of gravel		18	firm, moist 32
	90	○	SM 2.5 Y 5/2 greyish brown silty fine to medium sand		19	firm; moist 18
	95	○	SM 5 Y 5/1 grey silty fine to medium sand		20	firm, moist 36
	100	○	SM 5 Y 6/1 grey, silty fine to medium sand		21	firm, moist 41

50<sup>3</sup>

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

<b>DRILLING LOG</b>		<b>DIVISION</b> South Atlantic	<b>INSTALLATION</b> Fort Stewart, GA	<b>SHEET</b> 1 OF 2 SHEETS
<b>1. PROJECT</b> Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		<b>10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT S.S.</b> 1 1/2" I.D., Bit 3 7/8"		
<b>LOCATION (Grid by zone or Station)</b> N. 686806.71 E. 663435.00		<b>11. DATA FOR ELEVATION SHOW WITHIN BIT</b> MSL		
<b>2. DRILLING AGENCY</b> Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories		<b>12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL</b> Acker AD2		
<b>3. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number)</b> SC-816		<b>13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN</b> STARTED: 10 UNOBTAINED: 1		
<b>4. NAME OF DRILLER</b> Robert Prophet		<b>14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES</b>		
<b>5. DIRECTION OF HOLE</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		<b>15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER</b> 10.17' ATOB		
<b>7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN</b>		<b>16. DATE HOLE</b> 2-1-80 <b>COMPLETED</b> 2-1-80		
<b>8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK</b> 0'		<b>17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE</b> 66.34'		
<b>9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE</b> 50'		<b>18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING</b>		
		<b>19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR</b> <i>Robert Prophet</i>		

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, total depth of material, etc. if applicable)
		○	SP 10 YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silty fine sand, poorly sorted 2.0'		1	loose, moist blows/ft pushed
	5	○	SP-SM 7.5 YR 4/2 dark brown silty fine sand 7.0'		2	loose, moist 6
	10	○	SP 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown silty fine sand 12.0'		3	very stiff, moist 26
	15	○	SC-SM 5 Y 6/2 light olive grey clayey, silty fine sand		4	firm, moist 5
	20	○	SC-SM 2.5 Y 7/2, 5 Y 6/1 mixed light grey and grey silty, clayey fine sand (22.5')		5	shelby tube pushed
	25	○	SM 5 Y 6/1 grey clayey, silty very fine sand 26.5'		6	stiff, moist 7
	30	○	SP-SM 5 YR 5/1 grey very slightly clayey, silty micaceous fine to medium sand (32.5')		7	stiff, moist difficult drilling 5

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

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DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		Hole No. SC-B16		
PROJECT			INSTALLATION		SHEET 2	
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA		OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOV. ERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			SM (32.5')			
	35		SC-GH S Y 5/3 olive clayey silty micaceous fine sand		8	hard, moist difficult drilling 53
			37.5'			
	40		SP-SM S Y 5/1 grey very slightly clayey, silty micaceous fine sand		9	hard, partially cemented, moist difficult drilling 50/0-33'
			(42.5')			
	45		SP S Y 5/3 olive very slightly silty micaceous fine sand		10	hard, moist difficult drilling 34
			(47.5')			
	50		SC S Y 6/2 light olive grey very slightly silty, clayey micaceous fine sand, slight amount of coarse sand		11	hard, moist difficult drilling 50/0-42'

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

APPENDIX 4.5

**DRILLING LOGS, WELL COMPLETION  
FST-001, FST-002, AND FST-003**

**SOURCE: ESE, 1982**

<b>DRILLING LOG</b>		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N761203.76 E659516.77			11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION GIVEN (TBM or BLS) MSL	
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SHCO	
HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing III-1 and III-2) TX-M1			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: 0 (Disturbed) 0 (Undisturbed)	
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES -	
4. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED <input type="checkbox"/> D&D FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 5.83' @ 24 hours	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED 1/22/80 COMPLETED 1/24/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 76.47'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert [Signature]</i>				

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling logs, etc. If illustrated)
			Buff to grey-medium, slightly clayey sand, slight amount of plant fragments upper 2 ft.			
	5.0'		Grey to brown-silty clayey fine to medium sand, up to 15% clay			
	14.0'		Grey to brown-silty clayey fine to medium sand less clay (+ 5%) than above			
	21.0'		Olive green sandy clay and clayey sand. Sand fine to very fine grain			
	30.0'					

FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

APPENDIX 4.5

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 76.47'		Hole No. TX-11		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
SECTION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVER- ERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	35		Grey - medium to coarse sand with up to 10% clay			
	40					
	45		Grey to medium to coarse sand with up to 5% clay to 44 ft., up to 2% clay below 44 ft.			
	50					

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FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) N760657.51 E659795.88			11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TDH or MSL) MSL	
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO	
3. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) TX-M2			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: DISTURBED 0 UNDISTURBED 0	
4. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 4.6' @ 24 hrs	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			14. DATE HOLE STARTED 1/31/80 COMPLETED 2/4/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 74.13'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING 1	
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Greene</i>	

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ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, fluctuations, depth of penetration, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	5		Buff to grey - fine to medium clayey sand			
	10		Buff to grey - medium to coarse clayey sand			
	15		Orange - coarse sand occasional clayey beds up to 1 ft. thick			
	20		Orange - clayey fine to medium sand			
	25					
	30					
	30					

FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982



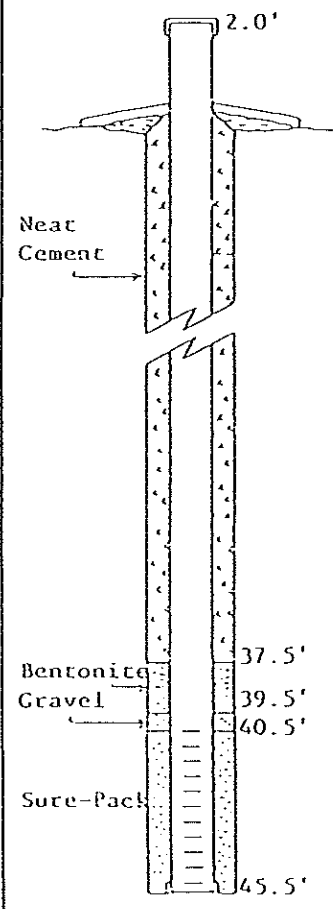
DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 74.13'		Hole No. TX-N2		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV- ERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
	35		White, grey - green - from 29.5 ft. to 50 ft. interbedded fine and fine to medium sand with sandy clay. Bed thickness 1 ft. to 3 ft.; most boundaries gradational			
	40					
	45					
	50					

FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RGRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) N760527.39 E659471.04			11. OXYGEN FOR ELEVATION SHOW (TDM or cell) NSL		
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) TX-M3			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		0
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		0
4. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 2.6' @ 24 hours		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			14. DATE HOLE		2/5/80
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		71.12'
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		1
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Thomas</i>		

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc.) if significant g
			Brown - medium sand, color grades to light grey with orange stringers below 1.5 ft.			
	5		White - clayey medium to coarse sand, bed of fine sand near 5 ft.			
	10		Grey fine to medium sand			
	15		Orange to slightly white coarse to medium sand, very slight amount of clay (5%), variable vertically			
	20					
	25		White - sandy clay; sand fine grades downward to silty clay at 29 ft.			
	30					



DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 71.12'		Hole No. TX-M3		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVER- ERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			33.0'			
35		Grey-green - sandy clay sand fine grain	38.0'			
40		Light grey - fine to medium slightly clayey sand occasional thin beds of fine sand	46.0'			
45						
50		Grey - green - fine to medium clayey sand				

FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) N760717.38 E659264.50		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL) MSL		
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and title number) TX-M6		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN DISTURBED: 0 UNDISTURBED: 0		
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
4. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 2.2' @ 24 hrs.		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		14. DATE HOLE STARTED: 1/25/80 COMPLETED: 1/30/80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 70.46'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING 1		
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Thomas</i>		

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water level, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
			See soil boring log TX-B4			

<b>DRILLING LOG</b>		<b>DIVISION</b> South Atlantic	<b>INSTALLATION</b> Fort Stewart, GA	<b>SHEET</b> 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 2.5"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) N761199.12 E659515.98		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL) MSL		
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and title number) TX-0W1		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN	DISTURBED 0	UNDISTURBED 0
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		14. DATE HOLE	STARTED 4/10/80	COMPLETED 4/12/80
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 76.42'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert H. ...</i>		

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ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathered, etc. (if significant)) g
	5		Dark Brown - Silty fine sand			easy drilling, loss of water till 10'
	10			10.0'		
	15		Tan/Orange - clayey fine to medium sandy clay ≈ 30%, slight amounts of coarse material			easy drilling
	20		Orange - fine sandy silt			
	25		Grey - fine sandy clay-clayey sand - hard muscovite present			
	30			10.0'		difficult drilling, hard, compacted

FST-003  
APPENDIX 4.5

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 76.42'		Hole No. TX-0W1	
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS
DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f
	35		36.5'		
	40				easy drilling, started losing drilling fluid
	45		46.5'		
	50				loss of drilling fluid

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FST-003

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N754176.22 E608888.74			11. DAY OF YEAR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL) MSL		
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawings title and file number) CO-M1			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		UNRETURNED 0
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		0
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 12.5 @ 24 hrs.		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			14. DATE HOLE		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			STARTED 2/11/80		COMPLETED 2/13/80
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 151.27'		
			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert M. Jones</i>		

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, penetration, depth of penetration, etc. if significant)
	5		Rusty Brown - Clayey fine to medium sand			dry, tough, compacted, hard drilling
	9.0'					
	10		Light Grey - coarse slightly clayey sand			
	13.0'					
	15		Purple - tough plastic clay. Below 15 ft. to 22 ft. with medium to coarse sand (10 to 30%)			
	24.0'					
	25		White - sandy clay, sand very fine			
	26.0'					
	30		White to rusty brown - sandy clay, sand very fine, makes up less than 30% of samples			
	30.0'					

FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982





DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"		
2. LOCATION (County, State or Section) N754755.01 E608897.65			11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TOH or MSL) MSL		
3. DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SINCO		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and title number) CO-M2			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: RETURNED 0 UNRETURNED 0		
5. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED 2/14/80 COMPLETED 2/17/80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 136.97'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Weaver</i>		

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, fluid loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
			See soil boring log CO-B2			

FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION FORE STEWART GA	SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fore Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) N755318.55 E609187.01			11. DATA FOR ELEVATION STATION (TWL, etc.) MSL	
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) CO-M3			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN DISTURBED: 0 UNOBTAINED: 0	
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 3.25' @ 24 hrs.	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			14. DATE HOLE STARTED: 2/18/80 COMPLETED: 2/21/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 124.55'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 30'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING %	
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert M. ...</i>	

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, direction, depth of method, etc., if significant) g
	5		Brown - clayey fine to medium sand, 10 to 20% clay, color changed to grey-brown at 5 ft. 6.0'			
	10		Light grey - clayey fine sand, clay 20 to 30% 14.0'			
	15		Rust brown - clayey silty fine to medium sand 19.5'			
	20		Light grey silty, sandy clay top 2 ft. plastic 23.0'			
	25		Light grey - fine to coarse sand, clay less than 5% 26.0'			
	30		Light grey - clayey silty fine to coarse sand, 20 to 30% clay			

FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 of 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N755137.29 E609476.96			11. OXYGEN FOR ELEVATION SURFACE (TON or MSL) MSL	
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) CO-N4			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: DISTURBED 0 UNDISTURBED 0	
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
4. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 4.1' @ 24 hrs.	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			14. DATE HOLE STARTED 2/22/80 COMPLETED 2/25/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 125.89'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Morgan</i>	

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of penetration, etc., if significant) g
			See soil boring log CO-B4			

FST-002

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) NG86890.30 E660515.96			11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOW WITHIN 100 MSL	
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO	
3. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-MI			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 0	
4. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES 0	
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 6.9' @ 24 hrs.	
6. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED 2/26/80 COMPLETED 2/29/80	
7. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 62.31'	
8. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 26.5'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING 1	
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert H. ...</i>	

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, mud loss, depth of material, etc. if applicable) g
	5		Red Brown - very clayey sand, color changes to grey below 3', sand mostly medium, some fine			
	9.0					
	10		Light grey - silty, sandy clay, orange-red streaks, thin but frequent			
	15					
	20		Light grey - clayey medium sand, clay 5-10%			
	25		Dark grey - very silty, sandy clay, extremely hard material			
	30					

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 of 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N687929.13 E661144.17			11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL) MSL		
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-M2			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN DISTURBED: 0 UNDISTURBED: 0		
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
4. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER . 6.1' @ 24 hrs.		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			14. DATE HOLE STARTED: 3/1/80 COMPLETED: 3/4/80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 64.65'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 26.5'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING 3		
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert M. Gray</i>		

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of penetration, etc., if pertinent) g
			See soil boring log SC-B3			

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) N688276.58 E622041.66			11. DATE FOR ELEVATION STUDY (THRU THE WELL) MSL.		
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and the number) SC-M3			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		UNOBTAINED 0
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES 0		
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER Flowing well		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			14. DATE HOLE		STARTED 3/6/80
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 53.77'		COMPLETED 3/10/80
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 27.0'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING 1		
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert M. Meador</i>		

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, meter logs, depth of penetration, etc., if applicable) g
			See soil boring log SC-B5			

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Foce Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 of 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Foce Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"		
LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) 688197.28 E662979.40			11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION GIVEN (TBM or MSL) MSL		
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-14			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		DISTURBED 0 UNDISTURBED 0
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 40.5' @ 24 hrs.		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED 3/11/80 COMPLETED 3/15/80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 57.85'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 23'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING x		
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert M. Gregory</i>		

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, loss, depth of weathering, etc. if significant) g
			Buff - fine sand	1.5'		
	5		Brown - changing to grey below 5 ft., clayey fine to medium sand, clay increases with depth, from 20% near top to 60%	9.0'		
	10		Grey-plastic sticky slightly sandy clay	16.0'		
	15		Light grey - clayey fine to medium sand	21.0'		
	20		Dark grey silty, sandy clay			
	25					
	30					

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N687038.91 E664075.21			11. DAY ON TOP ELEVATION (SDWIT (TBM to MSL)) MSL	
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-M5			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN DISTURBED: 0 UNDISTURBED: 0	
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
4. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 4.5' @ 24 hrs.	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED: 3/16/80 COMPLETED: 3/19/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 78.53'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 35.0'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Murray</i>	

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, loss, depth of weathering, etc. If significant)
	0		Brown - clayey, medium to coarse sand, gradual color change to light grey starts about 3 ft.			
	4.0					
	5		Grey, white - medium to coarse sand, clay content varies to bottom of hole			
	10					
	15					
	20					
	25		Grey, white medium to coarse sand, varying amount of clay material			
	30					
	30.0					

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982



DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 78.53'		Hole No. SC-MS	
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET OF 2 SHEETS 2 SHEETS
DEPTH ft	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV- ERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
35					

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 1 of 1 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 9"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N686000.42 E662567.15			11. DAY ON FOR ELEVATION (SHOW TIME IN MIN)		
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			MSL 551		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-N6			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO		
5. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DEG. FROM VERT.			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER 6.1' @ 24 hrs.		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			16. DATE HOLE STARTED 3/20/80 COMPLETED 3/24/80		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 30'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 71.55'		
			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert H. ...</i>		

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Define all major logs, depth of penetration, etc. if significant)
			Rust brown - clayey sand			2.0'
	5		Buff-light grey - sandy clay clayey sand, sand mostly fine and makes up 30-70% of samples			Neat Cement
	10					
	15		White-light grey - silty, sandy clay, few thin orange beds			Bentonite Gravel
	20					19.5'
	25		Fine to medium slightly clayey sand, clay 5% ±			21.5'
	30		Dark grey - silty sandy clay, small muscovite flakes			22.5'
						27.5'
						Sure-Pack
						very hard, dry

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

APPENDIX 4.5

Hole No. SC-0W1

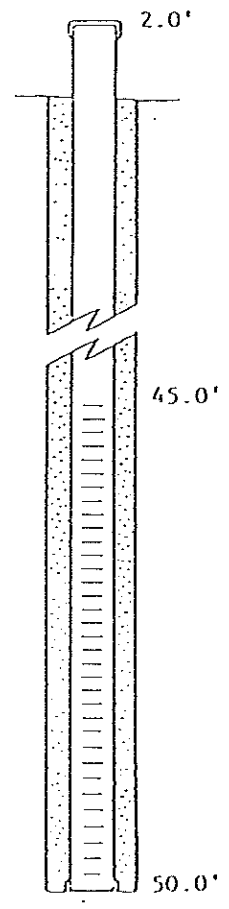
DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 2.5"	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N686551.35 E665176.50			11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SURFACE (TBM or BSL) MSL	
3. DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and title number) SC-0W1			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN Disturbed: 0 Undisturbed: 0	
5. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED: 4/13/80 COMPLETED: 4/15/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 75.54'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Shegry</i>	

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, loss, depth of weathered zone, etc.)
	4.0'		Yellow orange - clayey medium to coarse sand			easy drilling
	14.0'		Tan/yellow - medium to coarse sandy clay			difficult drilling
	31.0'		Light grey - clayey medium to coarse sand			easy drilling
			Light grey/orange - clayey medium to coarse sand			
			Tan - clayey medium to coarse sand			

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 75.54'		Hole No. SC-001		
PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA		SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
VARIATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOV. ERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
	35		Dark grey-fine sandy silt, muscovite present			
	39.0'					
	40		Olive - fine sandy, silty clay			compacted, very hard difficult drilling
	45					
	50					



FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic		INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA.		SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS	
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies				10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 2.5"			
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) N686407.29 E666290.05				11. DATE FOR ELEVATION SURVEY (TBM or BLS) MSL			
3. DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson				12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO			
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing sheet and the record) SC-0W2				13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		RETURNED 0	
5. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson				14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES			
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.				15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER			
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN				16. DATE HOLE		STARTED 4/16/80	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'				COMPLETED 4/17/80			
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 50'				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 76.83'			
				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING			
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Thomas</i>			
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling conditions, depth of penetration, etc., if significant)	
			light brown - silty fine sand 2.0'			easy drilling	
	5		Orange - clayey, fine to medium sand 9.0'			easy drilling	
	10		Tan - clayey, silty fine to medium sand 11.5'			easy drilling	
	15		light brown - clayey fine to medium sand with very slight amounts of coarse materials 16.0'				
	20		brown - clayey fine to medium sand with coarse sand			easy drilling	
	25		light brown/tan - clayey fine to medium sand with coarse sand; percentage of clay increasing 26.5'				
	30		tan - fine to medium sandy clay 32.0'			difficult drilling	

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Coat Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		Hole No. SC-0W2	
PROJECT			INSTALLATION		SHEET
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			Fort Stewart, GA		2
CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)			% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
DEPTH	LEGEND				
a	b	c	d	e	f
	35		light/dark grey - fine to medium sandy, silty clay		
	36.5'				
	40				
	45		Olive - very slightly clayey fine to medium sandy silt with muscovite present		compacted, very hard, difficult drilling
	50				

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 2.5"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N685632.00 E666495.87		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION (MSL or MLL)		
3. DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SINCO		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on tracking chart and file number) SC-013		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: UNSTURBED 0, DISTURBED 0		
5. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 4/18/80, COMPLETED 4/19/80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 77.54'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 65'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING 2		
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Mearns</i>		

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, mud loss, depth of penetration, etc.)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	5		grey buff, brown-clayey medium sand; clay 5-15%			
	10					
	15		buff - fine to medium clayey sand, clay 20-30%, color white below 10 ft.			
	20					
	25		white - fine clayey sand; clay 20-30%, very slight amounts of coarse grains, few gravel sized angular quartz grains below 22.5 ft to 25 ft.			slight mud loss 20' - 25'
	30		Grey, red, brown, buff- very clayey medium sand, few coarse angular grains			

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF CASE		Hole No. SC-0W3	
PROJECT			INSTALLATION		SHEET
FORD STEWART RCRA Studies			FORD STEWART, GA.		OF 2 2 SHEETS
DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
a	b	c	d	e	f
35					<p>2.0'</p> <p>26.0'</p> <p>31.0'</p> <p>NOT TO SCALE</p>
40					
45			45.5'		
50		Grey, red, brown, buff - large percentage very coarse and gravel size well rounded quartz grains	55.5'		
55		Dark grey - soft sandy clay. this grades into hard sandy clayey silt	59.5'		
60		Olive - sandy, clayey silt			very hard, difficult drilling
65					

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

603



DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 2.5"	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N684987.9B E666108.05			11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION MSL	
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SINCO	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-046			13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 0	
3. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES 0	
4. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED: 4/21/80 COMPLETED: 4/22/80	
4. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 72.68'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 35'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING	
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert Heavner</i>	

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, losses, depth of penetration, etc. if significant)
			Dark brown - fine medium sand 2.0'			easy drilling
	5		light brown, grey - sandy clay, clayey sand, sand medium to coarse 6.5'			easy drilling
	10		greyish brown - alternating between clay and sandy clay, sand fine to medium 9.5'			difficult drilling
	15		tan - clayey sand, sandy clay, sand is very fine, percentage of clay about 50% 14.5'			difficult drilling
	20		tan - clayey, silty very fine sand, percentage of clay way down from last sample 19.5'			
	25		tan - same color but much greater percentage of coarse angular material			loss of drilling fluid
	30					

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982



DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 2.5"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N686699.69 E6664922.20		11. OXYGEN FOR ELEVATION ABOVE (FROM) MSL MSL		
DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SINCO		
3. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-045		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 0	UNSTAMPED 0	609
4. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
5. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER		
6. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		14. DATE HOLE 4/23/80	STARTED	COMPLETED 4/25/80
7. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 72.36'		
8. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 35'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert M. ...</i>		

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LOG NO.	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, Allow depth of penetration, etc. if identified)
			Dark brown - fine to medium sand 2.0'			easy drilling
			Dark brown-peaty fine to medium sand 4.0'			easy drilling
	5		Pale yellow-clayey fine to medium sand with coarse sand 6.5'			easy drilling
			Orange-yellow - sandy (fine to medium) clay 8.5'			difficult drilling
	10					
	15		light grey - fine sandy silty clay; percentage of clay increasing up to 18 ft. 18.0'			easy drilling
	20		light grey - medium to coarse sandy clay, alternating amounts of standard clay with coarse angular material			
	25		light grey - fine to medium sandy clay; percentage of coarse material increasing with depth up to 30'			
	30		dark grey - medium to coarse sandy silt, muscovite present 30.0'			

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)		ELEVATION TOP OF CASE		Hole No.		SC-OWS	
		77.36'				SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS	
PROJECT				INSTALLATION			
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies				Fort Stewart, GA			
DEPTH	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
			33.0'				
	35		Olive - fine sandy silt			very hard, difficult drilling	
						<p>2.0'</p> <p>25.0'</p> <p>30.0'</p>	

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

Hole No. SC-0W6

<b>DRILLING LOG</b>	DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION COFF SEWELL, GA
1. PROJECT SOE - SEWELL 2003 Studies		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 2.5"
2. LOCATION (By latitude and longitude or UTM or MSL) N684944.49 E664723.99		11. DATE FOR ELEVATION SIGHTING (or MSL) MSL
3. DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clauson		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SINCO
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) SC-0W6		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN 0
5. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clauson		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES 0
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 4/26/80
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'		17. DATE HOLE COMPLETED 4/27/80
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 40'		18. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 68.62'
		19. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING
		20. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert H. ...</i>

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, etc., depth of machine, etc., if applicable) g
			Dark brown - fine to medium sand 2.0'			easy drilling
			multi color-clayey fine to medium sand 4.5'			moderate drilling
	5		dark brown-peaty fine to medium sand 6.5'			easy drilling
	10		light grey - sandy clay clay percentage 40-50%			difficult drilling
	15		light grey - sandy clay - clay percentage 20% 16.0'			
	20		light grey-clayey fine to medium sand with slight amounts of coarse material 24.0'			
	25		light grey - medium to coarse sand with slight amounts of very coarse material			easy drilling
	30		grey-black - medium to coarse sand with gravel 30.0'			easy drilling, loss of return mud

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)

ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE

68.62'

Hole No. SC-046

PROJECT

Fort Stewart RCRA Studies

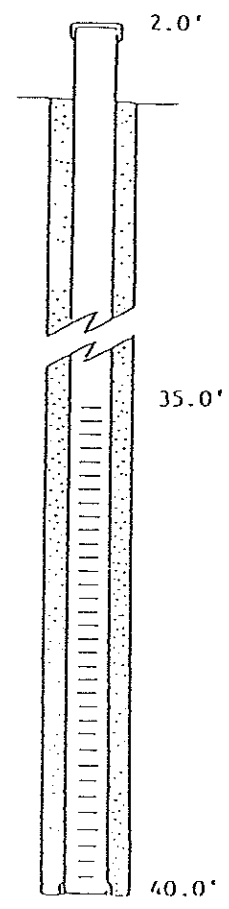
INSTALLATION

Fort Stewart, GA

SHEET 2  
OF 2 SHEETS

615

DEPTH	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc. if significant)
a	b	c	d	e
35			35.5'	
	Dark grey - slightly silty clayey medium to coarse sand		37.5'	
40	Dark grey-clayey fine sandy silt			very hard, difficult drilling



FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION South Atlantic	INSTALLATION Fort Stewart, GA	SHEET 1 of 2 SHEETS	
1. PROJECT Fort Stewart RCRA Studies			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 2.5"		
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) N685459.00 E663601.93			11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOW (TBM or MSL) MSL		
3. DRILLING AGENCY Paul N. Clawson			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL SIMCO		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on the drilling plan and the number)		SC-0W7	13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-RETURNED NUMBER SAMPLES TAKEN		0
5. NAME OF DRILLER Paul N. Clawson			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED DEG. FROM VERT.			15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER		
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			16. DATE HOLE STARTED COMPLETED 4/28/80 4/29/80		
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK 0'			17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE 68.12'		
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 35'			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		
			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <i>Robert McQueen</i>		

ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Define core loss, depth of weathering, etc. if applicable) g
			Tan - very slightly clayey fine to medium sand 3.0'			
	5		dark brown very slightly clayey medium to coarse sand 7.0'			slight loss of drilling fluid
			Tan-clayey medium to coarse sand, about 40% clay 9.0'			difficult drilling
	10		Orange-clayey medium to coarse sand 11.5'			difficult drilling
	15		Light grey-fine to medium sandy clay with very slight amount of coarse angular material			
	20		Light grey - clayey medium to coarse sand with very slight amount of angular gravel			
	25		light grey-clayey medium to coarse sand with very slight amount of coarse material, amount of clay increasing 25.0'			
	30		light grey-fine to medium sandy clay, amount of clay increasing 30.0'			
			Dark grey-fine to medium clayey silt, muscovite present 32.5'			very soft, easy drilling

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982

DRILLING LOG (Cont Sheet)

ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE

68.12'

Hole No. SC-017

619

PROJECT

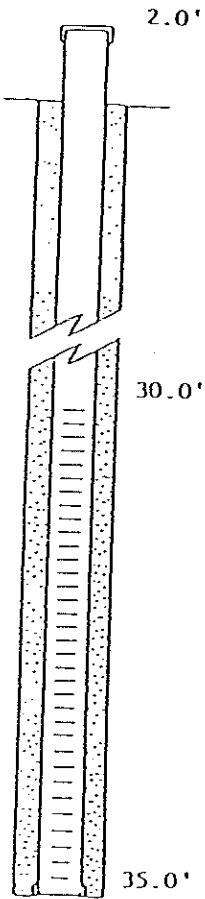
Fort Stewart RCRA Studies

INSTALLATION

Fort Stewart, GA

SHEET 2

OF 2 SHEETS

DEPTH a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	% CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant) g
	32.5'					
	35		olive-slightly clayey fine sandy silt			hard, compacted, difficult drilling
						

FST-001

Source: Environmental Science and Engineering 1982



**APPENDIX 4.6**

**ANALYTICAL RESULTS, JUNE 1980  
FST-001, FST-002, AND FST-003  
ANALYTICAL RESULTS, SEPTEMBER 1989,  
SEPTEMBER 1990, FST-001**

**SOURCE: ESE, 1982; SAVANNAH LABS, 1988, 1989; FT. STEWART 1990**

01/15/81

SC-1 MAP# 465

COMPUTER ANALYSIS REPORT  
 PROJECT NAME SAVANNAH CORPS  
 FIELD GROUP LEADER

PARAMETERS	STORET #	COS1-1		COS1-2		COS1-3		COS2-1		COS2-2		COS2-3		COM1-1		COM1-2		COM1-3		COM3-3					
		6/16/80	6/17/80	6/18/80	6/19/80	6/16/80	6/17/80	6/18/80	6/19/80	6/16/80	6/17/80	6/18/80	6/19/80	6/16/80	6/17/80	6/18/80	6/19/80	6/16/80	6/17/80	6/18/80	6/19/80	6/16/80	6/17/80	6/18/80	6/19/80
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (M.D., 025N K)	335	0	0	0	37	40	44	39	0	0	0	14	15	20	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROD (S DA., -MG/L)	310	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1
IRON (UG/L)	1045	1470	1350	1380	2700	2680	2680	2830	2700	2680	2830	3760	3660	7340	8750	7340	7340	7340	7340	7340	7340	7340	7340	7340	8750
TAN (MG/L-N)	625	0.69	0.69	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.64	0.77	0.65	0.64	0.77	1.40	1.05	0.86	0.56	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.56
CHLORIDE (MG/L)	940	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
NO3 + NO2 (MG/L-N)	630	0.007	0.011	0.007	0.007	0.024	0.011	0.015	0.024	0.011	0.015	0.011	0.019	0.107	0.982	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.107	0.982
DISS. SOLIDS (MG/L)	70300	57	57	54	54	68	59	66	68	59	66	126	72	300	882	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	882
LEAD (UG/L)	1051	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.7	4.8	11	6.7	4.8	11	6.7	14	15	18	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	21
CHROMIUM (UG/L)	1034	2.2	3.1	1.9	1.9	3.4	<1.5	<1.5	3.4	<1.5	<1.5	2.4	2.2	7.6	14	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	14
COLOR (CFU)	80	80	80	80	80	80	100	90	80	100	90	80	80	50	20	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	20
TOTAL ALPHA (GROSS)	1501	<1.3	<0.5	<1.2	<1.2	<0.8	<2.2	<1.3	<0.8	<2.2	<1.3	1.7	<1.3	3.1	6.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	6.4
TOTAL BETA (GROSS)	3501	9.6	2.6	7.3	7.3	4.9	3.3	4.2	4.9	3.3	4.2	2.9	<2.7	16	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	14
SUSP. SOLIDS (MG/L)	530	11.0	11.0	36.0	36.0	11.0	16.0	22.0	11.0	16.0	22.0	70.0	25.0	293	3120	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	293	3120
CADMIUM (UG/L)	1027	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

623

PROJECT NUMBER 79234400

PROJECT NAME SAVANNAH CORPS

PROJECT MANAGER K.TUTTLE

FIELD GROUP LEADER

PARAMETERS	STORET #	COM3-2		COM3-1		TXS1-1		TXS1-2		TXS1-3		TXS2-1		TXS2-2		TXS2-3		TXM1-1		TXM1-2	
		6/17/80	6/16/80	6/16/80	6/16/80	6/17/80	6/17/80	6/16/80	6/18/80	6/18/80	6/17/80	6/17/80	6/16/80	6/18/80	6/18/80	6/17/80	6/18/80	6/18/80	6/16/80	6/16/80	6/17/80
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (5 DA. -MG/L)	335	23	11	19	14	14	14	28	12	9	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
IRON (UG/L)	1045	1570	684	4790	2160	4350	4870	1230	613	613	6630	6630	6630	6630	6630	6630	6630	6630	6630	6630	6630
TKN (MG/L-N)	625	0.03	0.08	1.34	0.69	0.78	1.42	0.56	0.29	0.36	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
CHLORIDE (MG/L)	940	5	9	10	8	9	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
NO3 + NO2 (MG/L-N)	630	0.663	0.644	0.009	0.015	0.007	0.005	<0.004	0.005	0.013	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016
DISS. SOLIDS (MG/L)	70300	66	45	39	37	49	31	24	24	24	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
LEAD (UG/L)	1051	3.6	7.1	17	4.6	20	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
CHROMIUM (UG/L)	1034	3.1	<1.5	<1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
COLOR (CFU)	80	10	10	60	50	60	40	10	10	10	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
TOTAL ALPHA (GROSS)	1501	1.9	3.3	<1.3	<0.1	<1.2	<1.9	<1.6	<1.2	<1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
TOTAL BETA (GROSS)	3501	3.4	0.6	6.0	<0.6	<3.9	3.3	<2.1	<3.7	7.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
SUSP. SOLIDS (MG/L)	550	90.0	54.0	31.0	12.0	50.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
CADMIUM (UG/L)	1027	0.7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

625

PARAMETERS	STOREY #	TXH3-1		TXH3-2		TXH3-3		SCH1-1		SCH1-2		SCH1-3		SCH2-1		SCH2-2		SCH2-3		
		6/18/80	6/16/80	6/17/80	6/18/80	6/19/80	6/20/80	6/21/80	6/21/80	6/19/80	6/20/80	6/21/80	6/19/80	6/20/80	6/21/80	6/19/80	6/20/80	6/21/80	6/19/80	6/20/80
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND, 0.025N K	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOD (5 DAY, MG/L)	310	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.0	<1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
IRON (UG/L)	1045	5930	2530	10200	2250	4090	5930	7340	4090	5930	5930	2250	5230	2980	2250	5230	5230	2980	2980	2980
TAN (MG/L-N)	625	0.63	0.69	1.32	0.46	0.46	0.41	0.60	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.53	0.61	0.59	0.53	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.59
CHLORIDE (MG/L)	940	4	4	5	4	31	34	36	31	34	34	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
NO3 + NO2 (MG/L-N)	630	0.019	0.012	0.022	0.028	0.032	0.023	0.028	0.032	0.023	0.023	0.016	0.025	0.020	0.016	0.025	0.025	0.020	0.020	0.020
DISS. SOLIDS (MG/L)	70300	93	83	207	76	144	167	169	144	167	167	125	131	130	125	131	131	130	130	130
LEAD (UG/L)	1051	7.6	5.0	15	3.9	4.3	5.7	3.2	4.3	5.7	5.7	6.7	13	3.9	6.7	13	13	3.9	3.9	3.9
CHROMIUM (UG/L)	1034	<1.5	9.8	42	4.1	<1.5	9.8	14	<1.5	9.8	9.8	<1.5	13	2.6	<1.5	13	13	2.6	2.6	2.6
COLOR (CFU)	80	80	40	30	35	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
TOTAL ALPHA (GROSS)	1501	<1.9	<2.6	3.6	<2.7	<2.1	4.2	2.3	<2.1	4.2	4.2	2.0	<1.2	2.7	2.0	<1.2	<1.2	2.7	2.7	2.7
TOTAL BETA (GROSS)	3501	5.5	9.1	12	7.4	9.5	14	14	9.5	14	14	3.2	6.0	4.6	3.2	6.0	6.0	4.6	4.6	4.6
SUSP. SOLIDS (MG/L)	530	44.0	104	1270	99.0	22.0	132	159	22.0	132	132	3980	152	47.0	3980	152	152	47.0	47.0	47.0
CADMIUM (UG/L)	1027	<0.1	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

627

01/15/81

COMPUTER ANALYSIS REPORT

PROJECT NUMBER 79234400

SC-1 MAP# 465

PROJECT MANAGER K. TUTTLE

PROJECT NAME SAVANNAH CORPS

FIELD GROUP LEADER

PARAMETERS	STORET #	SCH4-1 61530		SCH4-2 61531		SCH4-3 61532		SCH6-1 61533		SCH6-2 61534		SCH6-3 61535		SCS1-1 61536		SCS1-2 61537		SCS1-3 61538		SCS2-1 61539	
		6/19/80	6/20/80	6/21/80	6/22/80	6/19/80	6/20/80	6/21/80	6/22/80	6/19/80	6/20/80	6/21/80	6/22/80	6/19/80	6/20/80	6/21/80	6/22/80	6/19/80	6/20/80	6/21/80	6/22/80
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND NO. 025N K	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROD (5 DA. -MG/L)	310	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
IRON (UG/L)	1045	10900	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930	5930
TAN (MG/L-N)	625	1.32	0.28	0.42	0.25	0.42	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
CHLORIDE (MG/L)	940	19	18	18	7	18	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
NO3 + NO2 (MG/L-N)	630	0.019	0.008	0.012	0.069	0.012	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069
DISS. SOLIDS (MG/L)	70300	269	137	129	95	129	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
LEAD (UG/L)	1051	19	8.6	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CHROMIUM (UG/L)	1034	28	11	5.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
COLOR (CFU)	80	35	30	30	10	30	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
TOTAL ALPHA (GROSS)	1501	3.2	2.5	6.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
TOTAL BETA (GROSS)	3501	7.9	11	11	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
SUSP. SOLIDS (MG/L)	530	1290	31.0	179	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
CADMIUM (UG/L)	1027	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING 01/15/81

PROJECT NUMBER 79234400

PROJECT MANAGER K. TUTTLE

COMPUTER ANALYSIS REPORT SC-1 MAP# 465

PROJECT NAME SAVANNAH CORPS

FIELD GROUP LEADER

PAGE AP-99

PARAMETERS	STORET #	SCS2-2 6/20/80 61540	SCS2-3 6/21/80 61541	SCS3-1 6/19/80 61542	SCS3-2 6/20/80 61543	SCS3-3 6/21/80 61544	SCS4-1 6/19/80 61545	SCS4-2 6/20/80 61546	SCS4-3 6/21/80 61547	SCSS-1 6/19/80 61548	SCSS-2 6/20/80 61549
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND ND, .025M K	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROD (S DA.-MG/L)	310	4.1	4.1	21.9	20.1	16.2	5.3	7.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
IRON (UG/L)	1045	1090	1180	13000	4770	17300	1790	1380	1840	2080	2060
TAN (MG/L-N)	625	0.67	0.63	3.88	2.15	4.02	1.12	0.80	0.73	0.91	0.96
CHLORIDE (MG/L)	940	6	7	44	37	49	5	7	8	5	7
NO3 + NO2 (MG/L-N)	630	0.019	0.016	0.054	0.035	0.047	0.018	0.008	0.009	0.015	0.009
DISS. SOLIDS (MG/L)	70300	98	101	273	267	339	97	83	100	76	92
LEAD (UG/L)	1051	3.2	2.5	4.6	2.5	3.9	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
CHROMIUM (UG/L)	1034	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5
COLOR (CFU)	80	80	10	15	25	20	70	110	100	100	100
TOTAL ALPHA (GROSS)	1501	1.5	3.1	2.0	2.2	<2.1	<1.9	<1.7	<1.8	2.2	<1.3
TOTAL BETA (GROSS)	3501	2.5	6.7	16	15	11	6.2	3.3	4.5	4.9	5.0
SUSP. SOLIDS (MG/L)	530	17.0	18.0	49.0	88.0	77.0	32.0	122	38.0	59.0	53.0
CADMIUM (UG/L)	1027	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

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PARAMETERS	STOR#	SCS5-3 61550	5/19/80	SCS6-1 61551	5/20/80	SCS6-2 61552	6/21/80	SCS6-3 61553	6/19/80	SCS7-1 61554	6/20/80	SCS7-2 61555	6/21/80	SCS7-3 61556	6/19/80	SCS8-1 61557	6/20/80	SCS8-2 61558	SCS8-3 61559
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND, 0.25N K	335	0	0	50	0	41	0	30	0	38	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROD (5 PA.-MG/L)	310	3.2	5.3	4.3	1.4	5.5	4.5	3.0	4.7	4.8	2.5	1620	2180	2110	1620	0.74	0.77	0.74	0.74
IRON (UG/L)	1045	1840	2110	2080	2130	2600	2060	2250	2180	2110	1620	0.74	0.77	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74
TNN (MG/L-N)	625	0.68	0.93	0.58	0.68	0.96	1.04	1.50	1.06	0.77	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74
CHLORIDE (MG/L)	940	7	5	7	7	5	6	7	5	6	7	7	5	6	7	5	6	7	5
NO3 + NO2 (MG/L-N)	630	0.007	0.016	0.011	0.007	0.018	0.012	0.009	0.037	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008
DISS. SOLIDS (MG/L)	70300	96	63	86	89	54	66	95	77	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
LEAD (UG/L)	1051	<1.0	2.7	<1.0	22	8.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	4.6	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
CHROMIUM (UG/L)	1034	12	14	4.1	3.1	6.6	3.1	2.6	4.6	3.1	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5
COLOR (CFU)	80	80	90	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL ALPHA (GROSS)	1501	<1.2	<1.7	<2.3	<0.7	<1.7	<1.2	1.7	<1.7	<0.7	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8
TOTAL BETA (GROSS)	3501	2.9	5.2	5.5	5.9	4.2	6.0	8.5	7.8	4.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
SUSP. SOLIDS (MG/L)	530	45.0	93.0	50.0	33.0	96.0	62.0	102	77.0	45.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
CAESIUM (UG/L)	1027	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT NUMBER 79234400

PROJECT MANAGER K. TUTTLE

01/15/81

COMPUTER ANALYSIS REPORT

SC-2

HAPT

466

PROJECT NAME SAVANNAH CORPS

FIELD GROUP LEADER

PARAMETERS	STOKET #	SAMPLE NUMBERS			
		SCH3-1 61600	SCH3-2 61601	SCH3-3 61602	SCH3-4 61603
DATE		6/19/80	6/20/80	6/21/80	6/20/80
TIME		0	0	0	0
ENDRIN (UG/L)	39390	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030	<0.030
G-BHC (UG/L)	39340	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006
METHOXYCHLOR (UG/L)	39480	<0.19	<0.19	<0.19	<0.19
TOXAFENE (UG/L)	39400	<0.66	<0.66	<0.66	<0.66
2,4-D, TOTAL (UG/L)	39730	<0.27	<0.30	<0.30	<0.29
SILVEX (UG/L)	39760	<0.07	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/025M K	335	20	24	45	49
IRON (UG/L)	310	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	9
IRON (MG/L-N)	1045	1380	1940	1400	1918
CHLORIDE (MG/L)	625	0.14	0.14	0.23	0.61
NO3 + NO2 (MG/L-N)	940	3	3	3	4
CADMIUM (UG/L)	630	<0.004	<0.004	0.005	<0.004
MISS. SOLIDS (MG/L)	1027	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
LEAD (UG/L)	70300	75	83	62	211
CHROMIUM (UG/L)	1051	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	2.5
COLOR (CFU)	1034	<1.5	3.6	3.6	13
TOTAL ALPHA (GROSS)	80	15	20	10	40
TOTAL BETA (GROSS)	1501	<1.3	<2.2	<2.2	4.1
SUSP. SOLIDS (MG/L)	3501	2.1	9.4	3.7	5.9
	530	19.0	63.0	10.0	423

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T 466

MAP#

SC-2

COMPUTER ANALYSIS REPORT

01/15/81

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PROJECT NAME SAVANNAH CORPS

PROJECT NUMBER 79234400

FIELD GROUP LEADER

PROJECT MANAGER N. TUTTLE

SAMPLE NUMBERS  
SCH3-1 SCH3-2 SCH3-3 SCH3-4  
SCH5-1 SCH5-2 SCH5-3 SCH5-4  
61603 61604 61605 61606

PARAMETERS	STORET #	SCH3-1 61600	SCH3-2 61601	SCH3-3 61602	SCH3-4 61603	SCH5-1 61603	SCH5-2 61604	SCH5-3 61605	SCH5-4 61606
DATE		6/19/80	6/20/80	6/21/80	6/21/80	6/19/80	6/21/80	6/20/80	6/20/80
TIME		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSENIC (UG/L)	1002	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
BARIUM (UG/L)	1007	46	43	38	77	30	30	60	60
MERCURY (UG/L)	71900	0.3	0.6	0.4	<0.2	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
SELENIUM (UG/L)	1147	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15
SILVER (UG/L)	1077	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
FLUORIDE (MG/L)	951	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14

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James W. Andrews, Ph.D.  
President

Janette Davis Long  
Vice-President

**SAVANNAH LABORATORIES**  
**AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.**

5102 LaRoche Avenue (31404)  
P. O. Box 13548 • Savannah, GA 31416-0548  
(912) 354-7858



LOG NO: 89-7664

Received: 13 SEP 89

Mr. Lawson Smith  
Environmental Office, DEH  
Bldg. # 1139  
Ft. Stewart, GA 31314

Purchase Order: DOC#9255-9124 CALL#L449

REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Page 1

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , LIQUID SAMPLES	SAMPLED BY				
7664-1	MW-SCM-1 89-52-S (9-12-89)	Client				
7664-2	MW-SCM-2 89-53-S (9-12-89)					
7664-3	MW-SCM-3 89-54-S (9-12-89)					
7664-4	MW-SCM-4 89-55-S (9-12-89)					
7664-5	MW-SCM-5 89-56-S (9-12-89)					
PARAMETER		7664-1	7664-2	7664-3	7664-4	7664-5
pH, units		5.7	6.2	6.7	5.7	3.5
Chloride, mg/l		31	26	2.9	29	5.4
Specific Conductance, umhos/cm		200	200	90	210	320

Methods: EPA 40 CFR Part 136.

Source: Savannah Labs 1989

APPENDIX 4.6  
FST-001

James W. Andrews, Ph.D.  
President

Janette Davis Long  
Vice-President

# SAVANNAH LABORATORIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

5102 LaRoche Avenue (31404)  
P. O. Box 13548 • Savannah, GA 31416-0548  
(912) 354-7858



LOG NO: 89-7664

Received: 13 SEP 89

641

Mr. Lawson Smith  
Environmental Office, DEH  
Bldg. # 1139  
Ft. Stewart, GA 31314

Purchase Order: DCC#9255-9124 CALL#L449

## REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Page 2

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , LIQUID SAMPLES	SAMPLED BY
7664-6	MW-SCM-6 89-57-S (9-12-89)	Client
PARAMETER	7664-6	
pH, units	6.0	
Chloride, mg/l	6.8	
Specific Conductance, umhos/cm	75	

Methods: EPA 40 CFR Part 136.

William D. Sherrod  
William D. Sherrod

Source: Savannah Labs 1989

APPENDIX 4.6.  
FST-001

643

5102 LaRoche Avenue • Savannah, GA 31404 • (912) 354-7858 • Fax (912) 352-0165

LOG NO: 50-10883

Received: 11 SEP 90

Mr. Lawson Smith  
Environmental Office, DEH  
Bldg. # 1139  
Ft. Stewart, GA 31314

Purchase Order: DOC#02549110/CALL#L418

REPORT OF RESULTS

Page 2

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , LIQUID SAMPLES	SAMPLED BY
10883-6	SCM-6 (9/11/90)	Client
PARAMETER	10883-6	
pH, units	5.8	
Specific Conductance, umhos/cm	170	
Chloride, mg/l	9.2	

Methods: EPA 40 CFR Part 136

William D. Sherrod  
William D. Sherrod

Source: Savannah Labs 1990  
FST-001  
APPENDIX 4.6

**SL SAVANNAH LABORATORIES**  
 & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

645

5102 LaRoche Avenue • Savannah, GA 31404 • (912) 354-7858 • Fax (912) 352-0165

LOG NO: S0-10883

Received: 11 SEP 90

Mr. Lawson Smith  
 Environmental Office, DEH  
 Bldg. # 1139  
 Ft. Stewart, GA 31314

Purchase Order: DOC#02549110/CALL#L418

REPORT OF RESULTS

Page 1

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , LIQUID SAMPLES	SAMPLED BY				
10883-1	SCM-1 (9/11/90)	Client				
10883-2	SCM-2 (9/11/90)	Client				
10883-3	SCM-3 (9/11/90)	Client				
10883-4	SCM-4 (9/11/90)	Client				
10883-5	SCM-5 (9/11/90)	Client				
PARAMETER	10883-1	10883-2	10883-3	10883-4	10883-5	
4. units	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.0	
pecific Conductance, umhos/cm	130	200	100	140	270	
Chloride, mg/l	18	29	3.1	8.1	11	

Methods: EPA 40 CFR Part 136

Source: Savannah Labs 1990  
 FST-001  
 APPENDIX 4.6

APPENDIX 4.6

RUN DATE: 15 DEC 86

INSTALLATION: FT STEWART, GA

SITE: SANITARY LANDFILL

SAMPLING SITES  
RESULTS

PARAMETER	SAMPLING DATE	DETECTION LIMIT	UNITS	B					
				SC-M5	SC-M2	SC-M3	SC-M4	SC-M1	SC-M6
WATER LEVELS (A)	05 SEP 86		FT	71.8	60.2	59.8	55.3	53.1	58.2
CHLORIDE	08 SEP 86	1.0	MGL	10.0	11.0	11.0	22.0	36.0	16.0
PH(FIELD)	08 SEP 86		PH	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.6
SPEC COND	08 SEP 86	1.	UMC	320.	170.	130.	250.	230.	290.
SPEC COND	08 SEP 86	1.	UMC	310.	160.	120.	250.	220.	280.
SPEC COND	08 SEP 86	1.	UMC	320.	170.	120.	250.	230.	290.
SPEC COND	08 SEP 86	1.	UMC	320.	160.	120.	260.	230.	290.

Sources: Fort Stewart 1990  
Savannah Labs 1988

FST-001

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APPENDIX 4.6

RUN DATE: 15 DEC 86

INSTALLATION: FT STEWART, GA

SITE: SANITARY LANDFILL

LEGEND NOTES: ALL METALS AND OTHER PARAMETERS WHERE APPROPRIATE ARE ON A DISSOLVED (FILTERED) BASIS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. DETECTION LIMITS SHOWN ARE NORMAL LEVELS; ACTUAL LIMITS MAY VARY IN ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES. ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE ACCURATE TO EITHER 2 OR 3 SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

A VALUES SHOWN ARE FOR WATER LEVEL ELEVATION ABOVE A REFERENCE DATUM

B UPGRADEMENT SITE

X VALUE EXCEEDS A NATIONAL SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION CRITERIA

- MGL - MILLIGRAMS/LITER
- UGL - MICROGRAMS/LITER
- PCL - PICOGRAMS/LITER
- UMC - MICROMHOS/CENTIMETER
- NTU - NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS
- TON - THRESHOLD ODOR NUMBER
- CU - TASTE DILUTION INDEX NUMBER
- PHM - PER 100 MILLILITERS

Sources: Fort Stewart 1990  
Savannah Labs 1988

FST-001

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APPENDIX 4.6

RUN DATE: 05 JAN 88

INSTALLATION: FT STEWART, GA

SITE: SANITARY LANDFILL

SAMPLING SITES  
RESULTS

PARAMETER	SAMPLING DATE	DETECTION LIMIT	UNITS	B SC-M5	SC-M2	SC-M3	SC-M4	SC-M1	SC-M5
WATER									
LEVELS (A)	15 SEP 87		FT	71.8	60.2		55.3	53.1	58.2
CHLORIDE	15 SEP 87	1.0	MGL	19.0	22.0	4.0	21.0	31.0	11.0
PH(FIELD)	15 SEP 87		PH	5.3	5.9	5.4	5.1	7.1	11.6
SPEC COND	15 SEP 87		UMC	570.	190.	150.	260.	245.	95.
SPEC COND	15 SEP 87		UMC	560.	200.	150.	270.	250.	86.
SPEC COND	15 SEP 87		UMC	570.	200.	149.	270.	250.	86.
SPEC COND	15 SEP 87		UMC	560.	200.	150.	270.	250.	86.

Sources: Fort Stewart 1990  
Savannah Labs 1988

FST-001

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APPENDIX 4.6

RUN DATE: 05 JAN 88

INSTALLATION: FT STEWART, GA

SITE: SANITARY LANDFILL

LEGEND

NOTES: ALL METALS AND OTHER PARAMETERS WHERE APPROPRIATE ARE ON A DISSOLVED (FILTERED) BASIS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. DETECTION LIMITS SHOWN ARE NORMAL LEVELS; ACTUAL LIMITS MAY VARY IN ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES. ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE ACCURATE TO EITHER 2 OR 3 SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

A VALUES SHOWN ARE FOR WATER LEVEL ELEVATION ABOVE A REFERENCE DATUM

B UPGRADEMENT SITE

# VALUE EXCEEDS A NATIONAL SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION CRITERIA

MGL - MILLIGRAMS/LITER

UGL - MICROGRAMS/LITER

PCL - PICOCURIES/LITER

UMC - MICROMHOS/CENTIMETER

NTU - NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS

TON - THRESHOLD ODOR NUMBER

TDN - TASTE DILUTION INDEX NUMBER

CU - COLOR UNITS

PHM - PER 100 MILLILITERS

Sources: Fort Stewart 1990  
Savannah Labs 1988

FST-001

653

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APPENDIX 4.7

RESULTS OF BACTERIAL ANALYSIS ON SAMPLES  
OF GROUND AND SURFACE WATER,  
JUNE 17 TO JUNE 21, 1980, FORT STEWART, GEORGIA  
FST-001, FST-002, FST-003

SOURCE: ESE, 1980

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APPENDIX 4.7

Results of Bacterial Analysis on Samples of Ground and Surface Water, June 17 to June 21, 1980, Ft. Stewart, Georgia

Site	Date	Fecal Coliform/ 100 ml MF	Site	Date	Fecal Coliform/ 100 ml MF
TXM1-1	6/17/80	0	SC-S1-1	6/19/80	68
TXM3-1		0	SC-S2-1		65
TXM1-3	6/18/80	0	SC-S3-1		0
TXM3-3		0	SC-S4-1		28
TXS1-X2	6/17/80	31	SC-S5-1		73
TXS2-X2		growth—no fecal	SC-S6-1		58
TXS1-3	6/18/80	growth—no fecal	SC-S7-1		54
TXS2-3		0	SC-S8-1		67
COM1-3		0	SC-S1-2	6/20/80	0
COM3-3		0	SC-S2-2		0
COM3-02	6/17/80	0	SC-S3-2		0
COM3-2		0	SC-S4-2		0
COS1-2		14	SC-S5-2		0
COS2-2		62	SC-S6-2		0
COS1-3	6/18/80	0	SC-S7-2		growth—no fecal
COS2-3		56	SC-S8-2		0
SQM1-1	6/19/80	0	SCS1-3	6/21/80	0
SQM2-1		0	SCS2-3		0
SQM3-1		0	SCS3-3		0
SQM4-1		0	SCS4-3		0
SQM5-1		0	SCS5-3		0
SQM6-1		0	SCS6-3		growth—no fecal
SQM1-2	6/20/80	0	SC-S7-3		growth—no fecal
SQM2-2		0	SC-S8-3		88
SQM3-2		0			
SQM4-2		0			
SQM5		0			
SQM6-2		0			
SQM1-3	6/21/80	0			
SQM2-3		0			
SQM3-3		0			
SQM4-3		0			
SQM5-3		0			
SQM6-3		0			

Source :  
ESE, 1980.

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APPENDIX 4.8

WATER SAMPLING RESULTS, POST-SOUTH CENTRAL, TAC-X  
AND CAMP OLIVER SITES, JUNE 16, 17, AND 18, 1980,  
FORT STEWART, GEORGIA

SOURCE: ESE, 1980

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## APPENDIX 4.8

Water Sampling Results, Post, TAC-X, and Camp Oliver Landfill Sites, June 16, 17, and 18, 1980, Ft. Stewart, Georgia.

Well No. and Site	pH	Specific Conductivity (micro/cm)	Temperature (°C)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Depth to Water Table (feet)
<u>TAC-X</u>					
TXM1-1	5.3	142	21.0		8.5
TXM3-1	5.6	38	22.0		3.16
TXS1-1	5.2	60	38.0	5.5	
TXS2-1	5.6	60	35.0	7.0	
TXM1-2	5.1	139	21.0		9.25
TXM3-2	5.9	58	21.0		3.5
TXS1-2	6.3	50	29.0	8.0	
TXS2-2	5.75	45	29.0	12.2	
TXM1-3	5.5	119	21.5		8.58
TXM3-3	5.0	59	21.5		3.33
TXS1-3	5.5	58	26.0	6.5	
TXS2-3	5.0	35	26.0	11.2	
<u>CAMP OLIVER</u>					
COM1-1	6.2	142	21.0		12.75
COM3-1	5.4	30	22.0		4.83
COS1-1	5.9	60	27.0	4.5	
COS2-1	6.1	58	25.0	3.1	
COM1-2	6.2	69	21.5		12.66
COM3-2	5.1	30	20.0		5.08
COS1-2	5.8	62	27.0	3.7	
COS2-2	6.0	60	30.0	2.8	
COM1-3	5.0	61	21.0		12.83
COM3-3	5.0	30	20.0		4.75
COS1-3	5.5	63	26.5	4.2	
COS2-3	5.0	65	25.0	2.3	

Source: ESE, 1980.

FST-001  
FST-002  
FST-003

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## APPENDIX 4.8

Water Sampling Results, TAC-X and Camp Oliver Sites, June 16, 17, and 18, 1980,  
Ft. Stewart, Georgia

Well No. and Site	pH	Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm)	Temperature (°C)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Depth to Water Table (feet)
<u>TAC-X</u>					
TXM1-1	5.3	142	21.0		8.5
TXM3-1	5.6	38	22.0		3.16
TXS1-1	5.2	60	38.0	5.5	
TXS2-1	5.6	60	35.0	7.0	
TXM1-2	5.1	139	21.0		9.25
TXM3-2	5.9	58	21.0		3.5
TXS1-2	6.3	50	29.0	8.0	
TXS2-2	5.75	45	29.0	12.2	
TXM1-3	5.5	119	21.5		8.58
TXM3-3	5.0	59	21.5		3.33
TXS1-3	5.5	58	26.0	6.5	
TXS2-3	5.0	35	26.0	11.2	
<u>CAMP OLIVER</u>					
OOM1-1	6.2	142	21.0		12.75
OOM3-1	5.4	30	22.0		4.83
OOS1-1	5.9	60	27.0	4.5	
OOS2-1	6.1	58	25.0	3.1	
OOM1-2	6.2	69	21.5		12.66
OOM3-2	5.1	30	20.0		5.08
OOS1-2	5.8	62	27.0	3.7	
OOS2-2	6.0	60	30.0	2.8	
OOM1-3	5.0	61	21.0		12.83
OOM3-3	5.0	30	20.0		4.75
OOS1-3	5.5	63	26.5	4.2	
OOS2-3	5.0	65	25.0	2.3	

Source: ESE, 1980.

FST-002

FST-003

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## APPENDIX 4.8

Water Sampling Results, South Central Site, June 19; 20, and 21, 1980,  
Ft. Stewart, Georgia

FST-001

Well No. and Site	pH	Specific Conductivity (micro/cm)	Temperature (°C)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Depth to Water Table (feet)
<u>SOUTH CENTRAL</u>					
SCM-1	5.9	270	20.5		11.06
SCM-2	6.8	205	22.0		7.75
SCM-3	6.7	80	20.0		Flowing
SCM-4	6.1	160	20.0		3.17
SCM-5	5.8	115	21.0		9.46
SCM-6	7.2	240	20.0		11.37
SCM-2	5.5	190	21.0		11.20
SCM-2	6.5	175	21.0		7.79
SCM-3	6.7	110	20.5		Flowing
SCM-4	5.8	140	21.0		4.71
SCM-5	5.5	135	20.5		9.22
SCM-6	6.7	290	20.0		11.35
SCM-3	6.2	195	21.0		11.35
SCM-3	6.6	180	20.0		7.83
SCM-3	6.4	120	21.0		Flowing
SCM-4	6.1	160	22.0		4.6
SCM-5	6.5	140	21.0		9.36
SCM-6	8.5	240	21.0		11.35
SCS1-1	6.7	92	24.0	12.0	
SCS2-1	6.8	88	23.0	12.0	
SCS3-1	5.0	1,050	25.0	8.1	
SCS4-1	7.2	980	24.0	11.2	
SCS5-1	7.0	94	23.0	8.0	
SCS6-1	7.0	89	23.0	6.5	
SCS7-1	7.0	88	23.0	6.6	
SCS8-1	6.9	135	23.0	6.3	
SCS1-2	7.0	115	24.0	12.0	
SCS2-2	7.0	118	24.0	11.4	
SCS3-2	4.8	650	32.0	8.0	
SCS4-2	6.7	122	26.5	11.8	
SCS5-2	7.0	570	24.3	5.7	
SCS6-2	6.4	430	24.3	3.2	
SCS7-2	6.9	107	25.0	3.0	
SCS8-2	7.0	112	26.0	5.2	

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## APPENDIX 4.8

Water Sampling Results, South Central Site, June 19, 20, and 21, 1980,  
Ft. Stewart, Georgia

FST-001

Well No. and Site	pH	Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm)	Temperature (°C)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Depth to Water Table (feet)
SCS1-3	7.1	131	24.5	12.2	
SCS2-3	6.7	120	24.5	11.6	
SCS3-3	6.5	131	25.5	12.3	
SCS4-3	6.3	132	26.0	11.6	
SCS5-3	6.6	130	25.0	5.0	
SCS6-3	6.7	132	25.0	2.7	
SCS7-3	4.6	118	24.3	2.1	
SCS8-3	5.1	321	25.0	4.2	

Source: ESE, 1980.



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APPENDIX 4.9

SOIL TEST RESULTS  
FST-001, FST-002, AND FST-003

SOURCE: ESE, 1981

## APPENDIX 4.9

Soil Test Results  
FST-001, FST-002, FST-003

Boring	Sample Number	Depth (ft)	Plasticity Limits			Symbol from Plasticity Chart
			WL	WP	IP	
<u>TAC-X Site</u>						
TX-B1	7	30.0-31.5	67	25	42	CH
TX-B2	6	25.0-26.5	--	NP	--	--
TX-B3	8	35.0-36.5	--	NP	--	--
TX-B4	6	25.0-26.5	--	NP	--	--
TX-B5	6	25.0-26.5	104	36	68	CH
<u>Camp Oliver Site</u>						
CO-B3	3	10.0-11.5	--	NP	--	--
CO-B4	3	10.0-11.5	--	NP	--	--
CO-B4	8	35.0-36.5	--	NP	--	--
<u>South Central Site</u>						
SC-B3	8	35.0-36.5	59	25	34	CH
SC-B3	11	50.0-51.5	--	NP	--	--
SC-B5	8	35.0-36.5	--	NP	--	--
SC-B5	11	50.0-51.5	35	18	17	CL
SC-B7	8	35.0-36.5	41	26	15	CL-ML
SC-B7	11	50.0-51.5	43	22	21	CL
SC-B8	8	35.0-36.5	33	16	17	CL
SC-B8	11	50.0-51.5	48	19	29	CL
SC-B9	8	35.0-36.5	50	29	21	CL-CH
SC-B9	11	50.0-51.5	50	22	28	CL-CH
SC-B12	8	35.0-36.5	--	NP	--	--
SC-B14	8	35.0-36.5	--	NP	--	--
SC-B14	11	50.0-51.5	--	NP	--	--
SC-B16	8	35.0-36.5	46	29	17	ML
SC-B16	11	50.0-51.5	26	14	12	CL

NP = Nonplastic

-- = Not applicable for non plastic materials

WL = Liquid Limit

WP = Plastic Limit

IP = Index of Plasticity

Source: ESE, 1981.

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APPENDIX 4.10

SOIL pH AND CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY  
FST-001, FST-002, AND FST-003

SOURCE: ESE, 1981

## APPENDIX 4.10

Soil pH and Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)  
FST-001, FST-002, FST-003

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Boring	Sample Number	Depth (ft)	pH	CEC (meq/100 gm)
<u>TAC-X Site</u>				
TX-B1	2	5.0-6.5	7.03	5.5
TX-B1	8	35.0-36.5	4.95	1.9
TX-B2	4	15.0-16.5	6.19	1.5
TX-B2	8	35.0-36.5	3.59	24.0
TX-B3	2	5.0-6.5	5.68	<1.0
TX-B3	5	20.0-21.5	5.91	2.0
TX-B3	9	40.0-41.5	4.65	11.8
TX-B4	2	5.0-6.5	6.35	<1.0
TX-B4	5	20.0-21.5	6.59	11.7
TX-B4	8	35.0-36.5	6.65	5.7
<u>Camp Oliver Site</u>				
CO-B2	3	10.0-11.5	6.29	3.4
CO-B2	5	20.0-21.5	6.22	<1.0
CO-B2	9	40.0-41.5	5.97	<1.0
CO-B3	2	5.0-6.5	6.62	3.7
CO-B3	5	20.0-21.5	5.66	<1.0
CO-B3	9	40.0-41.5	6.96	11.3
CO-B4	2	5.0-6.5	5.72	6.3
CO-B4	5	20.0-21.5	5.36	14.1
CO-B4	9	40.0-41.5	6.19	13.2
CO-B5	9	40.0-41.5	6.16	<1.0
<u>South Central Site</u>				
SC-B1	5	20.0-21.5	6.96	67.7
SC-B1	9	40.0-41.5	6.69	6.6
SC-B2	5	20.0-21.5	6.26	<1.0
SC-B2	9	40.0-41.5	8.32	6.7
SC-B3	7	30.0-31.5	6.88	16.7
SC-B3	10	45.0-46.5	6.56	14.4
SC-B4	5	20.0-21.5	7.09	19.1
SC-B4	9	40.0-41.5	6.95	7.0
SC-B5	6	25.0-26.5	4.24	34.1
SC-B5	9	40.0-41.5	6.72	ND
SC-B6	5	20.0-21.5	5.21	3.0
SC-B6	9	40.0-41.5	7.33	20.3

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## APPENDIX 4.10

## Soil pH and Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)

## FST-001, FST-002, FST-003

Boring	Sample Number	Depth (ft)	pH	CEC (meq/100 gm)
<u>South Central Site (Continued)</u>				
SC-B7	7	30.0-31.5	9.66	4.7
SC-B7	10	45.0-46.5	7.76	8.2
SC-B8	6	25.0-26.5	7.57	3.0
SC-B8	9	40.0-41.5	4.85	3.2
SC-B9	6	25.0-26.5	6.77	19.3
SC-B9	10	45.0-46.5	7.25	17.2
SC-B10	5	20.0-21.5	7.13	43.4
SC-B10	9	40.0-41.5	7.17	56.9
SC-B11	5	20.0-21.5	5.63	12.6
SC-B11	9	40.0-41.5	6.53	21.4
SC-B12	4	15.0-16.5	5.31	2.9
SC-B12	9	40.0-41.5	6.68	7.3
SC-B13	6	25.0-26.5	6.38	5.7
SC-B13	9	40.0-41.5	7.31	14.5
SC-B14	4	15.0-16.5	7.24	3.8
SC-B14	10	45.0-46.5	4.93	6.4
SC-B16	4	15.0-16.5	7.02	20.2

Source: ESE, 1981.

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APPENDIX 4.11

SPECIFIC GRAVITY, ( $G_s$ )  
FST-001, FST-002, AND FST-003

SOURCE: ESE, 1981

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APPENDIX 4.11

Specific Gravity ( $G_s$ )  
FST-001, FST-002, FST-003

Boring	Sample Number	Depth (ft)	$G_s$
<u>TAC-X Site</u>			
.TX-B3	4	15.0-16.5	2.60
TX-B4	4	15.0-16.5	2.64
<u>Camp Oliver Site</u>			
CO-B3	3	10.0-11.5	2.58
CO-B4	3	10.0-11.5	2.57
<u>South Central Site</u>			
SC-B3	5	20.0-21.5	2.55
SC-B5	5	20.0-21.5	2.59
SC-B7	5	20.0-21.5	2.66
SC-B8	5	20.0-21.5	2.60
SC-B9	5	20.0-21.5	2.54
SC-B12	6	25.0-26.5	2.59
SC-B13	5	20.0-21.5	2.62
SC-B14	6	25.0-26.5	2.62
SC-B16	6	25.0-26.5	2.60

Source: ESE, 1981.

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APPENDIX 4.12

**FALLING HEAD PERMEABILITY TESTS  
FST-001, FST-002, AND FST-003**

**SOURCE: ESE, 1981**



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APPENDIX 4.12

Falling Head Permeability Tests  
 . FST-001, FST-002, FST-003

Boring	Sample Number(s)	Depth (ft)	Coefficient of Permeability (cm/sec)
<u>TAC-X Site</u>			
TX-B3	5,6,7 mix	20.0-31.5	$8.9 \times 10^{-7}$
TX-B4	7,8,9,10 mix	30.0-46.5	$5.0 \times 10^{-8}$
<u>Camp Oliver Site</u>			
CO-B3	3,4,5 mix	10.0-21.5	$1.9 \times 10^{-8}$
CO-B4	4,5,6 mix	15.0-26.5	$3.9 \times 10^{-7}$
<u>South Central Site</u>			
SC-B1	2,3,4 mix	5.0-16.5	$1.3 \times 10^{-7}$
SC-B1	8 (Shelby Tube)	35.0-36.5	$2.23 \times 10^{-4}$
SC-B3	6,7,8,9 mix	25.0-41.5	$3.7 \times 10^{-8}$
SC-B5	1,2,3 mix	0.0-11.5	$1.6 \times 10^{-6}$
SC-B5	4 (Shelby Tube)	15.0-16.5	$1.5 \times 10^{-6}$
SC-B2	2,3,4 mix	5.0-16.5	$2.3 \times 10^{-6}$
SC-B6	6,7,8 mix	25.0-36.5	$1.4 \times 10^{-5}$
SC-B8	3,4,5 mix	10.0-21.5	$3.7 \times 10^{-4}$
SC-B9	6,7,8 mix	25.0-36.5	$3.5 \times 10^{-8}$
SC-B10	1,2,3 mix	0.0-11.5	$3.2 \times 10^{-5}$
SC-B11	4 (Shelby Tube)	15.0-16.5	$1.8 \times 10^{-3}$
SC-B12	5 (Shelby Tube)	20.0-21.5	$2.8 \times 10^{-5}$
SC-B15	2,3,4 mix	5.0-16.5	$3.7 \times 10^{-9}$
SC-B15	7,8,9 mix	30.0-41.5	$5.9 \times 10^{-6}$
SC-B16	5 (Shelby Tube)	20.0-21.5	$4.9 \times 10^{-7}$

Source: ESE, 1981.

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APPENDIX 4.13

FIELD MOISTURE  
FST-001, FST-002, AND FST-003

SOURCE: ESE, 1981

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APPENDIX 4.13

Field Moisture (weight %)  
FST-001, FST-002, FST-003

Boring	Sample Number	Depth (ft)	Moisture Content
<u>TAC-X Site</u>			
TX-B1	11	50.0-51.5	16.3
TX-B3	4	15.0-16.5	17.1
TX-B3	11	50.0-51.6	15.0
TX-B4	4	15.0-16.5	21.7
TX-B4	11	50.0-51.5	17.2
<u>Camp Oliver Site</u>			
CO-B2	8	35.0-36.5	16.4
CO-B3	3	10.0-11.5	16.3
CO-B3	7	30.0-31.5	15.4
CO-B4	3	10.0-11.5	14.5
CO-B4	10	45.0-46.5	18.6
<u>South Central Site</u>			
SC-B3	5	20.0-21.5	14.3
SC-B3	9	40.0-41.5	16.1
SC-B5	5	20.0-21.5	17.2
SC-B5	9	40.0-41.5	16.6
SC-B7	5	20.0-21.5	20.3
SC-B7	9	40.0-41.5	19.6
SC-B8	5	20.0-21.5	15.4
SC-B8	8	35.0-36.5	16.8
SC-B9	5	20.0-21.5	17.0
SC-B9	9	40.0-41.5	18.9
SC-B12	6	25.0-26.5	17.7
SC-B14	6	25.0-26.5	16.3
SC-B14	9	40.0-41.5	19.2
SC-B16	6	25.0-26.5	16.6
SC-B16	9	40.0-41.5	17.1

Source: ESE, 1981.

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APPENDIX 4.14

ANALYTICAL RESULTS, 1987  
FST-008, FST-010, FST-011, FST-012, AND FST-014

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1987

APPENDIX 4.14

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS FOUND IN THE LABORATORY ANALYSIS, AREA E00-1

Sample ID	Units	Parameters						
		Mercury	Barium	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Selenium	Arsenic
	Detection Limit	µg/g	µg/g	µg/g	µg/g	µg/g	µg/g	µg/g
#1 Center of Crater	0.04	0.392	11	60.2	19.6	3.92	BDL	BDL
#2 Duplicate of #1		0.389	11.2	59.9	9.98	BDL	BDL	BDL
#3 Transect Member		0.398	10.7	34.8	1.99	BDL	0.219	BDL
#4 Transect Member		0.394	9.66	41.8	3.94	BDL	BDL	BDL
#5 Transect Member		0.396	9.71	28.5	BDL	BDL	BDL	3.96
#6 Transect Member		0.396	15.7	184	3.95	BDL	BDL	7.93
#7 Transect Member		0.399	15.7	148	10.8	BDL	BDL	1.8
#8 Transect Member		0.38	17.9	144	15.2	BDL	BDL	1.9
#9 Transect Member		0.396	8.32	53.3	3.96	BDL	BDL	1.93
#10 Transect Member		0.397	11.7	35.3	21.8	BDL	0.199	7.94

BDL - below detectable limits

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS FOUND IN THE LABORATORY ANALYSIS, AREA E00-2

Sample ID	Units	Parameters						
		Mercury	Barium	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Selenium	Arsenic
	Detection Limit	µg/g	µg/g	µg/g	µg/g	µg/g	µg/g	µg/g
#11 Center of Crater	0.04	3.97	11.5	10	3.97	4.78	0.259	11.9
#12 Duplicate of #11		0.368	10.7	101	BDL	4.6	BDL	12.9
#13 Transect Member		0.38	5.33	88.8	BDL	BDL	BDL	7.61
#14 Transect Member		0.395	5.93	114	19.8	4.55	BDL	9.89
#15 Transect Member		0.391	7.03	30.1	25.4	BDL	BDL	3.91
#16 Transect Member		0.371	7.42	55.5	BDL	BDL	BDL	9.28
#17 Transect Member		0.429	9.23	116	2.15	BDL	BDL	10.7
#18 Transect Member		0.373	6.9	35.8	BDL	BDL	BDL	5.59
#19 Transect Member		0.399	6.39	47.3	BDL	BDL	BDL	5.96
#20 Transect Member		0.397	6.78	41.3	1.94	BDL	BDL	3.91

BDL - below detectable limits

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APPENDIX 4.14

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS FOUND IN THE LABORATORY ANALYSIS, AREA E00-3

Sample ID	Units	Detection Limit	Parameters							
			Mercury µg/g	Barium µg/g	Lead µg/g	Cadmium µg/g	Chromium µg/g	Selenium µg/g	Arsenic µg/g	
#21 Center of Grater			0.394	11	566	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	3.94
#22 Duplicate of #21			0.396	9.72	460	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.98
#23 Transect Member			0.399	15.4	97.8	24	10.4	BDL	BDL	9.91
#24 Transect Member			0.395	50.6	328.1	1.98	BDL	9	BDL	5.93
#25 Transect Member			0.4	20.6	164	26	BDL	BDL	BDL	6
#26 Transect Member			0.398	23.7	98.1	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	5.97

BDL - below detectable limits

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS FOUND IN THE LABORATORY ANALYSIS, AREA E00-4

Sample ID	Units	Detection Limit	Parameters							TSP Caesium µg/L	
			Mercury µg/g	Barium µg/g	Lead µg/g	Cadmium µg/g	Chromium µg/g	Selenium µg/g	Arsenic µg/g		
#28 Center of Grater			0.398	4.16	64.7	53.8	BDL	BDL	BDL	3.98	BDL
#29 Duplicate of #28			0.414	4.35	166	60	4.35	0.787	BDL	4.14	BDL
#30 Transect Member			0.389	8.17	175	518	3.769	BDL	BDL	21.4	0.43
#31 Transect Member			0.395	5.14	45.8	1.98	BDL	BDL	BDL	1.98	BDL
#32 Transect Member			0.402	7.24	35.8	2.01	BDL	BDL	BDL	6.04	BDL
#33 Transect Member			0.395	4.54	432	73.1	4.34	BDL	BDL	3.95	BDL
#34 Transect Member			0.398	2.78	99.6	1.99	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
#35 Transect Member			0.4	3.2	191	12	BDL	BDL	BDL	2.99	BDL
#36 Transect Member			0.4	3.2	28	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	2	BDL

BDL - below detectable limits

695

APPENDIX 4.14

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS FOUND IN THE LABORATORY ANALYSIS, FIRE TRAINING PIT - WRIGHT AAF

Sample ID	Depth (ft)	units	Parameters													
			Detection Limit	Mercury µg/g	Barium µg/g	Lead µg/g	Chromium µg/g	Arsenic µg/g	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate µg/Kg	Phen- anthrene µg/Kg	Phen- anthrene µg/Kg	Benzo(a) Cene µg/Kg	Benzo(a) Pyrene µg/Kg	Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene µg/Kg		
437 Pit Residue	0-1			0.398	5.88	147		3.82	65.7	1,000	7,900					
438 Borehole 1	4-5			0.398	15.5	33.8		4.57		BOL	BOL					BOL
439 Borehole 1	9-10			0.392	12	82.4		17.5	15.7	BOL	BOL					BOL
440 Borehole 1	0-1			0.4	15.4	42		13.4	16.7	BOL	BOL					BOL
441 Borehole 1	7.5-8.5			0.39	12.5	82		5.22	3.9	BOL	1,700			1,128	500	BOL
442 Borehole 1	0-1			0.398	7.77	41.8		4.58	1.99	BOL	BOL					BOL
443 Borehole 1	0-1			0.39	13.6	31.9		BOL	2	BOL	BOL					BOL
444 Borehole 1	7.5-8.5			0.394	3.74	23.8		4.13	3.94	BOL	BOL					BOL
445 Borehole 1	0-1			0.389	5.88	80.8		7.88	3.92	BOL	BOL					BOL
446 Borehole 1	7.5-8.5			0.394	4.74	60.7		8.88	9.86	BOL	BOL					BOL
447 Borehole 1				0.391	4.89	74.5		10.8	9.78	BOL	BOL					BOL
448 Borehole 1				0.392	7.45	47.6		6.88	3.92	BOL	BOL					BOL
449 Borehole 1				BOL	BOL	BOL		BOL	BOL	BOL	BOL					BOL

BOL - below detectable limits

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS FOUND IN THE LABORATORY ANALYSIS, FIRE TRAINING PIT - ZOUCK'S CEMETERY

Sample ID	Depth (ft)	units	Detection Limit	Parameters								
				Mercury µg/g	Barium µg/g	Lead µg/g	Chromium µg/g	Arsenic µg/g	Caesium µg/g	Selenium µg/g		
450 Borehole 5	0-1			0.391	8.22	61.4		3.92	1.96	3.96		
451 Duplicate of 450				0.391	8.98	62		BOL	3.91	BOL		
452 Burn Residue				0.398	20.5	505		5.9	5.9	25.7		0.317
453 Borehole 5	7.5-8.5			0.396	1.88	15.8		11.9	11.9	4.99		BOL
454 Duplicate of 453				0.397	1.88	11.9		10.3	13.9	BOL		BOL
455 Borehole 6	0-1			0.397	2.97	BOL		BOL	3.92	BOL		BOL
456 Borehole 6	4.5-5.5			0.398	2.97	31.9		7.17	1.99	BOL		BOL
457 Borehole 7	0-1			0.391	2.93	19.6		BOL	1.96	BOL		BOL
458 Borehole 7	4-5			0.394	1.97	BOL		BOL	BOL	BOL		BOL
459 Borehole 8	0-1			0.397	10.7	71.4		BOL	5.95	BOL		BOL
460 Borehole 8	4-5			0.395	3.16	19.8		BOL	1.98	BOL		BOL
461 Borehole 9 Backgrd	0-1			0.399	6.19	25.9		BOL	3.99	BOL		BOL
462 Borehole 9 Backgrd	3-6			0.398	1.99	3.94		BOL	BOL	BOL		BOL
463 Quality Control Wash				BOL	BOL	BOL		BOL	BOL	BOL		BOL

BOL - below detectable limits

697

Source: U. S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987

FST-014

699

APPENDIX 4.15

DRILLING LOGS, MARCH 1987  
FST-004

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1985



US ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY

APPENDIX 4.15

DRILLING LOG

(The proponent of this form is HSHB-ESI)

701

PROJECT 37-26-0127 DATE 31 March 1987  
 LOCATION Ft Stewart, GA DRILLERS Hoddinott, Smithson,  
FST-014 Maners  
 DRILL RIG Acker ADII BORE HOLE BH 5

DEPTH	SAMPLE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
	BLOWS PER 6 IN		
5	050/051	Ash + burn residue + sand.	052 is a sample of the burn residue
		Brown (10yr5/3) medium sand	
		Strong brown(7.5yr5/8)loamy sand	
		Light yellowish brown(10yr6/4)medium sand	
		White (10yr8/2) medium sand	
		Black medium sand	
	053/054		
10		BOH	

AEMA Form 130, 1 Nov 82

Replaces HSHB Form 78, 1 Jun 80, which will be used.

Source: U. S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987

US ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY

703

APPENDIX 4.15

DRILLING LOG

(The proponent of this form is HSHB-ESI)

PROJECT 37-26-0127 DATE 31 March 1987  
 LOCATION Ft Stewart, GA DRILLERS Hoddinott, Smithson,  
FST-014 Maners  
 DRILL RIG Acker ADII BORE HOLE BH 6

DEPTH	SAMPLE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
	BLOWS PER 6 IN		
5	055	Dark grayish brown(10yr4/2)medium sand	1"thick layer of black residue 6" Below surface
		Yellow (10yr 7/6) fine sand	
		White (10yr8/2) very fine sand	
		Brownish yellow (10yr6/8) fine sand	
5	056	White (10yr8/2)medium sand	Water encountered @5' black sand was found at the extreme lower end of the SP.
		BOH	
10			

AEHA Form 130, 1 Nov 82

Replaces HSHB Form 18, 1 Jun 80, which will be used.

Source: U. S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987

US ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY

APPENDIX 4.15

DRILLING LOG

(The proponent of this form is HSHB-ESI)

705

PROJECT 37-26-0127 DATE 31 March 1987  
 LOCATION Ft Stewart, GA DRILLERS Hoddinott, Smithson,  
FST-014 Maners  
 DRILL RIG Acker ADII BORE HOLE BH 7

DEPTH	SAMPLE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
	BLOWS PER 6 IN		
	057	Black fine sand	
		Yellow (10yr6/7) fine sand	
		White (10yr8/2) fine sand	
		Gray (10yr7/1) fine sand	
5	058	BOH	Water encountered 4' Black subsurface layer in bottom of SP
10			

AEMA Form 130, 1 Nov 82

Replaces HSHB Form 18, 1 Jun 80, which will be used.

Source: U. S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987

US ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY

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APPENDIX 4.15

DRILLING LOG

(The proponent of this form is HSHB-ES)

PROJECT 37-26-0127 DATE 31 March 1987  
 LOCATION Ft Stewart, GA DRILLERS Hoddinott, Smithson,  
FST-014 Maners  
 DRILL RIG Acker AD11 BORE HOLE BH 8

DEPTH	SAMPLE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
	BLOWS PER 6 IN		
	059	Black sand	
		Yellow (10yr7/6) medium sand	
		Light gray (10yr7/2) medium sand	
5	060		Water encountered @ 5'
		BOH	
10			

AEHA Form 130, 1 Rev 82

Replaces HSHB Form 18, 1 Jun 80, which will be used.

Source: U. S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987

US ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY

709

APPENDIX 4.15

DRILLING LOG

(The proponent of this form is HSHB-ES)

PROJECT 37-26-0127 DATE 31 March 1987  
 LOCATION Ft Stewart, GA DRILLERS Hoddinott, Smithson,  
FST-014 Maners  
 DRILL RIG Acker AD11 BORE HOLE BH 9

DEPTH	SAMPLE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
	BLOWS PER 6 IN		
5	061	Brown (10yr4/3) medium to fine sand	Water encountered @ 5'
		Yellowish brown (10yr5/8) medium to fine sand	
		Very pale brown (10yr8/3) medium sand	
5	062	Light gray (10yr7/2) medium sand	063 is Quality Control sample on the SP washing
		BOH	
10			

AEHA Form 130, 1 Nov 82

Replaces HSHB Form 18, 1 Jun 80, which will be used.

Source: U. S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency 1987

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**APPENDIX 4.16**

**LABORATORY ANALYSES, TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS WASTE  
FST-018**

**SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1985**

APPENDIX 4.16

LABORATORY ANALYSES - TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

Analysis	Wastewater		Sludge		Standard
	Sample No. 130-1	130-2	Sample No. 130-3	130-4	
	(Units Micrograms per Gram)				
Flash Point	>140°F	>140°F	>140°F	>140°F	<140°F <sup>1</sup>
PCB <sup>2</sup>	<7.0 ppm	<7.0 ppm	<7.0 ppm	<7.0 ppm	50 ppm
E.P. Toxicity Method 1310					
Arsenic (As)	<0.5 mg/l	<0.5 mg/l	<0.5 mg/l	<0.5 mg/l	5.0 mg/l
Barium (Ba)	<10	<10	<10	<10	100
Chromium (Cr)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5.0
Cadmium (Cd)	<0.1	<0.1	0.143	0.146	1.0
Lead (Pb)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5.0
Mercury (Hg)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.2
Selenium (Se)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
Silver (Ag)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5.0

<sup>1</sup>A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if the flash point is less than 140°F.  
<sup>2</sup>PCB's analyzed for include Arochlor 1016, 1232, 1248, 1254.

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APPENDIX 4.17

**ANALYTICAL RESULTS, OILY WASTE  
EXTRACTION PROCEDURE  
FST-018**

**SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1985**



APPENDIX 4.17

Oily Waste Extraction Procedure Method 1330

<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Wastewater</u>		<u>Sludge</u>		<u>Standard</u>
	<u>Sample No.</u> 130-1	<u>130-2</u>	<u>Sample No.</u> 130-3	<u>130-4</u>	
	<u>(Units Micrograms per Gram)</u>				
Arsenic	<0.5 mg/l	<0.5 mg/l	<0.5 mg/l	<0.5 mg/l	5.0 mg/l
Barium	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	100
Chromium	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5.0
Cadmium	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
Lead	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5.0
Mercury	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.2
Selenium	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
Silver	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5.0

\*Oily Waste Extraction Procedure.

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APPENDIX 4.18

LABORATORY ANALYSES, TOTAL METALS  
FST-018

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1985

LABORATORY ANALYSES - TOTAL METALS

Total Metals	Wastewater	Sludge	
	Sample No. 130-1	Sample No. 130-2	Sample No. 130-3
	(Units Micrograms per Gram)		
Arsenic	<0.113 µg/g	<0.124 µg/g	0.440 µg/g
Barium	<0.225	<0.248	16.9
Chromium	3.92	2.25	19.2
Cadmium	1.60	0.965	2.03
Lead	<1.13	<1.23	10.1
Mercury	0.005	<0.005	0.009
Selenium	<0.113	<0.124	<0.139
Silver	<0.225	<0.248	<0.249

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APPENDIX 4.19

LABORATORY ANALYSES, PRIORITY POLLUTANTS  
FST-018

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1985

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Volatile Organics (Purgable Organics) ( g/g)

Compound	Wastewater Sample No.		Sludge Sample No.	
	130-1	130-2	130-3	130-4
	(Units Micrograms per Gram)			
Benzene	<1	<1	<1	<1
Bromomethane	<1	<1	<1	<1
Bromodichloromethane	<1	<1	<1	<1
Bromoform	<1	<1	<1	<1
Carbon Tetrachloride	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chlorobenzene	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chloroethane	<1	<1	<1	<1
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chloroform	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chloromethane	<1	<1	<1	<1
Dibromochloromethane	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,1-Dichloroethane	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,2-Dichloroethane	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,1-Dichloroethane	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,2-Dichloroethane (TRANS)	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,2-Dichloropropene	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,3-Dichloropropene (CIS)	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,3-Dichloropropene (TRANS)	<1	<1	<1	<1
Ethyl Benzene	(1)	<1	<1	<1
Methylene Chloride	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<1	<1	<1	<1
Tetrachlorethylene	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	340	200	160	300
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<1	<1	<1	<1
Trichloroethylene	<1	<1	<1	<1
Trichlorofluoromethane	<1	<1	<1	<1
Toluene	<1	<1	<1	<1
Vinyl Chloride	<1	<1	<1	<1
Other Compounds	None	None	None	None

\*For base neutral extractable organics, acid extractables, and pesticides/PCB's. The detection levels were 100 times higher than normal because the high hydrocarbon (or text necessitated dilution of extract base before analysis).

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APPENDIX 4.20

ANALYTICAL RESULTS, BASE/NEUTRAL  
EXTRACTABLE ORGANICS  
FST-018

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY, 1985

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APPENDIX 4.20

Base/Neutral Extrable Organics (ppb)

Compound EPA Method No.	Wastewater Sample No.		Sludge Sample No.		Limit of DET (ppb)
	130-1	130-2	130-3	130-4	
(Units Micrograms per Gram)					
Polynuclear #610 #625					
Acenaphthene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Acenaphthylene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Anthracene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Benzo(a)anthracene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Benzo(b)pyrene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Benzo(ghi)perylene	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Chrysene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25
Fluoranthene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Fluorene	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	10
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Naphthalene	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25
Phenanthrene	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	10
Pyrene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10

Compound EPA Method No.	Wastewater		Sludge		Limit of DET (ppb)
	Sample No. 130-1	130-2	Sample No. 130-3	130-4	
(Units Micrograms per Gram)					
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons #612 #625					
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Hexachlorobenzene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Hexachloroethane	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
1, 2-Dichlorobenzene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
1, 3-Dichlorobenzene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
1, 4-Dichlorobenzene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Benzidines #605 #625					
Benzidine	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
3, 3-Dichlorobenzidine	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Phthalate Esters #605 #625					
Benzyl butyl phthalate	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Trace	Trace			10
	<1000	<1000			
Di-n-butyl phthalate	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Di-n-octyl phthalate	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Diethyl phthalate	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Dimethyl phthalate	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10

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APPENDIX 4.21

**ANALYTICAL RESULTS, ACID EXTRACTABLES  
FST-018**

**SOURCE: FORT STEWART, 1990**

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APPENDIX 4.21

Acid Extractables (ppb)

Compound EPA Method No.	Wastewater		Sludge		Limit of DET (ppb)
	Sample No. I2033	I2032	Sample No. I2035	I2036	
Phenols #604 #625	(Units Micrograms per Gram)				
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25
2-Chlorophenol	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25
2, 4-Dichlorophenol	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25
2, 4-Dimethylphenol	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25
2, 4-Dinitrophenol	<25000	<25000	<2500	<2500	250
2-Methyl-4, 6-Dinitrophenol	<25000	<25000	<2500	<2500	250
2-Nitrophenol	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25
4-Nitrophenol	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25
Pentachlorophenol	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25
Phenol	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25
2, 4, 6-Trichlorophenol	<2500	<2500	<250	<250	25

APPENDIX 4.21

Compound EPA Method No.	Wastewater Sample No.		Sludge Sample No.		Limit of DET (ppb)
	130-1	130-2 (Units Micrograms per Gram)	130-3	130-4	
Nitrosamines #607 #625					
N-nitrosodimethylamine	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Nitroaromatics #609 #625					
Isophorone	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Nitrobenzene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
2, 4-Dinitrotoluene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
2, 6-Dinitrotoluene	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
1, 2-Diphenylhydrazine	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Haloethers #611 #625					
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	<1000	<1000	<100	<100	10

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**APPENDIX 4.22**

**ANALYTICAL RESULTS, PESTICIDES/PCBS  
FST-018**

**SOURCE: SAVANNAH LABS, 1989**

APPENDIX 4.22

Pesticides/PCB's (ppb)

Compound EPA Method No.	Wastewater Sample No.		Sludge Sample No.		Limit of DET (ppb)
	I2033	I2032	I2035	I2036	
Pesticides #608 #625	(Units Micrograms per Gram)				
BHC (ALPHA)	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
BHC (BETA)	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
BHC (GAMMA)	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
BHC (DELTA)	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
Heptochlor	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
Aldrin	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
Heptachlor Epoxide	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
4, 4 - DDE	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
Dieldrin	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
Endrin	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
4, 4 - DDD	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
4, 4 - DDT	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
Endosulfan Sulfate	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
Endosulfan I	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
Endosulfan II	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
Chlordane	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20

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APPENDIX 4.22

Pesticides/PCB's (ppb)

Compound EPA Method No.	Wastewater Sample No.		Sludge Sample No.		Limit of DET (ppb)
	I2033	I2032	I2035	I2036	
(Units Micrograms per Gram)					
Pesticides #608 #625					
Toxaphene	<50000	<50000	<5000	<5000	500
Endrin Aldehyde	<2000	<2000	<200	<200	20
PCB 1016	<5000	<5000	<500	<500	50
PCB 1221	<5000	<5000	<500	<500	50
PCB 1232	<5000	<5000	<500	<500	50
PCB 1242	<5000	<5000	<500	<500	50
PCB 1248	<5000	<5000	<500	<500	50
PCB 1254	<5000	<5000	<500	<500	50
PCB 1260	<5000	<5000	<500	<500	50

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APPENDIX 4.23

DRILLING LOGS, 1979  
FST-020

SOURCE: FORT STEWART, 1990

747

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION	INSTALLATION	Hole No. <u>OW-1</u>		SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	
1. PROJECT <u>WRIGHT AFB SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT</u>			10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT <u>1 1/2" SALIBRON</u>		11. OBTAIN FOR ELEVATION SHOW (TBM - USE)		
2. LOCATION (Coordinate or Station) <u>SEE PLAN</u>			12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL <u>FAILING 5M</u>		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		
3. DRILLING AGENCY <u>SAVANNAH DISTRICT</u>			14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES <u>—</u>		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER		
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and title number) <u>OW-1</u>			16. DATE HOLE		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		
5. NAME OF DRILLER <u>P. ROUATRE</u>			18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING <u>1</u>		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <u>Clad Smith</u>		
6. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR				
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR				
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR				
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE <u>16.5'</u>			19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR				
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	MOISTURE CONTENT	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, motor loss, depth of water, etc., if significant)	
27.6			6M - GRAY-BROWN SILTY FINE TO MEDIUM SAND WITH ROOTS AND OCCASIONAL COARSE SAND, SL. MOIST.	12.0	1	Sample Lab No. Class LL PL PT 7 1# SC 30 21 9 5 2# SC-H 74 25 49 3 SC 1st performed 3	
22.6	5		50 - GRAY, TAN AND ORANGE CLAYEY SAND, MEDIUM TO COARSE WITH FINE GRAVEL, MOIST. GRAY AND TAN BELOW 6.0'	15.5	2	F.T. <u>11.0'</u>	
	10		TAN-YELLOW WITH DEBRASH IN CLAY BELOW 9.0', TAN YELLOW, AND WHITE BELOW 10.5'	18.1	3	Date <u>13 APR 79</u> Depth to water during drilling	
11.1	15		BOTTOM AT 16.5'		4	NOTE: Soils field classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. NOTE: FIELD TESTED TO 1.5" WITH "REVERT" AFTER SOILS DOWN. NOTE: THIS HOLE WAS CURED WITH 18.0' OF 6" PVC PIPE - BEFORE SETTING CEMENT. HOLE WAS WASHED TO 17.0' TO ALLOW FOR PILING OF SAND - 1.0' STICK-UP OF PVC. BOTTOM AT 17.0' AFTER FLUSHING WITH CLEAN WATER.  * With a trace of rock fragments. ** With a trace of roots and rock fragments	
	20		BLDS PER FOOT: Nusher required to drive 1 3/8" ID splitspoon w/140 lb hammer falling 30".				



749

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION		INSTALLATION		Hole No. OW-2	
		4AD		F. J. STEWART, Co.		SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	
1. PROJECT WRIGHT AAF FURNACE TREATMENT PLANT				10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 1 3/8" SPLITSPOON			
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) SEE PLAN				11. DATE FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL) MSL			
3. DRILLING AGENCY SAVANNAH DISTRICT				12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL FALLING BIRD			
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) OW-2				13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		DISTURBED 4	
5. NAME OF DRILLER A. ROYNTREE				14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		UNDISTURBED 0	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.				15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER			
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN				16. DATE HOLE		STARTED 16 APR. 79	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		COMPLETED 17 APR. 79	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 18.0'				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		1	
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR Paul Smith			

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	SCORE	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
27.1			LM-GRAY BROWN SILTY FINE SAND With roots, SL. MOIST.	10.6	1	
28.6	5		TAN-BROWN, SL. CLAYEY 4-7.5' 4.5'	14.7	2	W.T. 12.0' Date 16 APR. 79 Depth to water during drilling
	10		SC-PATTLED CLAY, TAN AND RED CLAYEY SAND, MODIUM TO COARSE With occasional fine GRAVEL, MOIST. TAN BELOW 7.5'		3	Sample Lab No. Class LL PL PI 1 SM New Plastic 41 2 SC-H 73 26 47 4 SM Not performed 47
	15		TAN-ORANGE, WET BELOW 12.0' GRAY-TAN, DECREASE CLAY BELOW 15.5'	12.7	4	
7.1	20		BOTTOM AT 18.0'  BLOWS PER FOOT: Number required to drive 1 3/8" ID splitspoon w/140 lb. hammer falling 30".			NOTE: Soils field classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. NOTE: Failed to 18.0' with "ROCK" AFTER SPLITSPOON. NOTE: THIS HOLE WAS CASSED WITH 20.0' OF PVC PIPE WITH 2.0' STICK-UP - BOTTOM AT 17.8' AFTER PLUSHING WITH CLEAR WATER.  * With a trace of roots / rock fragments

Source: Fort Stewart 1990

FST-020

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION		INSTALLATION		Hole No. O.V.-3	
1. PROJECT		SAD		FT. STEWART, GA.		SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station)		SEE PLAN		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 1 3/8" SPLIT SPOON		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TYP. or L.S.)	
3. DRILLING AGENCY		SAVANNAH DISTRICT		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL		M36	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number)		OW-3		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		DISTURBED 5 UNDISTURBED 0	
5. NAME OF DRILLER		P. ROUNTREE		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		-	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER			
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN				16. DATE HOLE		STARTED 17 APR. 79 COMPLETED 18 APR. 79	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		+ 25.1'	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE		18.0'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		%	
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR		Card Smith	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	WEIGHT RECOVERED - GRAY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if applicable)	
25.4			SH - GRAY AND TAN SILTY SAND WITH ROOTS, SL. MOIST.	10.0	1	Sample Lab	
23.4			SC - MOTTLED GRAY, TAN, ORANGE CLAYEY SAND, MEDIUM TO COARSE MOIST.	19.0	2	No Class LL PL PF	
	5		CLAY BELOW 4.5'			2 SC-H 59 25 SE	
	10		OCCASIONAL GRAVEL BELOW 7.5'			3 SC-H 92 29 63	
	10		DEGRADED CLAY BELOW 9.0'			4 SP-SM Non Plastic	
	13.4		CLAY AND TAN, FINE TO MEDIUM BELOW 10.5'			5 SM Not Rockhard	
	15		SW - GRAY AND TAN W/SL. MOIST SAND WITH SOME ORANGE, SILTY SAND	18.2	5	7.7. 11.5'	
	10.4		SC - TAN-ORANGE CLAYEY SAND, FINE TO MEDIUM, WET.			Date 17 APR. 79	
	7.4		BOTTOM AT 18.0'			Depth to water during drilling	
	20		NOTE: Soils field classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification Systems.			FLOES 18.0' MUST:	
						Number required to drive 1 3/8" ID splitspoon w/140 lb. hammer falling 30".	
						NOTE: FLUSHED TO 18.0' W/ WATER AFTER SPLIT SPOON AND SET 24.0' PVC CASING (L) - BOTTOM AT 17.1' WITH 1.4' STICK-UP AFTER RUNNING WITH CLEAR WATER.	

753

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION		INSTALLATION		Hole No. OW-4		SHEET 1	
1. PROJECT WRIGHT AAF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT		3AO		FT. STEWART, GA.				OF 1 SHEETS	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station)		3. DRILLING AGENCY SAVANNAH DISTRICT		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 1 3/8" SPLITSPRON		11. DAYUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL)		MSL	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number)		OW-4		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL FALLING 514		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		DISTURBED: 5 UNDISTURBED: 0	
5. NAME OF DRILLER P. RENNOLDSEK				14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER		-	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.				16. DATE HOLE		STARTED: 18 APR 79		COMPLETED: 19 APR 79	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		+ 25.7'			
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		%		1	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE		18.0'		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR		Cand Smith			
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	T-BOND RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)			
25.7			SH-CLAY, BROWN SILTY FINE TO MEDIUM SAND WITH SC SPOTS AND ROOTS, MOIST.	8.2	1	Sample Lab No Class LL PL PE B			
22.7	5		CL-CAY, BROWN AND TAN VERY SANDY CLAY, MOIST.	18.1	2	1 SM* Not Returned 2 SC-H 59 20 39 3 SC-H 73 23 50 5 SC**			
19.7	10		SC-GRAY CLAYRY SAND, MEDIUM TO COARSE WITH OCCASIONAL GRAY CL. POCKETS, MOIST.	14.0	3				
	15		CLAY-WHITE BELOW 9.0'. TAN-WHITE WITH SOME CAUSOL BELOW 10.5'	18.1	4	W.T. 11.0' Date 18 APR 79 Depth to water during drilling			
8.7	15		TAN-ORANGE, FINE TO MEDIUM, NOT DECAUSOL & CLAY BELOW 15.5'.	13.8	5	* with roots ** Lab Visual Class only			
7.7	20		SP-TAN AND WHITE FINE TO MEDIUM MEDIUM GRAINED SAND, STREASSED. BOTTOM AT 18.0'			BLORS PER FOOT: Number required to drive 1 3/8" ID splitspoon 4/140 lb. hammer felling 30".			
			NOTE: Soils field classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification Systems.	4		NOTE: INSTALLED TO 0.0' WITH "REVERS" AFTER 24.0' DEPTH. NO. 307 200' OF C" PVC CASING - BOTTOM AT 17.5 WITH 1.7' STICK-UP AFTER PUSHING WITH CLEAR WATER.			

755

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION		INSTALLATION		Hole No. OW-5	
1. PROJECT WRIGHT AFB SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT		3AD		FT. STEWART, GA.		SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station) SEE PLAN		3. DRILLING AGENCY SAVANNAH DISTRICT		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 1 3/8" SOLID ROLLER		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or MSL) MSL	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title) and file number OW-5		5. NAME OF DRILLER P. RIVINGTON		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL FALLING 311		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN DISTURBED: 4 UNDISTURBED: 0	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES —		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK		9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 18.0'		16. DATE HOLE STARTED 18 APR. 79		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE + 21.1'	
18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR C. Smith		20. DATE HOLE COMPLETED 18 APR. 79		21. ELEVATION GROUND WATER	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)	
21.1	0		SM - GRAY-BROWN SILTY FINE TO MEDIUM SAND WITH ROOTS, SL. MOIST.	11.1	JAR 1	L	
21.1	5		SC - MOTTLED TAN, ORANGE AND GRAY, MEDIUM TO COARSE CLAYEY SAND WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL.	17.5	2	Sample Lab No. Class LL PL PI 2 SC+ 3 SC+ 4 Sat Non Plastic W.T. 10.5' Date 18 APR. 79 Depth to water during drilling	
	10		TAN-GRAY WITH OCCASIONAL ORGANIC TRACES BELOW 6.0'.			37	
	10		GRAVEL SANDS 9.0-12.0'.			40	
	10.6		LIGHT GRAY-TAN AND NET BELOW 10.5'.	16.6	3	41	
	15		SP - TAN-ORANGE FINE TO MEDIUM POORLY GRADED SAND, SL. CLAYEY, SATURATED, MEDIUM TO COARSE BELOW 15.0'.		4	K Lab visual classification only.	
	20		Bottom at 18.0'			44	
NOTE: Field classification in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System.				5		BLOWS PER FOOT: Number required to drive 1 3/8" IS SPT spoon w/140 lb hammer falling 30".  Note: Fish tank to 18.0' with "REVERT" AFTER EXITS TANK AND SET 20.0' OF 6" PVC CASING - BOTTOM AT 18.0' WITH 1.5" STICK-UP AFTER FLUSHING WITH CLEAR WATER.	

757

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION		INSTALLATION		Hole No. <u>OW-6</u>	
1. PROJECT		3AD		FT. STEWART, GA.		SHEET / OF 1 SHEETS	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station)		309 PLAN		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT <u>1 3/8" SPLITSP</u>		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION <u>MSL</u>	
3. DRILLING AGENCY		SAVANNAH DISTRICT		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number)		OW-6		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE LUXES -		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER	
5. NAME OF DRILLER		A. POUNTERS		16. DATE HOLE		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE <u>+ 25.1'</u>	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED <input type="checkbox"/> DEG. FROM VERT.		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		18.0'		20. DATE HOLE		21. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK				22. DATE HOLE		23. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE		18.0'		24. DATE HOLE		25. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR	

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	CORE RECOVERY (%)	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)
25.1	0		SC - GRAY & BROWN CLAYST FINE TO MEDIUM SAND WITH ROOTS, MOIST.	100	1	Sample Lab No. Class LL PL PI
23.6	1.5		CL - MOTTLED RED-BROWN SANDY CLAY WITH GRAVEL, MOIST.	100	2	1 SC* 47 24 23
				100	3	2 SC-H 74 25 49
				100	4	3 SM-H 72 37 35
20.1	5		SC - TAN, GRAY AND WHITE CLAYST SAND, MEDIUM TO COARSE WITH GRAVEL, MOIST.	100		4 SM Non Plastic
			WHITE BELOW 6.0'			
	10		SAND WITH OCCASIONAL WHITE FINE SAND SWIRLS AND DECREASE IN CLAY BELOW 10.5'			W.T. 10.5'
			TAN-YELLOW BELOW 12.5'			Date 20 APR 79
11.6	15		SP - WHITE POOLY GRAINED SAND, FINE TO MEDIUM, SC. CLAYST, WET.			Depth to water during drilling
			MEDIUM TO COARSE BELOW 14.5'			* With a trace of rock fragments
7.1	20		BOTTOM AT 18.0'			

NOTE: Soils field classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification Systems.

BLOWS PER FOOT:  
 Number required to drive 1 3/8" ID splitspoon w/140 lb hammer falling 30".

NOTE: FISTAKED TO 18.0' WITH "RUMBLE" AFTER SPLITSPON AND SET 20.0' OF 6" PVC CASING - BOTTOM AT 17.1' WITH 1.9" STICK-UP AFTER FLUSHING WITH CLEAR WATER.

759

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION		INSTALLATION		Hole No. <u>OW-7</u>	
1. PROJECT <u>WRIGHT AAF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT</u>		<u>SAD</u>		<u>FT. STEWART, GA.</u>		SHEET <u>1</u> OF <u>1</u> SHEETS	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Section) <u>3rd PLAN</u>		3. DRILLING AGENCY <u>SAVANNAH DISTRICT</u>		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT <u>1 3/8" SPLIT SPOON</u>		11. DAY ON FOR ELEVATION SHOW (YOM or HBL)	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) <u>OW-7</u>		5. NAME OF DRILLER <u>P. BRUNYER</u>		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL <u>FALLING 311</u>		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN DISTURBED: <u>1</u> UNDISTURBED: <u>0</u>	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED <u>DEG. FROM VERT.</u>		7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES <u>-</u>		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK		9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE <u>18.0'</u>		16. DATE HOLE STARTED: <u>19 APR 79</u> COMPLETED: <u>19 APR 79</u>		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE <u>+ 26.2</u>	
				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING <u>1</u>		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <u>Carl Smith</u>	
ELEVATION a	DEPTH b	LEGEND c	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description) d	CORE RECOVERY e	BOX OR SAMPLE NO. f	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if applicable) g	
26.2			SM-DARK CLAY FINE TO MEDIUM SAND WITH ROOTS AND OCCASIONAL TAN GRAIN SC SANDS, SL. MOIST.	5.4	1	Sample Lab No Class LL PL PT 10	
21.7			MOIST 8.0-8.5'	5.5		1 SP-SAT Non Plastic 6	
20.2	5		CL-MOTTLED RED, GRAY AND TAN SANDY CLAY, STIFF, SL. MOIST.	20.4	2	2 SC-H 89 32 57 6	
			SC-TAN AND GRAY CLAYEY SAND, MEDIUM TO COARSE WITH OCCASIONAL GRNCL, SL. MOIST.	13.8	3	3 SC-H 94 20 64 11	
			-GRAY, WHITE AND TAN BELOW 6.0'			4 SP-SAT Non Plastic 50	
	10		NOT WITH INCREASE IN GRAIN BELOW 9.0'			R.T. 9.0' 30	
			DECREASE IN CLAY BELOW 10.5'	11.5		Date 19 APR 79 03	
13.7			SW-TAN AND YELLOW WELL GRADED SAND, SL. CLAYEY, SATURATED WITH SOME GRAVEL AND OCCASIONAL TAN SANDS OF FINE GRNCL		4	Depth to water 50	
	15					* With a trace of 50	
			TAN AND GRAY BELOW 17.0'			roots and rock frag- 20	
7.2			BOTTOM AT 18.0'			BLOWS PER FOOT:	
	20					Number required to drive	
			NOTE: Soils field classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification Systems.			1 3/8" ID splitspoon w/140 lb. hammer falling 30".	
						Also: Finetailed to 18.0' with ROCKET AFTER SPLITSPoon AND SET 20.0' OF 6" DIC CASING - BOTTOM AT 16.5 AFTER PLUGGING WITH CLEAR WATER.	

761

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION		INSTALLATION		Hole No. CS-3	
1. PROJECT		SOUTH ATLANTIC		FT. STEWART		SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station)		WRIGHT AAF SEWAGE PLANT		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT		1 1/2" ID. SPLITSPRUI	
3. DRILLING AGENCY		SAVANNAH DISTRICT		11. DATE FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or HSL)		MSE	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number)		CS-3		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL		CME-45	
5. NAME OF DRILLER		T.W. SCOTT		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		6	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		18. ELEVATION GROUND WATER	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN				16. DATE HOLE		STARTED 3 MAY 1976 COMPLETED 3 MAY 1976	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		25.7	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE		25.5'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		1	
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR		Charles M. Deaver	

ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	BORE RECOVERY %	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathered, etc., if significant)
			SM - BROWN AND BLACK SILTY FINE SAND, SLIGHTLY CLAYEY.	10.0	1	
	5		SC - GREY SILTY CLAYEY SAND, SATURATED, GIVES OFF SULFURIOUS ODOR. SOFT ZONE FROM 3' TO 6'.	21.5	2	Lab Classification Sample No. 1 SM 2 SC-H 34
	10		CLAY CONTENT DECREASES.	16.6	3	
	15		SP - GREY FINE TO MEDIUM SAND, SATURATED.	16.4	4	
	20		SC - GREY CLAYEY SAND. TAN AND RED.	19.1	5	W.T. 2.0' Date 3 MAY 1976 Depth to water during drilling
	25				6	
BLOWS PER FOOT: Number required to drive 1 1/2" ID splitston w/14 lb. hammer falling 30".						W.T. 2.0' Water table reading 24 hrs. after hole completed.
NOTE: Soils listed classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System.						

763

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION		INSTALLATION		Hole No. A-21	
1. PROJECT WATER POLLUTION CONTROL		SOUTH ATLANTIC		FT. STEWART		SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station)		SEE PLAN		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT 4" HAND AUGER		11. DATE FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (T.M. or M.S.L.)	
3. DRILLING AGENCY		SAVANNAH DISTRICT		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL		N.A.	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number)		A-21		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		3	
5. NAME OF DRILLER		T.W. SCOTT		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		3	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER		23.0	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN				16. DATE HOLE		STARTED 3 MAY 1976 COMPLETED 3 MAY 1976	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK				17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		29.0	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE		10.0'		18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		3	
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR		Charles M. Deaver	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	TO CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathered, etc., if significant)	
			SM - BROWN AND BLACK FINE SILTY SAND.	7.0	1	NOTE: DRILLED ON EXISTING DIKE OF OXIDATION POND.	
	5		SC - TAN AND GREY CLAYEY FINE SAND.	9.5	2	Lab Classification Sample No. 1 SM-SC 2 SC-H	
	10		SM - DARK GREY FINE SILTY SAND.	20.0	3		
				8.1		X.T. 6.0' Date 3 MAY 1976 Depth to water during drilling	
						X.T. 6.0' water table reading 24 hrs. after hole completed.	
						NOTE: Soils field classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System.	

Source: Fort Stewart 1990

FST-020



765

DRILLING LOG		DIVISION		INSTALLATION		Hole No. A-22	
1. PROJECT WATER POLLUTION CONTROL		SOUTH ATLANTIC		FT. STEWART		SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates or Station)		WRIGHT AAF SEWAGE PLANT		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT		4" HAND AUGER	
3. DRILLING AGENCY		SEE PLAN		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION (TBM or MSL)		MSC	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number)		SAVANNAH DISTRICT		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL		N.A.	
5. NAME OF DRILLER		A-22		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN		DISTURBED: 3 UNDISTURBED: 0	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE		T.W. SCOTT		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		0	
7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER		22.0	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK		10.0'		16. DATE HOLE		STARTED: 3 MAY 1976 COMPLETED: 3 MAY 1976	
9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE		10.0'		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE		25.0	
				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING		0	
				19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR		Charles M. Deaver	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of weathering, etc., if significant)	
			SM-DARK GREY FINE SILTY SAND.	7.9	1		
	5		SC-GREY AND TAN FINE CLAYEY SAND.	18.5	2		
	10			19.9	3		
			NOTE: Soils listed classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System.			W.P. 3.0' Date 3 MAY 1976 Depth of water during...	
						3.0'	
						24'	

Source: Fort Stewart 1990

FST-020

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DRILLING LOG		DIVISION		INSTALLATION		Hole No. <u>A-23</u>	
1. PROJECT <u>WATER POLLUTION CONTROL</u> <u>WRIGHT AAF SEWAGE PLANT</u>		<u>SOUTH ATLANTIC</u>		<u>FT. STEWART</u>		SHEET <u>1</u> OF <u>1</u> SHEETS	
2. LOCATION (Coordinates of Station) <u>SEE PLAN</u>		3. DRILLING AGENCY <u>SAVANNAH DISTRICT</u>		10. SIZE AND TYPE OF BIT <u>4" HAND AUGER</u>		11. DATUM FOR ELEVATION SHOWN (TBM or BSL) <u>M.S.L.</u>	
4. HOLE NO. (As shown on drawing title and file number) <u>A-23</u>		5. NAME OF DRILLER <u>T.W. SCOTT</u>		12. MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION OF DRILL <u>U.A.</u>		13. TOTAL NO. OF OVER-BURDEN SAMPLES TAKEN: <u>3</u> UNDISTURBED	
6. DIRECTION OF HOLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> INCLINED _____ DEG. FROM VERT.		7. THICKNESS OF OVERBURDEN		14. TOTAL NUMBER CORE BOXES		15. ELEVATION GROUND WATER <u>20.9</u>	
8. DEPTH DRILLED INTO ROCK		9. TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE <u>10.0'</u>		16. DATE HOLE <u>3 MAY 1976</u> STARTED <u>3 MAY 1976</u> COMPLETED		17. ELEVATION TOP OF HOLE <u>26.4</u>	
				18. TOTAL CORE RECOVERY FOR BORING <u>3</u>		19. SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR <u>Charles M. Deaver</u>	
ELEVATION	DEPTH	LEGEND	CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS (Description)	% CORE RECOVERY BY CORRECTION	BOX OR SAMPLE NO.	REMARKS (Drilling time, water loss, depth of penetration, etc., if significant)	
			<u>SM - DARK GREY AND BLACK FINE SILTY SAND.</u>		<u>1</u>		
	<u>5</u>		<u>SC - GREY AND TAN FINE CLAYEY SAND.</u>	<u>24.5</u>	<u>2</u>		
	<u>10</u>			<u>20.3</u>	<u>3</u>		
			NOTE: Soils listed classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System.		W.T. <u>5.5'</u> Date <u>3 MAY 1976</u> Depth to water during drilling  W.T. <u>5.5'</u> Water table reading <u>24</u> hrs. after hole completed.		

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APPENDIX 4.24

ANALYTICAL RESULTS, JULY 1989  
FST-028

SOURCE: SAVANNAH LABS, 1989

James W. Andrews, Ph.D.  
President

Janette Davis Long  
Vice-President

**SAVANNAH LABORATORIES  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.**

5102 LaRoche Avenue (31404)  
P. O. Box 13548 • Savannah, GA 31416-0548  
(912) 354-7858



771

LOG NO: 89-5730

Received: 19 JUL 89

Mr. Lawson Smith  
Environmental Office, DEH  
Bldg. # 1139  
Ft. Stewart, GA 31314

Purchase Order: DOC# 9199-9106

Project: Call#L352

REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Page 2

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , QC SAMPLES	SAMPLED BY		
5730-3	Detection Limits	Client		
5730-4	Accuracy (Mean % Recovery)			
5730-5	Precision (% RPD)			
PARAMETER		5730-3	5730-4	5730-5
EP Metals				
Arsenic (EP Tox), mg/l		0.20	90 %	1.1 %
Barium (EP Tox), mg/l		0.050	94 %	1.1 %
Cadmium (EP-Tox), mg/l		0.010	113 %	0.88 %
Chromium (EP Tox), mg/l		0.050	92 %	1.1 %
Lead (EP Tox), mg/l		0.20	90 %	1.1 %
Selenium (EP Tox), mg/l		0.50	92 %	4.3 %
Silver (EP Tox), mg/l		0.010	77 %	3.9 %
Mercury - EP Tox (7470), mg/l		0.0020	101 %	5.0 %

Methods: EPA SW-846.

William D. Sherrod  
William D. Sherrod

Source: Savannah Labs 1989  
FST-028

APPENDIX 4.24

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REPORT OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Page 1

LOG NO	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION , SOLID OR SEMISOLID SAMPLES	SAMPLED BY	
5730-1	89-30-S	Client	
5730-2	89-31-S	Client	
PARAMETER		5730-1	5730-2
EP Toxicity (SW846-1310) % that passes 9.5 mm sieve,		100 %	100 %
Percent Solids,		91 %	96 %
EP Extract Initial pH,		6.8	6.5
EP Extract final pH,		5.0	4.8
Ml 0.5N acetic acid/liter extract,		3	3
EP Metals			
Arsenic (EP Tox), mg/l		<0.20	<0.20
Barium (EP Tox), mg/l		<0.050	<0.050
Cadmium (EP-Tox), mg/l		<0.010	<0.010
Chromium (EP Tox), mg/l		<0.050	<0.050
Lead (EP Tox), mg/l		<0.20	<0.20
Selenium (EP Tox), mg/l		<0.50	<0.50
Silver (EP Tox), mg/l		<0.010	<0.010
Mercury - EP Tox (7470), mg/l		<0.0020	<0.0020

Source: Savannah Labs 1989  
FST-028  
APPENDIX 4.24