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MCRD PARRIS ISLAND
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MINUTES AND AGENDA FROM 3 FEBRUARY 1993 INSTALLATION RESTORATION
PROGRAM MEETING WITH ATTACHMENTS MCRD PARRIS ISLAND SC
2/3/1993
MCRD PARRIS ISLAND

AGENDA
MCRD IRP MEETING
03 February, 1993

1. Comments on Causeway Landfill ESI

2. HRS II Scoring

3. Sites to be included in RI/FS
 - Incinerator Landfill
 - Borrow Pit Landfill
 - Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area
 - Causeway Landfill ?

18 May 1992

MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT
PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

(1) Initial Assessment Study, September 1986

Recommended Further Action

- Site 1 - Incinerator Landfill
- Site 2 - Borrow Pit Landfill
- Site 3 - Causeway Landfill
- Site 4 - Dredge Spoils Area Fire Training Pit
- Site 6 - Former Auto Hobby Shop Spill Area
- Site 16 - Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area

Recommended No Further Action

- Site 5 - Former Paint Shop Disposal Area
- Site 7 - Page Field Fire Training Pit (was included in SI)
- Site 8 - PCB Spill Area
- Site 9 - Paint Waste Storage Area
- Site 10 - Gasoline Spill Area
- Site 11 - MCX Service Station Spill Area
- Site 12 - Jericho Island Disposal Area
- Site 13 - Inert Disposal Area
- Site 14 - Storm Sewer Outfalls
- Site 15 - Dirt Roads Disposal Area

(2) Confirmation Study (Site Inspection), May 1990

- Site 1 - recommended for RI/FS
- Site 2 - recommended for RI/FS
- Site 3 - recommended for ESI
- Site 4 - recommended for no further action
- Site 6 - recommended no further action (base did removal)
- Site 7 - recommended no further action
- Site 16 - Recommended for RI/FS
- Site 17, AS16 Page Field Tanks - transferred to UST program
- Site 18, AS18 Page Field Tanks - transferred to UST program
- Site 19, MCX Service Station - transferred to UST program

(3) Extended Site Inspection (ESI)

ESI conducted at Site 3, Causeway Landfill, to determine whether any potential health risks exist from the biota (fish, clams, oysters, shrimp) that are routinely caught from the Causeway Landfill. The fieldwork was conducted during November 1991, and the report should be finalized during the fall of 1992.

(4) RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA), April 1990

EPA prepared the RFA and identified 44 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs). Many of the SWMUs identified were included in the

IAS or Confirmation study as no further action. After completing the ESI at the Causeway Landfill it will be necessary to meet and negotiate with EPA and SCDHEC exactly which SWMUs should undergo further action. The next phase will include all SWMUs and IR sites in one investigation that is inclusive of both RCRA and CERCLA regulations and requirements.

(5) A HRS scoring package was recently completed and submitted to EPA in May 1992. This should determine whether MCRD will become a NPL site.

IV. SUMMARY

Chapter IV consists of five tables categorizing the SWMUs and the AOCs identified at the U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot. Table IV-1 lists all the SWMUs and AOCs identified during the VSI. Table IV-2 is a list of SWMUs requiring no further action. The SWMUs in this table have a low potential for release, handle non-hazardous materials or are no longer active. Table IV-3 lists the RCRA-regulated units. Table IV-4 is a list of SWMUs requiring integrity testing and/or Phase II sampling. Table IV-5 is a list of SWMUs and AOCs requiring an RFI. The sampling strategy is presented in Chapter V.

TABLE IV-1

List of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs).

| <u>SWMU NUMBER</u> | <u>SWMU NAME</u> |
|--------------------|--|
| - 1 | Incinerator Landfill (Site 1) |
| - 2 | Borrow Pit Landfill (Site 2) |
| ③ | Causeway Landfill (Site 3) |
| - 4 NFA | Dredge Spoils Area Fire Training Pit (Site 4) |
| 5 | Former Paint Shop Disposal Area (Site 5) |
| ⑥ UST | Former Automotive Hobby Shop Spill Area (Site 6) |
| 7 | Page Field Fire Training Pit (Site 7) |
| 8 | Paint Waste Storage Area (Site 9) |
| 9 | MXC Service Station Spill Area (Site 11) |
| 10 | Jericho Island Disposal Area (Site 12) |
| 11 | Inert Disposal A (Site 13) |
| 12 | Inert Disposal B (Site 13) |
| 13 | Inert Disposal C (Site 13) |
| 14 | Storm Sewer System |
| 15 | Dirt Roads (Site 15) |
| - 16 | Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area (Site 16) |
| ①⑦ UST | Page Field Tanks (AS-16) (Site 17) |
| ①⑧ UST | Page Field Tanks (AS-17) (Site 18) |
| 19 | Diesel Shop Vehicle Washing Pad |
| 20 | Power Station Oil/Water Separator |
| 21 | Weapons Plant Oil/Water Separator |
| 22 | Motor Transport Car Wash |
| 23 | Indoor Dental Lab SAA |
| 24 | Dental Lab SAA |
| 25 | Paint Shop SAA |
| 26 | Pesticide SAA |
| 27 | Equipment Parade Deck SAA |
| 28 | Power Station SAA |
| 29 | Indoor Motor Pool SAA |
| 30 | Empty Drum Storage Area |
| 31 | Weapons Power Plant SAA |

1, 2, 16 - 3 sites to Contaminant Study

5-15 NFA
20-43 - oil water separators

TABLE IV-1 (continued)

| <u>SWMU NUMBER</u> | <u>SWMU NAME</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 32 | Laundry SAA |
| 33 | Outdoor Motor Pool SAA |
| 34 | Motor Pool Waste Oil Tank |
| 35 | DRMO Salvage Yard |
| 36 | Hazardous Waste Storage Building |
| 37 | Overflow Storage Pad |
| 38 | Underground Waste Oil Tank |
| 39 | Electrolyte Basin |
| 40 | Sanitary Wastewater Treatment Plant |
| 41 | Former Incinerator |
| 42 | Sanitary Sewer System |
| 43 | Motor Pool Underground Waste Oil Tank |
| 44 | Dumpsters |
| A | PCB Spill Area A (Site 8) |
| B | PCB Spill Area B (Site 8) |
| C | Gasoline Spill Area (Site 10) |
| D | MCX Service Station (Site 19) |

TABLE IV-2

List of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs) requiring no further action.

| <u>SWMU NUMBER</u> | <u>SWMU NAME</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 8 | Paint Waste Storage Area (Site 9) |
| 19 | Diesel Shop Vehicle Washing Pad |
| 20 | Power Station Oil/Water Separator |
| 22 | Motor Transport Car Wash |
| 23 | Indoor Dental Lab SAA |
| 24 | Dental Lab SAA |
| 25 | Paint Shop SAA |
| 26 | Pesticide SAA |
| 29 | Indoor Motor Pool SAA |
| 30 | Empty Drum Storage Area |
| 31 | Weapons Power Plant SAA |
| 32 | Laundry SAA |
| 33 | Outdoor Motor Pool SAA |
| 34 | Motor Pool Waste Oil Tank |
| 36 | Hazardous Waste Storage Building |
| 37 | Overflow Storage Pad |
| 39 | Electrolyte Basin |
| 40 | Sanitary Wastewater Treatment Plant |
| 41 | Former Incinerator |
| 44 | Dumpsters |
| AOC A* | PCB Spill Area-A (Site 8) |
| AOC B* | PCB Spill Area-B (Site 8) |
| AOC C* | Gasoline Spill Area (Site 9) |

*Documentation of remediation has been suggested. Phase II sampling may be warranted if the data are not available to verify adequate remediation.

TABLE IV-3

List of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) that are RCRA-regulated.

| <u>SWMU NUMBER</u> | <u>SWMU NAME</u> |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 36 | Hazardous Waste Storage Building |

Enclosure (3)

TABLE IV-5

List of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs) requiring an RFI.

| <u>SWMU NUMBER</u> | <u>SWMU NAME</u> |
|--------------------|---|
| RI/FS 1 | Incinerator Landfill |
| RI/FS 2 | Borrow Pit Landfill |
| ESI ? 3 | Causeway Landfill |
| NFA 4 | Dredge Spoils Area Fire Training Pit |
| UST 6 | Former Automotive Hobby Shop Spill Area |
| NFA 12 | Inert Disposal Area B |
| RI/FS 16 | Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area |
| 17 | Page Field Tanks |
| UST { 18 | Page Field Tanks |
| AOC D | MCX Service Station |

Enclosure (5)

TABLE IV-4

List of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs) requiring Integrity Testing and/or Phase II Sampling.

| <u>SWMU NUMBER</u> | <u>SWMU NAME</u> |
|--------------------|--|
| 5 | Former Paint Shop Disposal Area (Site 5) |
| NFA X 7 | Page Field Fire Training Pit (Site 7) |
| 9 | MXC Service Station Spill Area (Site 11) |
| 10 | Jericho Island Disposal Area (Site 12) |
| 11 | Inert Disposal Area A (Site 13) |
| 13 | Inert Disposal C (Site 13) |
| 14 | Storm Sewer System |
| 15 | Dirt Roads (Site 15) |
| 21 | Weapons Power Plant Oil/Water Separator |
| 27 | Equipment Parade Deck SAA |
| 28 | Power Station SAA |
| 35 | DRMO Salvage Yard |
| 38 | Underground Waste Oil Tank |
| 42 | Sanitary Sewer System |
| 43 | Motor Pool Underground Waste Oil Tank |

Enclosure (4)

2.0 FACILITY NARRATIVE

The purpose of Section 2.0 is to describe potential or documented contamination at each site at MCRD Parris Island. Section 2.0 also identifies the history and location of each site at the facility. This data is necessary for the development of an HRS score for the facility; information contained in this section will identify hazardous substances constituting an "observed release" or potential release to the environment as defined by the HRS II Final Rule (USEPA, 1990). Subsection 2.1 provides a narrative for each site that describes the site location, description, and history. Subsection 2.2 describes the approach taken to develop an HRS score for MCRD Parris Island.

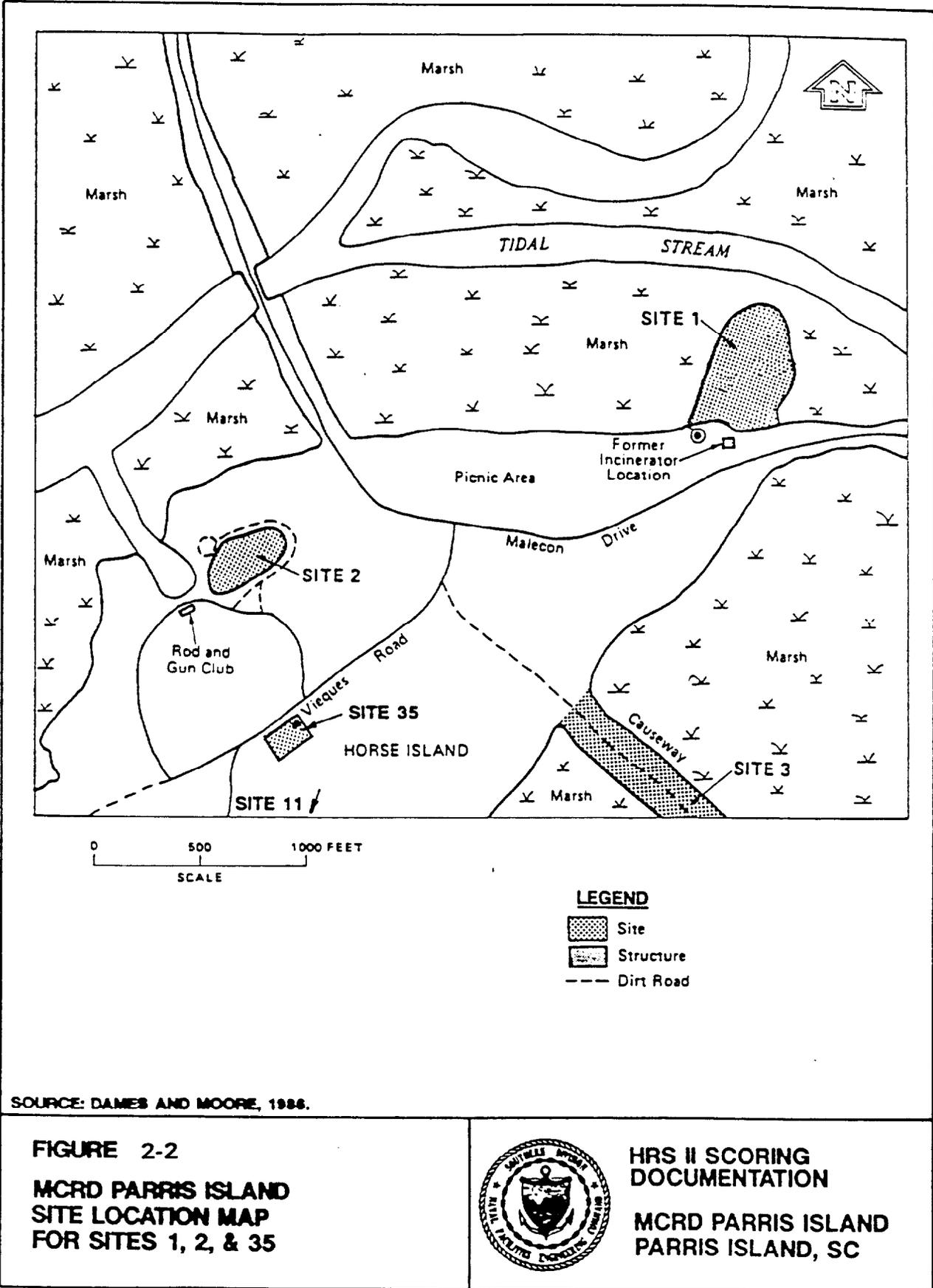
2.1 SITE DESCRIPTIONS. The purpose of subsection 2.1 is to present site characteristics for each site at the facility. For each site, a narrative is provided that describes the disposal history, containment, analytical results from past investigative activities, and the estimated quantity of wastes present at each site (Figure 2-1).

2.1.1 Site # 1 - Incinerator Landfill

Site Location. The Incinerator Landfill is located directly on preexisting marsh sediments on the northeastern tip of Horse Island. The Landfill is adjacent to the former incinerator and is bounded on three sides by a marsh, Malecon Drive to the south, and a picnic area to the southwest (Figure 2-2; Dames & Moore, 1986).

Site Description. The Incinerator Landfill is an unlined landfill occupying a 4-acre area of land. At the completion of landfilling operations, the site extended approximately 670 feet into the marsh. The potential for migration of contaminants into the marsh is likely due to flushing via tidal action. Vertical contaminant migration should be limited by surficial clays and confining beds above the Tertiary Limestone Aquifer; however, the continuity of these surficial clays and confining beds at this site has not been determined. Potential contaminant receptors include fish and shellfish within the marshes, and predatory species (including humans) which feed on fish species.

Site History. The Incinerator Landfill and the formerly adjacent incinerator was used as the primary waste treatment and disposal site at MCRD Parris Island from 1921 to 1959, according to the Initial Assessment Study (IAS), (Dames & Moore, 1986). Although the incinerator was shut down in 1959, the landfill continued to be used until 1965. After the closing of the incinerator, combustible wastes were reportedly open-burned in the landfill without auxiliary fuel. The majority of wastes disposed of in this landfill during active incinerator operations were nonhazardous domestic wastes, ash residues, and construction debris. In addition, the landfill received wastes including paint, paint thinners, paint strippers, empty pesticide containers, solvent sludge, perchloroethylene still bottoms, solvent filters, mercury amalgam, beryllium waste, metal shavings, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)-contaminated oil, and wood



SOURCE: DAMES AND MOORE, 1986.

FIGURE 2-2
MCRD PARRIS ISLAND
SITE LOCATION MAP
FOR SITES 1, 2, & 35



HRS II SCORING
DOCUMENTATION
MCRD PARRIS ISLAND
PARRIS ISLAND, SC

preservative residues. The site received approximately 24,000 tons of domestic waste, 40,000 gallons of paint thinners, and 2,600 gallons of still bottoms (A.T. Kearney, 1990).

For the Remedial Investigation (RI), McClelland Consultants (1990) installed one monitoring well south of the landfill to serve as a background well, and three wellpoints just outside the landfill boundary at the land-tidal marsh interface. In addition, three sediment samples from the marsh surrounding the landfill were collected from 0 to 2 ft in depth. Soil samples from the monitoring well borehole were collected continuously from the surface to the completion depth of the boring (15 ft). Soil samples were screened in the field for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by use of an Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA). The screening procedure consisted of sampling the headspace.

No priority pollutant organic compounds were identified in the groundwater samples collected from the well and wellpoints at this location. Total organic carbon content varied in the groundwater samples from a low of 2.5 ppm in the background well, to a high of 481 ppm in wellpoint PAI1-GW2. Groundwater sample PAI1-GW4 had a dissolved lead concentration of 0.101 ppm. Chloroform was identified at concentrations of 351 ppb and 215 ppb in sediment samples collected at PAI1-SS1 and PAI1-SS2, respectively. In addition, total chromium and lead were identified in the shallow sediment samples.

2.1.2 Site # 2 - Borrow Pit Landfill

Site Location. The Borrow Pit Landfill is located on the central portion of Horse Island in the north section of the facility, approximately 2,000 ft southwest of the Incinerator Landfill. (Figure 2-2; Dames & Moore, 1986).

Site Description. The landfill dimensions are 250 ft by 400 ft, or approximately 2.3 acres, with a depth that reaches 10 ft below the ground. The southwest border of the unit is located approximately 100 ft from a marsh area. The wastes placed in this landfill were disposed of in unconfined, highly permeable, sandy soils at a distance of less than 100 ft from a tidal inlet. Horizontal migration of potential contaminants is therefore likely (Dames & Moore, 1986). However, vertical migration would be limited by surficial clays and confining beds above the Tertiary Limestone Aquifer. The continuity of these confining beds at this site has not been established. Potential contaminant receptors include fish and shellfish within the marshes, and those species which feed on the fish species (Dames & Moore, 1986).

Site History. The Borrow Pit Landfill was the facility's primary landfill beginning in 1966, after the termination of operations at the Incinerator Landfill (Site 1) in 1968. The majority of wastes disposed at this site include solid wastes and construction debris. In addition, paint wastes, paint thinners, and paint strippers were separately placed in the landfill by Paint Shop personnel (Dames & Moore, 1986). During the years of operation, the unit received an estimated 24,000 tons of domestic waste, 8,400 gallons of paint thinners, and 3,300 gallons of perchloroethylene still bottoms (A.T. Kearney, 1990).

McClelland Consultants (1990b) advanced three soil borings to a depth of 26 feet BLS (PAI-2-3) and 30 feet BLS (PAI-2-2), and installed three monitoring wells in the borings around the landfill during remedial investigation studies. One surface water/sediment sample was collected in the basin just west of the landfill; this location was chosen to represent surface water runoff from the fill area to the marsh.

Several contaminants were detected in groundwater samples. Chloroform was detected at a concentration of 12 ppb in a groundwater sample collected from well PAI2-GW3. Chromium, 1-2, dichloroethane, and lead were detected in well VAI2-GW1 at concentrations of 100 ppb, 20 ppb, and 73 ppb, respectively.

Surface water sample PAI2-SW1 exceeds the drinking water standard for both cadmium and chromium. Cadmium was detected at a concentration of 0.083 ppm, and chromium was detected at a concentration of 0.14 ppm.

The laboratory analysis of the shallow sediment sample collected at PAI2-SS1 identified chloroform at a concentration of 81 ppb. No other contaminants were detected at this sampling site.

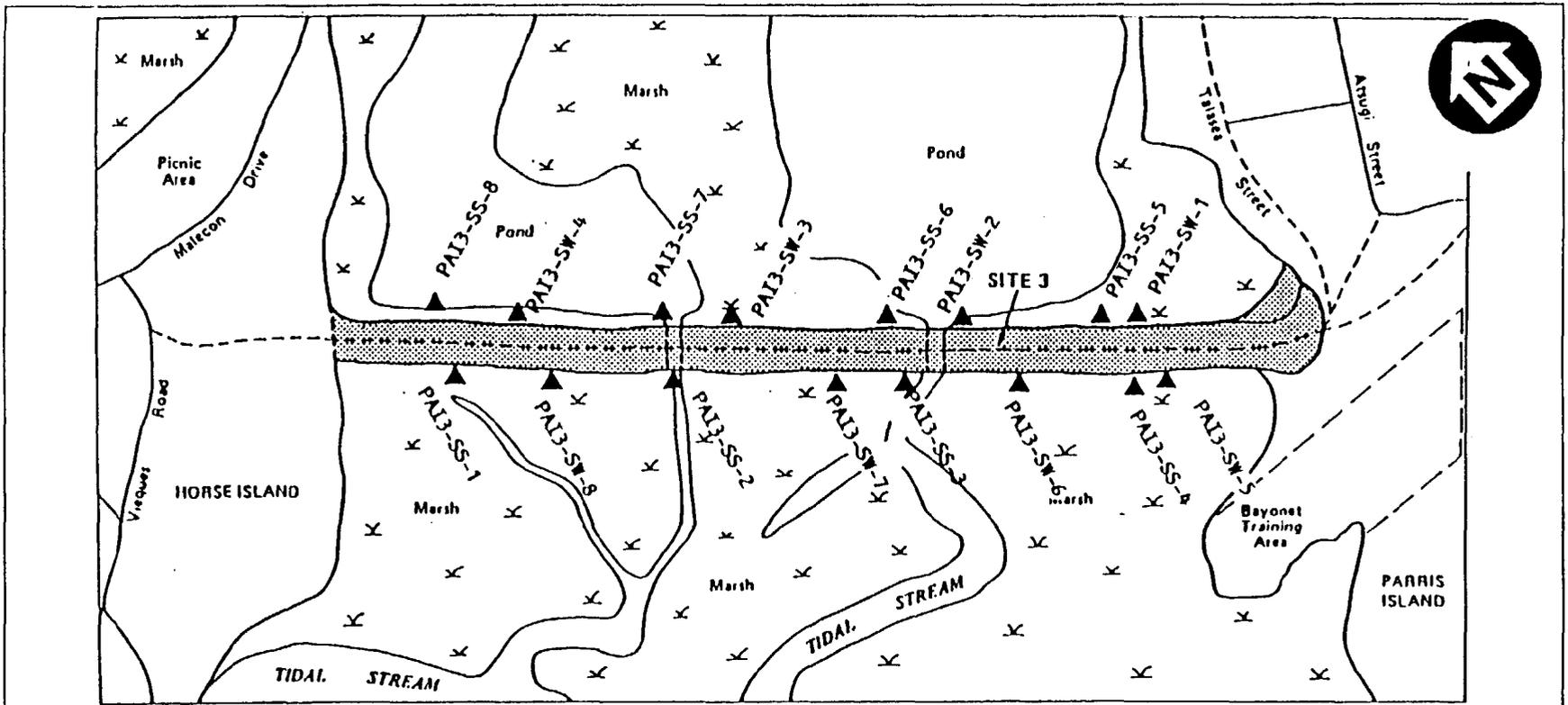
2.1.3 Site # 3 - Causeway Landfill

Site Location. The Causeway Landfill is located in the north section of the facility. The causeway connects Horse Island to Parris Island. (Figure 2-3)

Site Description. The site consists of a two-lane road, consisting of alternate layers of solid waste and soil constructed across a tidal marsh of the Broad River. The causeway is approximately 4,000 ft long and 10 ft high above the water surface. The sides of the causeway are reinforced with rip-rap. Two corrugated metal pipes are buried beneath the causeway to allow tidal water movement between the two surface water bodies separated by the unit. The Causeway Landfill is approximately 10 acres in size.

Leaching of potential contaminants from the site into the marsh and adjacent ponds is likely due to the tidal flushing of the filled materials. Vertical migration is unlikely, however, because the site is underlain by low permeability marsh soils and the confining beds above the Tertiary Limestone Aquifer. Potential contaminant receptors include fish and shellfish within the marshes and predatory species which feed on fish species.

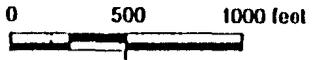
Site History. This site was used as the primary disposal area for MCRD Parris Island during the period between 1960 and 1972. This area was, however, inactive between 1966 and 1968. Between 1969 and 1972, the site received all of the facility's solid waste. It is approximated that the landfill received a total of 50,000 tons of domestic trash, construction debris, solid paint wastes, empty pesticide containers, cleaning rags, solvent sludge, 5,600 gallons of perchloroethylene still bottoms, mercury amalgam, beryllium waste, and PCB-contaminated oil (A.T. Kearney, 1990). Eight shallow soil/sediment samples and eight surface water samples



Note: These are approximate locations.

LEGEND

- ▲ Seep/surface water and causeway sediment sample
- ▨ Site
- Dirt Road



SOURCE: McCLELLAND CONSULTANTS, 1989.

FIGURE 2-3
MCRD PARRIS ISLAND
SITE LOCATION MAP FOR SITE 3



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MCRD PARRIS ISLAND
PARRIS ISLAND, SC

were collected along the flanks of the causeway as part of the remedial investigation study conducted by McClelland Consultants (1990b). The samples were submitted to a laboratory for analysis. The laboratory results indicate that no priority pollutant organic compounds were identified in the sediment or surface water samples. In addition, no heavy metals exceeded allowable limits set forth by the USEPA. Five sediment samples contained chromium concentrations which exceeded the lower limit of detection, but none of these exhibited concentrations above the lower limit of detection for hexavalent chromium (0.010 mg/l).

2.1.4 Site # 4 - Dredge Spoils Area Fire Training Pit

Site Location. The Dredge Spoils Area Fire Training Pit is located approximately 600 ft east of Cuba Street, south of structure 302, in the east section of the facility. Ballast Creek is located approximately 200 feet east of the area. At present, only the approximate location of this fire-training area within the dredge spoils area is known (McClelland, 1990b). According to the IAS (Dames & Moore, 1986), the pit is located in the southeast corner of the current Dredged Spoils Area (Figure 2-4).

Site Description. The Fire Training Pit is bordered by a creek to the north and a wooded area to the southwest and southeast. The pit was approximately 30 to 40 ft in diameter, and was constructed in very permeable sandy soils (A.T. Kearney, 1990). Potential contaminants that may reach the surficial aquifer would most likely migrate toward Ballast Creek less than 200 feet to the east. Vertical migration of the contaminants would be limited by the low permeability soils overlying the Tertiary Limestone Aquifer. Potential contaminant receptors would include fish and shellfish within the river and predatory species which feed on fish species.

Site History. The Dredge Spoils Area Training Pit was used to contain fuels during fire-fighting training exercises over a 20-year period from the 1940's until the mid-1960's. Flammable liquids contained in drums or small portable tanks were transported to the pit by trucks via roads that were partially constructed of coal ash cinders. The roads and former pit were covered over with marine dredge spoils during 1976 (A.T. Kearney, 1990). The Inert Disposal Area C (Site 13), which contains dredge materials from the Marina and Ballast Creek, was constructed on top of the former Fire Training Pit in 1981. Contaminated fuels, waste motor oils, and small quantities of spent petroleum-based solvents that had been mixed with the waste oils were reportedly burned in the pit during training exercises. Since this pit was active during the operation of Page Field, it is possible that some aviation gasoline could have been burned in this pit. The Navy estimates that the unit received 300 to 400 gallons of flammable liquids per monthly training session, and that an additional 10,000 gallons of flammable liquids were burned at this unit during its period of operation. Spillage of waste fuels and oils at the site is estimated to be as much as 12,000 gallons (A.T. Kearney, 1990). It was reported that the area in the vicinity of the pit was significantly blackened and devoid of vegetation (Dames & Moore, 1986). It is possible that at least some of the contaminated soils were disturbed during construction of the existing 12-foot earthen berm around the Dredge Spoils Area. Due to the location of the burn area near the edge of the berm, it is possible that disturbed contaminated soils would be contained within the embankment in that area (Dames & Moore, 1986).

2.1.15 Site # 16 - Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area

Site Location. The Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area is a dirt area located between Quonset Huts N282 and N277 in the northeast section of the facility. A marsh is located 700 ft to the northeast (Figure 2-8).

Site Description. The area of land formerly used as the Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area is approximately 150 square ft. Soils beneath the site are mostly sand; thus, migration of potential contaminants from this site is likely. Most likely, the groundwater in the vicinity of the site is influenced by tidal action. This tidal action, along with the presence of high permeability sandy soil and a shallow water table, would allow for contaminant migration from the site. Potential contaminant receptors would include fish and shellfish within the marshes and predatory species which feed on fish species.

Site History. From approximately 1950 to 1977, rinsewater from pest control spray application containers and equipment were disposed of at a grassy area. Pesticides used on the facility by the Pest Control Shop during this time period included Aldrin, Baygon, Chlordane, Dursban, Malathion, Naled, and DDT. An estimated 8,000 gallons of rinsate were disposed of at Site 16 (Dames & Moore, 1986).

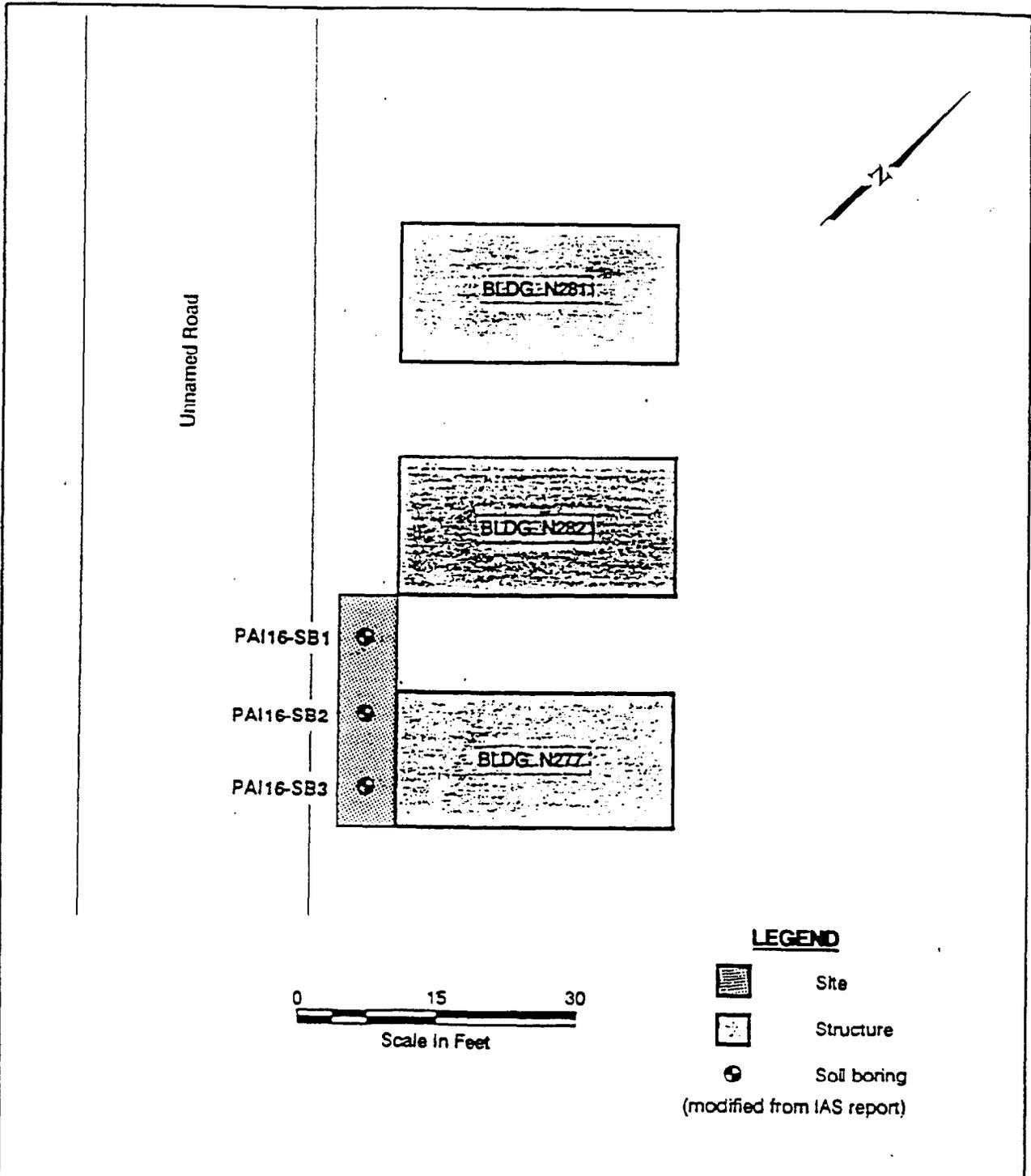
Three soil borings were advanced by McClelland Consultants (1990b) for the RI. No groundwater monitoring wells were installed or sampled. The results of the chemical analysis on soil samples collected from these borings indicate the presence of total lead at a concentration of 8.4 ppm, and the pesticide 4,4'-DDT, along with its degradation products 4,4'-DDE and 4,4'-DDD at concentrations of 1,380 ppb, 421 ppb, and 486 ppb, respectively. No other pesticides or total metals were present in any other sample at concentrations greater than the lower limits of detection.

2.1.16 Site # 17 - Page Field Tanks (AS-16)

Site Location. The underground storage tanks that comprise Site 17 are located at Page Field between Lexington and Yorktown Boulevards in the central section of the facility (Figure 2-9).

Site Description. This horizontal tank unit consists of four 25,000-gallon steel tanks that are 10 ft in diameter and 40 ft long. The tanks were installed at grade and then mounded with soil. The final plans indicate that the top of the tanks are approximately 4 ft below grade.

Site History. AS-16 tanks have traditionally contained fuel. Currently, these tanks have been removed from service. When operational, the tanks were unloaded via a water-driven process. According to the MCRD Parris Island Public Works Department, four borings were previously completed at the site and one well was installed (McClelland Consultants, 1990b). The well was reportedly never sampled.



SOURCE: McCLELLAND CONSULTANTS, 1989.

FIGURE 2-8
MCRD PARRIS ISLAND
SITE LOCATION MAP FOR SITE 16



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MCRD PARIS ISLAND – RI/FS SCHEDULE

| DESCRIPTION | START | DAYS | END | CUMULATIVE DAYS |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|-----------------|
| SOW TO CLEAN | 15–Nov–93 | 7 | 22–Nov–93 | 7 |
| SITE VISIT | 22–Nov–93 | 14 | 06–Dec–93 | 21 |
| PREPARE PROPOSAL | 06–Dec–93 | 30 | 05–Jan–94 | 51 |
| TECH–EVAL OF PROPOSAL | 05–Jan–94 | 14 | 19–Jan–94 | 65 |
| NEGO AND AWARD | 19–Jan–94 | 30 | 18–Feb–94 | 95 |
| BEGIN WORK | 18–Feb–94 | 7 | 25–Feb–94 | 102 |
| PREPARE DRAFT RI/FS WORK PLANS | 25–Feb–94 | 90 | 26–May–94 | 192 |
| DRAFT RI/FS REVIEW/COMMENTS | 26–May–94 | 30 | 25–Jun–94 | 222 |
| RESPOND TO COMMENTS/TRC | 25–Jun–94 | 14 | 09–Jul–94 | 236 |
| PREPARE FINAL RI/FS REPORT | 09–Jul–94 | 30 | 08–Aug–94 | 266 |
| REVIEW FINAL RI/FS WORK PLANS | 08–Aug–94 | 30 | 07–Sep–94 | 296 |
| AWARD FIELDWORK | 07–Sep–94 | 60 | 06–Nov–94 | 356 |