U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Formerly Used Defense Sites Program (FUDS)

PROPOSED PLAN
Abandoned Dumping Station
Former Naval Air Station
Cape May, New Jersey *June 2025*
FUDS Project Number C02NJ095101 *revised August 2025*

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Announces Proposed Plan:

Area of Concern 1: Abandoned Dumping Station, Former Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey

1. INTRODUCTION

This **Proposed Plan**[1] identifies the preferred alternative for the Area of Concern (AOC) 1 Abandoned Dumping Station at the former Naval Air Station in Cape May, New Jersey (**Figure 1**). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) proposes that **No Further Action** is necessary to protect human health and the environment at AOC 1 Abandoned Dumping Station.

AOC 1 is an approximately one-acre sized area of shoreline located on U.S Coast Guard (USCG) Training Center Cape May (TRACENCM), which was formerly Naval Air Station Cape May. TRACENCM is a secure USCG facility with no public access. AOC 1 was added as **Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)** under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) as Project No. C02NJ095101 in 1994 because it was identified as an area where historical dumping may have occurred from a former

Dates to Remember

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:
July 7, 2025 through August 6, 2025

The USACE invites you to participate during the public comment period by submitting comments on the Proposed Plan.

PUBLIC MEETING:
July 21, 2025, 6:00 PM

The USACE will hold a public meeting to explain the Proposed Plan. Oral and written comments will also be accepted at the meeting. The meeting will be held at:

Cape May Convention Center – Community Room
714 Beach Ave
Cape May, NJ 08204

For more information, see the USACE website:

https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/projects-topics/former-naval-air-station-cape-may-fuds/

Send written comments postmarked by August 6, 2025 to the following:

Gregory Hencir
Project Manager
USACE New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751
Gregory.M.Hencir@usace.army.mil
(978) 318-8873

[1] **Bolded** terms are defined in the Glossary.

pier between the 1920s and 1940s, potentially resulting in impacts to the environment (USACE, 1994a). Site assessments and remedial investigations of soil, sediment, and groundwater were conducted and no unacceptable risk from Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substances was determined to be present at the Site; therefore, a remedial action for AOC 1 under CERCLA is not required, and the preferred alternative is No Further Action.

The USACE issued this Proposed Plan for public comment and participation in accordance with Section 117(a) of CERCLA of 1980, as amended, and Sections 300.430 (f)(2) and (f)(3) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. As the lead agency, the USACE provides the state regulatory agency, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), the opportunity to review and comment on project documents.

Before making a final decision on the remedy, the USACE will consider public and regulatory comments received on this Proposed Plan. The USACE may modify the proposed remedy based on the comments. After a 30-day public comment period, the USACE will consider all comments received from the public and regulators and responses will be compiled into a responsiveness summary in the **Record of Decision** (ROD). The final decision regarding the selected alternative will be documented in the ROD. The ROD will be made available to the public at *https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/projects-topics/former-naval-air-station-cape-may-fuds/* and at the Cape May Public Library, 720 Franklin St, Cape May, NJ 08204.

This Proposed Plan provides a summary of the background and characteristics of the AOC 1 Abandoned Dumping Station, the results of the investigation, and the rationale for determining that **remedial actions** to protect public health and the environment are not warranted as required by the DERP for FUDS. This information can be found in the *Final Remedial Investigation Report for AOC 1 Abandoned Dumping Station, Former Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey FUDS Project Number C02NJ095101* (USACE, 2025). The NJDEP reviewed the *Remedial Investigation Report* and generally accepted the findings but noted that the assessment does not utilize New Jersey promulgated remediation standards as a trigger for remedial action. Instead, the report uses a CERCLA-compliant Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Risk Assessment to determine if there is risk to support the need for any remedial action. The USACE encourages the public to review this document to gain a better understanding of investigations conducted at AOC 1.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

AOC 1 is a small parcel of land located on the active TRACENCM, which is a secure USCG Station with no public access.

Prior to 1918, the oceanfront portion of the property was used as an amusement park. The U.S. Government obtained the 426.8-acre TRACENCM property through a deed dated December 2, 1918. The Navy operated the property from 1918 to 1946. In 1946, the Navy conveyed 426.8-acres to the USCG

(USACE, 1994a and 1994b). After World War I, AOC 1 was used for airship landing and storage. By 1924, the property was used as a landing strip for planes used by the USCG for coastal patrols. In 1941, the airfield was expanded, and the property was used as a training base for Navy carrier pilots. The USCG also utilized the property for coastal patrol, anti-submarine warfare, air/sea rescue, and buoy service beginning in 1946. TRACENCM was established in 1948, and is comprised of housing, offices, clinics, a chapel, shops, and a child development center (engineering-environmental Management, Inc., 2003). The USCG, part of the Department of Homeland Security, is the owner of record for the property.

AOC 1 was added to the FUDS program in 1994 because the Site was identified as an area where historical dumping may have occurred during the 1940s based on interviews with former base employees who stated that the area may have been a dumping ground for waste generated on base (USACE, 1994a). Additional site assessments completed in 1998 (USACE, 1998) and 2019 (USACE, 2019) that included sampling of soil, sediment, and groundwater found no other specific details regarding the waste disposal history at AOC 1.

Following the 2019 assessment (USACE, 2019), a **Remedial Investigation** was completed. The purpose of the Remedial Investigation at AOC 1 was to define the nature and extent, as well as associated potential risks to human health and the environment, from potential contamination related to past Department of Defense activities at this AOC.

The Remedial Investigation (USACE, 2025) also addressed five data gaps identified in the 2019 report (USACE, 2019), including:

- *Characterization of Potential Buried Waste:* A geophysical survey was completed to identify any unknown buried waste onshore and the now eroded offshore areas (Colliers Engineering & Design Project No. 19001351B, 2022). The results of the geophysical surveys recommended investigations of anomalies identified (**Figure 2**) to guide further investigation to determine the nature and extent of the onshore and offshore subsurface waste, if any.
- *Soil and Sediment Sampling:* Based on the concentrations of data collected in 1997, the contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) include metals, pesticides, semi-volatile organic compounds, and explosives (USACE, 1998). Additional soil (surface and subsurface) and sediment sampling was completed during the Remedial Investigation to confirm whether COPCs previously detected were still present in soil and sediment (**Figure 3**).
- *Monitoring Wells:* Five groundwater monitoring wells were installed to collect samples of groundwater (see **Figure 3**).
- *Background Sampling:* A background study for soil, sediment, and groundwater was completed, but the results were not sufficient for use in the Remedial Investigation. The Site is heavily developed, was historically utilized as an airfield, and is surrounded by an ocean channel, surface impoundments, and a jetty, so it was a challenge to find true background

locations. The results of the background sampling program indicated that the concentrations of analytes in the selected background sampling locations were similar to Site concentrations with respect to exceedances of screening levels, and therefore, could not be considered "background."

- *Unexploded Ordnance Avoidance:* Based on conversations with TRACENCM, the potential for unexploded ordnance (UXO) was low; even so, personnel trained in UXO awareness supported all intrusive activities at AOC 1 (i.e., soil borings, well installations, and soil/sediment sampling).

The Remedial Investigation (USACE, 2025) results indicate that there was no physical evidence of a release. The geophysical survey did not identify any drums, tanks or similar vessels that may have contained hazardous materials. The chemical data similarly do not indicate a spill area. There was no Hazardous, Toxic and/or Radioactive Waste debris identified. No remedial actions or removal actions have been completed by the USACE at AOC 1.

3. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

The Abandoned Dumping Station (AOC 1) is located along the Cape May Inlet, approximately 750 feet due east of Arcus Road. The AOC 1 boundary was established in the FUDS Inventory Project Report (USACE, 1994a) based on interviews with former base employees who stated that the area may have been a dumping ground for waste generated on base. As shown in **Figure 1,** AOC 1 is currently bound to the west by a dirt access road and beyond that by surface impoundments made of earthen berms to contain dredge spoils for dewatering from periodic dredging of the Cape May Inlet. The property is currently bound to the north by Cape May Harbor and east by the Cape May Inlet. The southern end of the property is adjacent to the Cape May jetty and the Atlantic Ocean. Much of the estimated footprint of AOC 1 is now underwater, due to over 100 feet of shoreline erosion since 1931 (USACE, 2019).

Aerial photographs from 1920, 1933, 1956, 1987 and 2012 were reviewed for evidence of historical dumping, such as the presence of drums and tanks (see Appendix A of *Remedial Investigation Report*; USACE, 2025). The review of the historical aerials did not show evidence of dumping from 1920 and 1933, but it did show several piers with a boathouse or similar structure in the vicinity of AOC 1, prior to the jetty construction. In the 1956 aerial photograph, the structure of the piers has either collapsed, been partially removed or damaged by a storm. Remnants of the piers are visible in the sand in the 1987 and 2012 aerial photographs as well. These piers are in the vicinity of concrete and metal debris visible in the vicinity of AOC 1, as well as mapped geophysical anomalies identified (**Figure 2**).

Current land use at AOC 1 is limited to intermittent recreational users. Limited construction is also possible for shore stabilization or other maintenance projects. There is no potential for either current or future residential or industrial land use, because construction of buildings is not feasible at this location along the shoreline within the intertidal zone and within the

area commonly inundated during king tides and storm surges.

4. CONTAMINANT SOURCES AND TRANSPORT

Potential contaminant sources were assessed throughout the Remedial Investigation process. Historical aerial photographs from 1920, 1933, 1956, 1987 and 2012 were reviewed, and there is evidence of a pier or system of piers in the 1920 and 1933 photographs (see Appendix A of *Remedial Investigation Report* [USACE, 2025]). The piers appeared to have fallen into disrepair in the 1956 photograph. The location of these piers and the locations of the ferrous anomalies were mapped by the geophysical surveys conducted in 2019 and 2021 (see Appendix K of *Remedial Investigation Report* [USACE, 2025]). Proposed investigation areas from the surveys are shown on **Figure 2**; these areas were further assessed through completion of test pits, soil, and sediment sampling. The amount of erosion from the shoreline of AOC 1 (**Figure 3**) evident from review of aerial photographs makes confirmation of historical dumping activities or any remaining waste material difficult.

The Remedial Investigation (USACE, 2025) results indicate that there was no physical evidence of a release. The geophysical survey did not identify any drums, tanks or similar vessels that may have contained hazardous materials. The chemical data similarly do not indicate a spill area. There was no Hazardous, Toxic and/or Radioactive Waste debris identified.

Potential primary contaminant migration pathways for AOC 1 would be related to sediment and soil impacts from buried debris, whose contents may have dissolved and/or desorbed into surface water and groundwater. Potential secondary release mechanisms could include wind dispersion, infiltration, erosion, and tidal dispersion.

5. SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

The Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Risk Assessment conducted as part of the Remedial Investigation (USACE, 2025) demonstrated that Department of Defense (DoD)-related contaminants are not present in soil, sediment, or groundwater at concentrations that could pose an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment under its current and anticipated future land use. Future development is not feasible due to the AOC being within the intertidal zone and within the area commonly inundated during king tides and storm surges. Therefore, there is no potential for either current or future residential or industrial land use.

With respect to ecological receptors, the use of the area for foraging and nesting is greatly limited by its small size, and the potential for site-related impact from contaminants of potential ecological concern (COPECs) in soil, sediment, and groundwater attributed to historic DoD-related activities is not significant.

The conclusions of the risk assessments support a decision of no further remedial action at AOC 1 and are summarized below.

- *Human Health* - The human receptors potentially exposed to COPCs in soil or sediment at AOC 1 include recreational users, trespassers, or construction workers. All estimated cancer risks were within U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) acceptable site-specific incremental cancer risk range (1E-06 to 1E-04), and the site-specific noncancer hazard index was below the USEPA target hazard index of 1 for all constituents. Additionally, lead concentrations were below established levels for the intended use of AOC 1. Therefore, there are no carcinogenic or noncarcinogenic human health COPCs associated with AOC 1, and AOC 1 is acceptable for its ongoing industrial/recreational use.

- *Ecological* - The potential impacts to ecological receptors from COPECs potentially attributed to historical DoD-related activities are insignificant. The use of the area for foraging and nesting is limited by its small size.

6. REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

The Remedial Investigation (USACE, 2025) is complete, and additional investigation is not recommended, since the nature and extent of contamination has been defined and the risk assessments indicate that there are no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. Based on these results, implementing a risk-based remedial action, which would include selecting **Remedial Action Objectives** (RAOs), and developing a **Feasibility Study** are not required. Therefore, the project has proceeded to the preparation of this Proposed Plan.

7. PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE

Under FUDS, the USACE considers remedial actions for sites that have unacceptable estimated risks to human health and/or the environment. No unacceptable risk from CERCLA hazardous substances were determined to be present at the Site; therefore, a remedial action for AOC 1 under CERCLA is not required, and the preferred alternative is No Further Action.

Based on the information currently available, the USACE believes that the preferred alternative of No Further Action for AOC 1, the Abandoned Dumping Station meets the required threshold, primary balancing, and modifying criteria. The USACE expects the preferred alternative to satisfy the following statutory requirements of CERCLA Section 121(b): i) be protective of human health and the environment; ii) comply with Applicable or Relative and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs); iii) be cost-effective; iv) utilize permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable; and v) satisfy the preference for treatment as a principal element when justified.

Based on new information that may become available and/or public comments, the USACE may modify the preferred alternative outlined in this Proposed Plan prior to completing the ROD. After a 30-day public comment period, the final decision regarding the selected alternative will be documented in a ROD. The ROD will be made available to the public at https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/projects-topics/former-naval-air-station-cape-may-fuds/ and at the Cape May Public Library, 720 Franklin St, Cape May, NJ 08204.

8. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The USACE will initiate all communication with the public for this project, respond to public concerns or delegate these responses as appropriate.

The USACE provides information to the public regarding the ongoing environmental programs at the Former Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey through public meetings and the **Administrative Record**. The USACE encourages the public to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the AOC 1 Abandoned Dumping Station and CERCLA activities that have been conducted in the Administrative Record available online at the USACE webpage https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/projects-topics/former-naval-air-station-cape-may-fuds/ and at the Cape May Public Library, 720 Franklin St, Cape May, NJ 08204. As the lead agency, the USACE provides the state regulatory agency, NJDEP, the opportunity to review and comment on project documents.

The public comment period for this Proposed Plan offers the public the opportunity to provide input to the AOC 1 Abandoned Dumping Station planning process (see **"Dates to Remember", Page 1**). The Proposed Plan is available online at the USACE webpage https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/projects-topics/former-naval-air-station-cape-may-fuds/ and at the Cape May Public Library, 720 Franklin St, Cape May, NJ 08204. The public comment period will begin on July 7, 2025. A public meeting will be held on July 21, 2025, at the Cape May Convention Center Community Room, 714 Beach Avenue, Cape May, New Jersey to provide an additional opportunity for public comments on the Proposed Plan. All interested parties are encouraged to attend and learn more about the Proposed Plan and path forward.

After this Proposed Plan has been reviewed during the public comment period and public comments have been evaluated, the selected alternative for AOC 1, the basis for selection, and performance expectations will be presented in a ROD. The USACE responses to all public comments will be provided in a **Responsiveness Summary** that will be included in the ROD.

9. REFERENCES

Colliers Engineering & Design Project No. 19001351B. 2022. *Phase II Geophysical Evaluation, Report: Expanded Survey of the Former NAS Cape May Defense Site Abandoned Dumping Station*, June 2022.

engineering-environmental Management, Inc. 2003. *Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, USGC Training Center, Cape May, New Jersey*. Prepared for USCG Training Center, Cape May, NJ and USCG Headquarters, Washington, DC.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), 1994a. Memorandum for Commander: Baltimore District, ATTN: CENAB-EN-HN, Subject: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Site No. C02NJ0951, Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey.

USACE, 1994b. Risk Assessment Procedures for Ordnance and Explosive Waste Sites, Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey.

USACE, 1998. Final Report: *Data Collection at Defense Environmental Restoration Program – Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) Naval Air Station Cape May, Cape May, New Jersey*. Prepared by Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc. for Northern Ecological Associates, Inc., under contract with the USACE New York District. DERP-FUDS Site No. C02NJ0951. Contract No. DACW51-97-D-0010, Delivery Order 0008.

USACE, 2004a. Environmental Quality - Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). ER 200-3-1. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

USACE, 2004b. Public Participation in the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) for Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). Engineer Pamphlet EP 1110-3-8. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

USACE, 2019. *Expanded Technical Memorandum, Former Naval Air Station (NAS), Cape May, New Jersey, Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) Project Number C02NJ095101*. Prepared by Bluestone Environmental Group, Inc. February 2019.

USACE, 2025. *Remedial Investigation Report for AOC 1 Abandoned Dumping Station, Former Naval Air Station, Cape May, New Jersey FUDS Project Number C02NJ095101*. Prepared by Sovereign Consulting Inc. FINAL. March 2025.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOC	Area of Concern
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
COPCs	Contaminants of potential concern
COPECs	Contaminants of potential ecological concern
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
RAO	Remedial Action Objective
ROD	Record of Decision
TRACENCM	Training Center Cape May
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Administrative Record – The body of documents that informs the public of the site investigation and "forms the basis" for the selection of a particular response at a site. Documents that are included are relevant documents that were relied upon in selecting the response action as well as relevant documents that were considered but were ultimately rejected.

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) – Applicable requirements means those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal environmental or State environmental or facility siting laws that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance found at a CERCLA site and establish the degree of cleanup for a remedial action. Only those State standards that are identified by a State in a timely manner and that are more stringent than Federal requirements may be applicable. Relevant and appropriate requirements means those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal environmental or State environmental or facility siting laws that, while not "applicable" to a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA site, address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the CERCLA site that their use is well suited to the particular site and establish the degree of cleanup for a remedial action. Only those State standards that are identified in a timely manner and are more stringent than Federal requirements may be relevant and appropriate. (40 CFR § 300.5)

Carcinogenic Risk – Cancer risks are expressed as numbers reflecting the increased probability that a person will develop cancer if exposed to chemicals or substances. USEPA's acceptable incremental cancer risk range for hazardous waste sites is 1x10-4 to 1x10-6; in other words, the probability of an individual contracting cancer due to potential exposures at a specific site should not be greater than a probability of 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000,000 above background.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) – This Federal law was passed in 1980 and amended in 1986 and is commonly referred to as the Superfund Law. It provides for liability, compensation, cleanup, and emergency response in connection with the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites that endanger public health and safety or the environment.

Exposure Pathway – Describes the course a chemical or physical agent takes from the source to the exposed individual. Elements of the exposure pathway are: (1) the source of the chemical release; (2) the medium (e.g., soil); (3) a point of contact with the medium; and (4) an exposure route (e.g., ingestion, inhalation) at a contact point.

Feasibility Study – This document provides a detailed analysis of remedial alternatives for a site, if an alternative other than "No Further Action" is selected. Analysis presented in the document supports risk management decision processes to select the most appropriate remedy.

Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) - A FUDS property is defined as real property that was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense that was transferred from DoD control prior to 17 October 1986 (SARA Section 211 as codified in 10 USC § 2701(c)(1)(B)). FUDS properties can be located within the 50 States, District of Columbia, Territories, Commonwealths, and possessions under the jurisdiction of the United States.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (continued)

Hazard Index – The sum of more than one hazard quotient for multiple substances with noncarcinogenic effects and/or multiple exposure pathways. The HI is calculated separately for chronic, subchronic, and shorter-duration exposures, and only hazard quotients for constituents with the same target organ or effect should be summed to obtain an HI. The potential for effects on exposed individuals increases with the magnitude of the hazard quotient and/or HI.

National Contingency Plan – Officially the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Revised in 1990, the NCP is a regulation promulgated by EPA that provides the regulatory framework for response actions under CERCLA, as well as National and Regional Response Teams that respond to releases of national or regional significance. (40 CFR Part 300) The NCP designates the Department of Defense as the removal response authority for DoD installations, and incidents involving DoD military weapons and munitions or weapons and munitions under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DoD.

No Further Action - If a site does not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment, it will be designated as requiring no further action (NFA).

Proposed Plan – In the first step in the remedy selection process, the lead agency identifies the remedial action alternative that best meets the requirements in the NCP § 300.430(f)(1) and (f)(2) and presents that preferred alternative to the public in a proposed plan. The purpose of the Proposed Plan is to supplement the RI/FS and provide the public with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the preferred alternative for remedial action, as well as alternative plans under consideration, and to offer comments on the proposed remedial action at a site.

Record of Decision (ROD) – The ROD is a public document that reflects the decision of an authorized agency official selecting a remedial action to respond to a CERCLA release that requires a remedy at a CERCLA site. DoD uses the term ROD for remedy selection decisions at all DERP sites.

Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) – As part of a Feasibility Study developed if a remedial action is needed at a site, RAOs are developed. RAOs are medium-specific goals for protecting human health and the environment, which can be achieved by reducing exposure (e.g., capping an area or limiting access) as well as by reducing the level of constituents of concern.

Remedial Investigation – An in-depth study designed to gather the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of a release or threat of a release of contamination at a site, assess risk to human health and the environment related to the release, and establish criteria for cleaning up the site.

FIGURES

FORMER NAVAL AIR STATION
BLOCK 1218, LOT 2
CAPE MAY, CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

SITE LOCATION MAP

SOVEREIGN CONSULTING INC.
4 Open Square Way, Suite 307
Holyoke, NJ 01040
Ph:(413) 540-0650 Fax:(413) 540-0656
www.sovcon.com

Figure: 1

CREATED BY : PM
DATE: 03/25/2021

REVISED BY : PM
DATE:2/21/2025

X:\SOVEREGN\CapeMay_NJ\FormalNavalAirBase\Drawings\2025\0225_NAS_CapeMay.dwg; F1_SLM February 21, 2025

LEGEND:

- Geophysical (original) Area
- Geophysical (expanded) Area
- Target Area Recommended for Exploration

0' 120' 240'

SCALE (ft)

FORMER NAVAL AIR STATION
BLOCK 1218, LOT 2
CAPE MAY, CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES AND PROPOSED INVESTIGATION AREAS

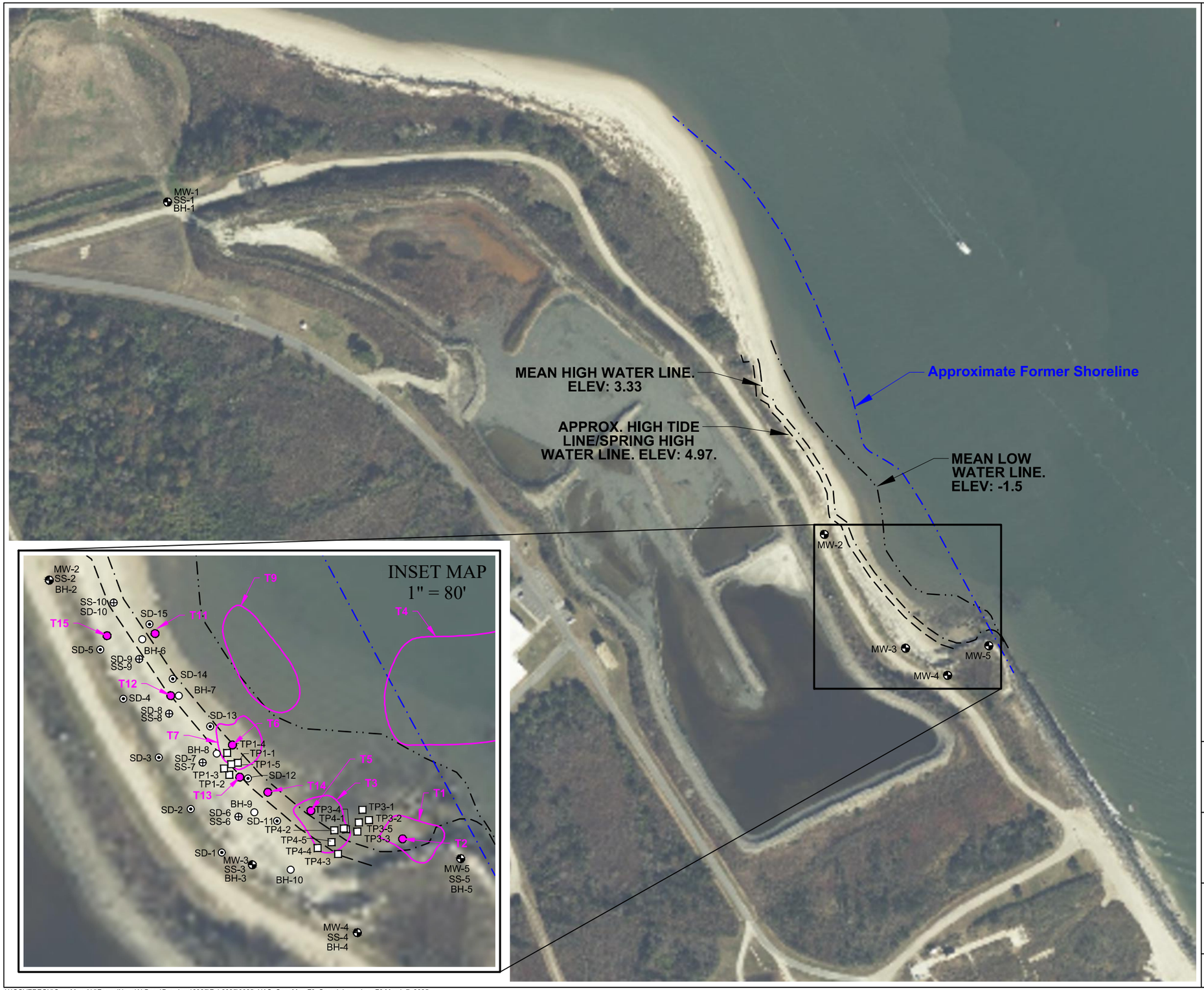
SOVEREIGN CONSULTING INC.
4 Open Square Way, Suite 307
Holyoke, NJ 01040
Ph:(413) 540-0650 Fax:(413) 540-0656
www.sovcon.com

Figure: 2

CREATED BY : PM
DATE: 03/25/2021

REVISED BY : PM
DATE:3/7/2025

X:\SOVEREGN\CapeMay_NJ\FormalNavalAirBase\Drawings\2025\March2025\0325_NAS_CapeMay_F2_GeoAnomalies.dwg; F2 March 7, 2025



LEGEND:

- Monitoring Well
- Borehole Soil Sample
- Subsurface Soil Sample
- Sediment Sample
- Test Pit
- Target Area Recommended for Exploration
- Mean High Water Line
- Mean Low Water Line
- Approx. High Tide Line/ Spring High Water Line

Note:
Tide Line Elevations:
Coordinate System : NAD 1983 State Plane New Jersey, FIPS 2900 Feet. Projection: Transverse Mercator.
Plotted from CDM Smith, June 2016.

0' 200' 400'

SCALE (ft)

FORMER NAVAL AIR STATION
BLOCK 1218, LOT 2
CAPE MAY, CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

SUMMARY OF SAMPLE LOCATIONS

SOVEREIGN CONSULTING INC.
4 Open Square Way, Suite 307
Holyoke, NJ 01040
Ph:(413) 540-0650 Fax:(413) 540-0656
www.sovcon.com

Figure: 3

CREATED BY : PM
DATE: 03/25/2021

REVISED BY : PM
DATE:3/7/2025

X:\SOVEREGN\CapeMay_NJ\FormalNavalAirBase\Drawings\2025\Feb2025\0325_NAS_CapeMay-F3_SampleLocs.dwg; F3 March 7, 2025