

FACT SHEET
Notification of Environmental Investigation and Cleanup
Lockheed Martin
199 Borton Landing Road, Moorestown, NJ 08057 (Block 6700/ Lot 10)
NJDEP Preferred Identification #014885
Date Prepared: September 2019

In accordance with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) regulations for "Notification and Public Outreach" (N.J.A.C. 7:26C-1.7(l)), Lockheed Martin is providing information relating to environmental conditions and remedial activities being conducted at the above referenced site.

Former/Current Operations Conducted at the Site

The facility located at 199 Borton Landing Road in Moorestown, NJ opened in 1954. Originally a vegetable farm, the land was purchased and converted into a manufacturing site by RCA, which later became part of General Electric Company (GE). In 1993, Martin Marietta, a predecessor to Lockheed Martin, purchased the facility from GE. Currently, the site is split into two operations, the Main Campus and Radar Test Range. The site serves as the headquarters for surface systems providing engineering, research, testing, and development of radar surveillance systems.

During its history, the site used chlorine-based solvent chemicals in metal parts cleaning operations. The site also stored fuel oil in underground storage tanks to feed the boilers. In 1975, the existing fuel oil storage tanks were closed (and in 1978 AOCs) and replaced with 110,000 gallons of double-walled fiberglass with leak sensors.

In 1987, when the site was acquired by GE from RCA, traces of the chlorine-based chemical solvents and fuel oil were found on-site in the soil and shallow groundwater at depths of 25 feet or less. Immediately upon discovery, a plan to mitigate the impact of those constituents to soil and shallow groundwater was developed in coordination with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Investigation of the deep aquifer system demonstrated no impacts from site operations.

Sampling conducted under the direction of NJDEP over the next two years identified 15 areas of concern (AOCs) at the site, six of which did not require further action. A cleanup plan was submitted to the NJDEP and approved in 1992. Three additional AOCs were identified subsequent to the 1992 cleanup plan bringing the total number of AOCs to 18. In 1994, treatment

