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THE MEMPHIS DEPOT
TENNESSEE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
COVER SHEET

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MEETING MINUTES

The Memphis Depot

Restoration Advisory Board

July 19, 2001

2600 Elvis Presley Boulevard

Memphis, TN

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting was held at 6:00 p.m. on July 19, 2001 at Sander's Catering, 2600 Elvis Presley Boulevard, M mphis, Tennessee. The attendance list is attached.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

MR WILLIAMS. Good evening, and welcome to the Memphis Depot Restoration Advisory Board meeting

REVIEW AND APPROVE JULY AGENDA

MR WILLIAMS I was wondering if everybody had a chance to look at the agenda If not, please do so

(Brief pause)

MR WILLIAMS Now that you have looked at the agenda, would anybody like to make any changes to the agenda or any suggestions about adding or deleting anything at this point? If not, could I get a motion to approve the agenda?

MS BRADSHAW Could you wait just one minute, please, so I could look at it? I can't see

MR WILLIAMS Well, while we're waiting for her to read the agenda, we have a card that Kevin Clay sent, and I want Betty Bates to ---

MS BATES Kevin sent a card thanking -- he said, "To the RAB members and the DLA representatives Thank you for your kind certificate and numbered coin in recognition of my service as a RAB member Thanks, Kevin Clay " And the card says -- let me get to a little light -- "Ever know when something small you say or do gets noticed and shared forever as a little light -- a little light in someone's life " And that's from Kevin, and he's just thanking everybody as a former chair of the RAB for his certificate and his coin

MR. WILLIAMS. Okay, so, now has everybody had a chance to review the agenda?
(Brief pause)

MR WILLIAMS Now may I have a motion?

MR TRUITT So moved

MS. YOUNG Seconded

MR WILLIAMS All in favor?

MR BRAYON I just wondered, are the lights -- the electricity out?

MR WILLIAMS Yes.

MR BRAYON Okay, then I think we need to discuss that

MR WILLIAMS First of all, I would just like to explain, the weather has gotten bad and knocked the power out So it's not a candlelight vigil We're just trying to get through the meeting Make sure you state who's speaking at the time that you speak All right, the agenda has been approved

REVIEW AND APPROVE MAY MINUTES

MR WILLIAMS Has everybody had a chance to look over the minutes from the May meeting?
(Brief pause)

MR. WILLIAMS Does anyone have any changes or anything to the minutes or notice if something was misquoted or anything like that? If not, may I get a motion to approve the minutes to the last meeting?

MS PETERS Johnnie Mae Peters Mr Chairman, I move that we accept the minutes

MR. WILLIAMS All in favor? Oh, have I got a second?

MR TRUITT Seconded Ulysses Truitt

MR. WILLIAMS All in favor?

THE BOARD "Aye "

MR WILLIAMS Any opposed?

(Brief pause)

MR WILLIAMS Abstained?

(Brief pause.)

MR WILLIAMS So moved Okay, we have a guest here, Ms Vanessa Daniels She's from the Applied Research Center in Oakland, California If she would like to stand just to let people know who she is.

OLD BUSINESS - COMMUNITY RAB HOUSEKEEPING ISSUES

MR WILLIAMS Okay, we're here at the Old Business - Community RAB Housekeeping. Anyone have anything they would like to pick up on the housekeeping issues about the Defense Depot, the cleanup or anything?

MS BRADSHAW I have a question

MR WILLIAMS Okay

MS BRADSHAW Doris Bradshaw I thought the ROD (Record of Decision) was supposed to be ready Is it ready? Is it signed on or what is going on with the ROD?

MR. BALLARD Turpin Ballard now answering The ROD has been signed by DLA (Defense Logistics Agency) and TDEC (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation) One element of the remedy is Land Use Controls, and Region IV requires that a Land Use Control Assurance Plan (LUCAP) be in place between ourselves and the Army, in this case, before we sign off on the ROD and make the remedy final

MS BRADSHAW Has TDEC signed off on it already?

MR BALLARD Contingent on this Land Use Control being in place

MS BRADSHAW Just on the Land Use Control?

MR BALLARD No They've signed off, but their approval or concurrence on the ROD is contingent on the successful negotiation of this Land Use Control Assurance Plan, which has been successful We expect it to be signed within -- well, within a week or two, and then we sign off on the ROD We're moving ahead with the design of the remedy, and when -- we can do that before the actual Record of Decision is signed

MS. BRADSHAW Once the Record of Decision is signed, then it's turned over to the city completely, right?

MR. BALLARD. No, no. I think you're mistaking the Record of Decision and the Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST). That's a transfer document The Record of Decision is the cleanup decision That's independent of the plume property

MS BRADSHAW So the city is not going to get the land until the Record of Decision is made? I thought it was already done, parts of it.

MR. DEBACK The city currently has control of the property under a lease

MS BRADSHAW· So it's a lease, and it's not the city's property completely yet?

MR DEBACK Well, it's city property by a lease

MS BRADSHAW· By a lease only?

MR DEBACK Yes

MS BRADSHAW Okay, thank you

MR BALLARD Turpin Ballard I just wanted to clarify one thing The Record of Decision is not holding up the transfer of the majority -- remaining majority of the Main Installation That's sort of on a separate track

MS BRADSHAW So there will be more than one ROD?

MR BALLARD Well, there will be a ROD for the Main Installation and there will be a ROD for Dunn Field The transfer process is sort of a separate, parallel process There are some points where they sort of dovetail, come together, but the cleanup process is not holding up the transfer process

MS BRADSHAW So, whether it's clean or not, they can give it to the city to lease? That's what it sounds like you're saying

MR BALLARD I understand I can see where it would sound that way

MS BRADSHAW I'm just saying that I want you to clear that up

MR DEBACK There is an environmental document that was rendered called a Finding of Suitability, and that ---

MS BRADSHAW I know about the Suitability to Lease, but I was talking about the ROD I thought it was ready for a sign-off It was supposed to have been ready in April.

MR DEBACK Yes, ma'am.

MS BRADSHAW And then ---

MR DEBACK. It is ready

MS. BRADSHAW It's ready but when is it going to be signed off on?

MR BALLARD Just as soon as we get that other -- that Land Use Control Assurance Plan.

MS BRADSHAW And how soon will that be?

MR BALLARD. That is -- I can't give you a date, but my best estimate is that the plan should be signed by the first week of August, and the ROD could be -- or will be signed immediately after. The Record of Decision will be signed immediately after.

NEW BUSINESS - GROUNDWATER UPDATE

MR WILLIAMS If there is no more, we're going on to New Business, the groundwater update

MR HUNT Good evening I would like to take this opportunity to present to you this evening Mr Steve Offner. He is a professional geologist recognized by the State of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Florida He's currently a Project Manager for CH2M Hill and has been the environmental consultant for the Army Corps of Engineers here with the Depot project since 1997 This evening he will be presenting an update on the groundwater at the Main Installation and Dunn Field Steve

MR OFFNER Good evening everyone I hope you can hear me I had a nice presentation lined up I believe you have a hard copy of it at your seat I

think we'll be able to get through this I'm going to work off my laptop as long as I have power, battery power. Does everybody have the handout? (Brief pause)

MR OFFNER. Tonight what I want to do -- what I'm here for is to give you an update on the groundwater conditions at the Memphis Depot, both on the Main Installation and on Dunn Field. (Brief Pause)

If you would turn over to the presentation on the overview on this update. We're going to be talking about the monitoring wells that are present on the Depot, give some background and location of the monitoring well network that we have here at the Depot We're going to talk about groundwater conditions What we're seeing is an update to that in the shallow aquifer

Concentrating mostly on the shallow groundwater at the Depot, the groundwater is about 80 to 100 feet down below the land surface In addition, we're going to be doing an update on the geological conditions at the Depot We're going to talk about the findings, a summary of the findings So this is an update for both the Main Installation and Dunn Field and what are the next steps with regard to groundwater on both the Main Installation and Dunn Field

If you will switch to the next page Currently there is a network of 96 groundwater monitoring wells located on the Depot and the surrounding area outside the Depot boundary Twenty-nine wells are located within the boundary of the Main Installation That's the southern largest part of the Depot Thirty-two of the 96 wells, groundwater wells, are located on Dunn Field, the northern extension of the Depot, and those wells are concentrated along the western boundary of Dunn Field Thirty-five wells are located off the Depot property in the surrounding community A total of 96 monitoring wells make up the groundwater monitoring well

network A total of 92 wells have been used to gather groundwater analytical data, sampling data, from 1996 to present

There's a difference of four wells Two of those wells are new groundwater wells that were recently installed on Dunn Field, and they are to be sampled in the next groundwater monitoring event So we haven't sampled them yet, and there are two wells present on the Main Installation that are dry and can't be sampled. So that makes a total of 92 wells These wells were sampled as part of the Remedial Investigation sampling between 1996 up through the year 2001. The analytical data from these groundwater sampling events during these years are reported in a number of groundwater monitoring reports from 1996 through 2001 In addition, the Main Installation RI (Remedial Investigation) report that was finalized in January of 2000, groundwater data is presented in there Also with the Main Installation Groundwater Feasibility Study that was dated July 2000.

MR OFFNER The groundwater analytical data for Dunn Field will be presented in the Remedial Investigation report that will be -- that is coming out in the fall of 2001 and at that time it will be made available for RAB members All of these documents are and will be available The new report will be available, the existing reports are available in the four Information Repositories, the Depot Information Repositories.

Groundwater flow Now we want to talk about the flow of the groundwater, concentrating first on the Main Installation Now, in your handout there is a groundwater flow map, and I believe this map was sent to the RAB members earlier in June based on a request during the May groundwater meeting The thing I just want to bring everybody's attention to is the flow of the shallow groundwater on the Main Installation What we're showing in that map -- and it's real hard, and I wish I could show you here, but we have contour, groundwater contour Along those

contours -- those contours represent equal elevations of groundwater, and groundwater flow is perpendicular to those lines, which means groundwater flow flows at a 90-degree angle to those contour lines

You can see on the -- we have a flow component from the southwest to the northeast On the southwest portion of the Depot, flow comes onto the Main Installation from the southwest, flowing to the northeast And if you look on the eastern half of the Main Installation, you can see that flow primarily comes from the northeast into the southwest On the center portion of the Main Installation there is a general component of flow from the north to the south So it's a fairly complex flow structure with regard the shallow aquifer

MR OFFNER Dunn Field, if you look there up to the north part of your figure, we see the general flow direction of Dunn Field is from east to west I know it's going to be tough for you to see that on these drawings, but the flow is from east to west There are some slight variations from that, but that is the primary component

Next I want to talk about the geologic conditions on the Depot, both on the Main Installation and Dunn Field What we mean about geologic conditions are we're talking about an update on the findings of the various sand layers, silt, gravel, the clay layers and the groundwater that we see in the earth below the Installation Of particular importance -- of particular importance of our geologic conditions is a thick, dense impermeable clay layer that we see below the shallow water table on the Depot The water -- the shallow water table is located about 80 to 100 feet below land surface Below that we see a clay layer and this clay layer provides us protection from downward flow from the surficial aquifer into the deeper aquifers

And this is going to be -- there were a couple of drawings I wanted to show here that really kind of brought some things together There is a drawing that's called a Regional Conceptual Model If you can find that, it's the one behind that one (Indicating) I think these are stapled wrong. You can see it right here (indicating) It's that one Yes, it's that, the next one It's this one (indicating)

What we're showing you -- and I'm going to bring it up on the screen if you don't mind This is kind of a regional conceptual geologic cross section There's a dark black line that starts on the east where you see the Memphis Depot and goes approximately 1 5 miles to the west, over to the Allen Well Field, which is the well field for the drinking water, the water supply well field by MLGW

MR. OFFNER. If you take that black line and basically flip it up on its side, that is the geologic cross section In this cross section it shows you the right-hand side of the page or to the east of Dunn Field and over to the west the Allen Well Field I just want to go through this real quick and kind of identify the geologic conditions I was discussing The upper sand and gravel and silt deposits that we see below the ground on Dunn Field, and down to about 80 feet below land surface, we see the shallow groundwater Then beneath that we see the clay layer that I was speaking about, the dense, impermeable clay layer that is a barrier to downward water flow

Below that -- and I know it's going to be very tough for you to see with your lighting, but about 150 feet below land surface is the clay and sand intermediate groundwater That is groundwater located in the clay and sands below that clay barrier Below that is the Memphis Sand Aquifer and that is located about 300 feet below land surface where this formation begins, and the intake for these -- you see the Allen Well Field wells on the left-hand side Those are about 500 feet -- Mr Webb just corrected me

Those are about 500 feet below land surface Okay, that's the geologic conditions

What's important is if you look down on the bottom part of that drawing, you can see the figure of Dunn -- I'm sorry -- of the Depot In the blue -- that's not in color, but you can see in the map there are these lines with arrows. These are the areas where we have volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or solvents in the shallow groundwater on the Memphis Depot You can see the other arrows are the groundwater flow direction What's important here to show is that the environmental conditions that we're seeing in the shallow groundwater on the Depot have not impacted the drinking water source in the Allen Well Field

MS BRADSHAW Could you repeat that? You said "have" -- "have"?

MR OFFNER Have not

MS. BRADSHAW H-a-v-e, have not?

MR OFFNER Have not

MS BRADSHAW Are you saying because -- I hate to interfere, but I know with the lights and everything, a scientist -- I think it was Dr Lee that said that they didn't know, and so now you're telling me it has not

MR OFFNER Well, what we do know is that ---

MR WILLIAMS Excuse me one second Could we sort of wait until this gentleman gets through with his presentation and just hold all our questions to the end?

MS BRADSHAW Okay

MR WILLIAMS Because I know there's going to be more questions than we have time for if he doesn't get through this So just -- if we could bear with him I appreciate it

MR OFFNER That's a good segue into what I wanted to say next We have the 1999 and the 2000 groundwater data from MLGW for the eastern most wells of this well field What that means, these are the wells that are closest to the Depot, and they do not have any -- this data shows no detections for volatile organic compounds

MS BRADSHAW: Or VOCs.

MR. OFFNER. Now, we were talking about that clay layer. There are three areas that we know of on the Main -- I'm sorry -- on the Depot where there is some connection between the shallow aquifer and the deeper groundwater aquifers If you will look back on that drawing that's in the center part on the drawing here, you see we have this area where the clay is not present. If you go to another drawing, I want to specifically talk about that. This is an area where the clay isn't present and there is some connection. However, all analytical data from the intermediate aquifer at these locations are within the safe drinking water standards. So we're not seeing an impact to that lower aquifer.

What we found -- if you go to the different -- to the other geologic cross section that was in there, the one that was before this This (indicating) is a geologic cross section from the upcoming Remedial Investigation for Dunn Field What this is on the right side of this drawing is a cross section that starts on the north side of Dunn Field, goes along -- draw a line down along the western edge of Dunn Field and then down onto the Main Installation Then you look up and look at a cross section of that going from north to south You can see the geologic conditions we were talking about and can ---

MR TRUITT: I can barely see that on this

MR. OFFNER. Well, it shows the layers of silt, of clay, sand, of sand and gravel. It shows the surficial -- I'm sorry -- the shallow groundwater on Dunn Field sitting up on the clay layer. Then over here on this southern part of Dunn Field and the northern part of the Main Installation, it's an example of this area where the clay is not present, where we have a connection downward to the lower aquifer What's important to point out there is as you get to the boundary of these connections, we see a no to a limited-flow boundary along this connection. So what that's saying is we have a very limited interface from the shallow to the intermediate water below that The point

here is that the analytical results from that intermediate water for volatile organic compounds are within the safe drinking standards

MS BRADSHAW: Mondell, I hate to interfere You keep saying just for VOCs You're not talking about TCE (trichloroethene) or the ---

MR. OFFNER. Yes, I am I'm sorry. Those are the solvents I mean the solvents in ---

MS. BRADSHAW You are just saying "VOCs." So I'm trying to understand you about the other chemicals.

MR OFFNER Okay, if you're familiar -- maybe this next slide will help and then actually the next one after this. What I mean by volatile organic compounds, those are the number of solvents ---

MS. BRADSHAW: I understand what they are

MR. OFFNER Tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene and those, those are the -- for the Main Installation, those are the contaminants of concern that have made it through the feasibility phase of the Proposed Plan. That's what the groundwater remedy for the Main Installation is going to deal with, and you will see it here later on the slide. For Dunn Field we have a longer list of volatile organic compounds that we have to deal with These are the compounds of most concern at this point for cleanup purposes.

The next slide is a summary of the findings of the groundwater update for the Main Installation The first thing I want to talk about is that they say that the shallow groundwater does contain volatile organic compounds or solvents. This is the groundwater on the Main Installation at 80 to 100 feet below ground surface It's important to note that this is not a source of drinking water and that the drinking water aquifer under the Main Installation is not affected by the environmental conditions in the shallow aquifer.

If you remember back in August of 2000, the Proposed Plan was made final, and the Public Comment Period was shortly thereafter There was a

public meeting about what the preferred remedy in the Proposed Plan for groundwater was. We have that. That is outlined in the Proposed Plan There is one other thing I did want to bring up concerning the findings for the Main Installation groundwater. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) is going to be doing an investigation to look at suspected off-site sources of VOCs or solvents at the southwest and the southeast corners of the Main Installation.

If you go to the table that's at the next slide, again, this is a summary of the findings What we're showing here are the volatile organic compounds or the VOCs that are present in the shallow groundwater. Again, that's the groundwater that's within 80 or 100 feet below land surface The first compound, tetrachlorethene, or otherwise known as PCE, and trichloroethene, TCE, those are the contaminants of concern for the Main Installation groundwater.

MR OFFNER: The next column over is the maximum contaminant level (MCL). This is a health-based protective standard established by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) for groundwater or drinking water These concentrations for both of these compounds are five parts per billion. That's the allowable limit Anything at five or below is considered safe

The total wells on the Main Installation at concentrations five parts per billion or below for PCE is 28 of 36 wells. The total wells greater than five parts per billion for PCE is eight wells. I did want to show on the right-hand column, the highest recent levels detected from the most recent groundwater sampling events on the Main Installation show the highest concentrations of PCE at 200 parts per billion and 78 parts per billion Again, TCE as an MCL, maximum contaminant level, five parts per billion, at that level or below it's considered safe The total wells at safe levels are 31 of 36 wells on the Main Installation monitoring well

network Total wells greater than MCLs are five wells, concentrations greater than five The highest recent levels detected of TCE in the groundwater monitoring network or the shallow wells on the Main Installation is 50 parts per billion and 39 parts per billion

There was one asterisk I wanted to point out there. It may be hard to see. The 200 parts per billion, that well was re-sampled. It's Well MW47, and it was re-sampled in March of 2001 PCE was not detected greater than one part per billion We're going to look at that again, and we're going to look at that from a standpoint of groundwater sampling as part of the groundwater remedy. So we're going to get more information on that

MR. OFFNER: Now to move on to findings -- I'm sorry Let me go back one. There is a figure -- well, if you go back to the -- and you don't have the end of it If you go back to this Regional Conceptual Model, if you look down on the Main Installation, here are the VOCs that we're finding in here, the PCE and the TCE on the Main Installation (indicating). Those are the groundwater flow directions around there. That's where we are finding these concentrations we talked about in the shallow groundwater on the Main Installation

The next topic is a summary of the findings of the groundwater update for Dunn Field Again, the shallow aquifer on Dunn Field, the aquifer is 80 to 100 feet below land surface, contains solvents, volatile organic compounds Again, this water is not used for drinking water, and the drinking water aquifer beneath Dunn Field is not affected by the environmental conditions in the shallow aquifer

If you go on to the next page, it gives you a summary, again, a summary table of the volatile organic compounds, the VOCs that we're seeing on Dunn Field Some of these are the tetrachloroethene or the PCE, and TCE

are the same compounds that we're seeing down on the Main Installation There are some other compounds that we're seeing on Dunn Field. Some of these compounds are breakdown products of other compounds. It's called a biotransformation product. As it degrades, it turns into these other compounds. But you can see our list there is a little longer than it was on the Main Installation

MR. OFFNER Again, the same concept. We're showing the maximum contaminant levels for each of these compounds. This is the health protective standard, the allowable limit of those compounds in groundwater, safe levels. At these concentrations or below is considered safe.
If you want to -- I want to point out two things. There's an asterisk on 1,1,2,2 tetrachloroethane, also called PCA, and down at the bottom a compound called chloroform. These don't have any federal mandated maximum contaminant levels in groundwater. However, there are some EPA general health risk values, and these are the values that we're using and will use on a go-forward basis in the Remedial Investigation and the Risk Assessment that's part of that Remedial Investigation So that's one -- two little different elements We don't have an MCL, but we wanted to present the data.

Again, we show total wells at the safe levels. These are wells where we have concentrations at or below the maximum contaminant levels for each of these compounds Then we have wells greater than the maximum contaminant level, concentrations greater than the MCL column

Two things I want to point out here. One is TCE, that's our -- that's a compound we're seeing the most of at Dunn Field in the shallow groundwater. The highest concentration -- the highest recent concentration of a single well we've seen of TCE is 2500 parts per billion

There is another area I wanted to point out for PCA, 1,1,2,2 PCA There is a single well that shows a one-time sampling of 33,000 parts per billion. I do want to kind of identify that's a single -- that's a single well, and the next closest concentration of PCA is 3000 parts per billion. So I did want to point that out, that that's kind of an isolated well that is located on Dunn Field I want to point that out, that all concentrations aren't that high, but that's kind of an anonymously high concentration If you look on ---

MS. BRADSHAW: Do you know where that well is?

MR OFFNER: That well is on Dunn Field.

MS. BRADSHAW: What part of Dunn Field?

MR. OFFNER: Do you know where the power lines go through Dunn Field? It's just on the north side of Dunn Field. That's an area that we concentrated on, and as we go forward through the Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study, it's one of the key areas that we want to focus on for groundwater remediation

There is a figure that I handed out, and it kind of shows kind of a plane view, a bird's-eye view of the extent of the VOCs. We're refining the VOCs in the shallow groundwater Again, please have a look at that There are two things I want to stress there One is that the shallow groundwater -- and that is located 80 to 100 feet down below land surface, and that it is not used for drinking water All data shows that the environmental conditions in the shallow aquifer on Dunn Field have not impacted the drinking water in the Allen Well Field.

Now, the next thing here is the next steps, what's next for groundwater on the Main Installation Well, earlier we talked about the finalization of the Record of Decision Mr Ballard explained this is the decision document that sets forth the remediation plan for the Depot. Once that's signed, it starts the remedial action in motion The first part is the design of the selected groundwater cleanup remedy, and that is -- if you remember back

last fall, we talked about it. It's a technology called enhanced bioremediation, and I believe we did a public meeting on it. I believe there are some handouts that better explain -- some fact sheets that better explain this groundwater remediation technology.

Other cleanup remedies are deed restrictions to prevent groundwater access, and in addition we're going to be installing additional monitoring wells on the Main Installation. Once these actions are complete, we then begin cleanup actions, and as part of that, the cleanup action will be long-term groundwater monitoring This monitoring is in place to prove and show the effectiveness of the cleanup remedies and to ensure compliance with the deed restrictions. We've got to make sure these things are in place, are being followed and they're working.

MR. OFFNER: Now, what are the next steps for groundwater on Dunn Field? Well, in the fall of 2001 the Remedial Investigation report will be completed, and this will summarize and present all of the groundwater data and other data, but the groundwater data for Dunn Field. In addition, this presents the Risk Assessment for Dunn Field Again, the RAB will be seeing that in the fall of this year

The next step beyond that, in early 2002, is the Feasibility Study, and if you remember back on the Main Installation, we went through the Feasibility Study That presents the groundwater remedial alternatives and kind of works through a screening process of what alternatives are out there, how they work and can they work It kind of goes through and comes out as a select -- a number of groundwater remedies that make it through the screening process, and it presents how they would work and how they would cleanup the groundwater to the cleanup standards

Once that's out, then a Proposed Plan is completed, and what that does is it identifies the cleanup alternative preferred by the Defense Logistics Agency, EPA and Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. That's the preferred alternative, just like you saw with the Main Installation That is presented to the public, and there is a Public Comment Period for that selected cleanup alternative.

After the Public Comment Period, we then have the Record of Decision When the Record of Decision is finalized, then the groundwater remedy is chosen, is approved. It's a decision document, and then we begin the cleanup of the groundwater on Dunn Field. That's kind of it for my presentation right now.

MR. WILLIAMS: Just a moment. First of all, just for clarification here, if you're not recognized by the chair, you are out of order, and you will not be recognized to speak. Just to make sure everybody understands what's going on; all right? Ms Peters?

MS. PETERS. What I would like to know is about three -- Johnnie Mae Peters. About three years ago Memphis Light, Gas & Water (MLGW) came and made a presentation to us. They said they had two contaminated wells, and I asked them why they couldn't just cut them off and not use those two contaminated wells They said they have to run 89 wells at the Allen Well Field. So when you mix all them wells together, it comes to be them million and thousands of bits you're talking about Did they cure them wells? How did they get rid of that contamination? Because Memphis Light, Gas & Water said there's two contaminated wells, you know, at the Depot They made a presentation, and I asked them the truth about getting rid of them They said they had to use it because they use 89 wells. Could you explain to me a little more about if they have those wells cured up yet?

MR. OFFNER: Well, I think Mr Webb can shed some light on this quite a bit. I want to let you know that in the Remedial Investigation we're going to present the 1999 and 2000 groundwater sampling from the Allen Well Field.

MR. WEBB: James Webb, MLGW There is no -- around the Defense Depot, as Mr. Offner says, we check the wells each year. In fact, last year -- and we're in the process of doing it this year. We have not to date found any contamination around the Depot -- up around the Defense Depot Yes, we did have a couple of wells with small amounts of volatiles in another section of the Allen Well Field. We use those wells in the summer. They are very small amounts that have very easily -- when we dilute them, we'll say with 18 or 20 other wells, there's practically nothing We could not find a single trace of anything in the water -- well, we finished the water (inaudible). We have real good aeration. We're removing about 70 parts per million of CO2 all the time. So it's easy to remove a few parts per billion of the volatile compounds So it's really no problem for us.

MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Brayon?

MR BRAYON: I have two questions, and let's get this one first In the wells that are contaminated, have you done an analysis of -- I think you know where these wells are, but looking at them, are they closely coordinated with one another to give you some analysis of where this contamination is coming from and going to and that type of thing?

MR OFFNER. Yes. That's a good question. Even last year, through 2000, we had an expended effort where we went in and put additional wells, like you said, around these areas to better define these contaminants in shallow groundwater So, to answer your question, we know where they are, and we do have control on the boundary, and we do know which direction they are flowing

MR BRAYON And which direction they are going, right?

MR. OFFNER: Yes

MR BRAYON Okay, now, what -- this will be a part of your cleanup?

MR OFFNER: Oh, yes, very much, sir You have to have that before you can ---

MR. BRAYON One other question On the Regional Conceptual Model, this intermediate well is in the depressed area.

MR OFFNER. Yes, sir

MR. BRAYON: Right?

MR. OFFNER Yes, sir

MR BRAYON: And this is the shallow part where -- the area from the top of that depression to the area of your Memphis drinking water is 100 feet?

MR OFFNER About 150 feet down to that formation that begins called the Memphis Sand Aquifer

MR. BRAYON. Okay, what is the future plan for that -- wait, before the future plan, I am trying to get an estimate of where this is located. Is it on the Main Installation?

MR. OFFNER. Here, let me show you Because there are three areas that we have identified These are areas that -- again, we have done additional drilling this year to better characterize the area around it These are -- Mr Brayon, this area in here (indicating)

MR BRAYON Can I come up?

MR OFFNER. Yes, sir, please do This is a central area here in the north central part of the Main Installation in the very southern end of Dunn Field Okay, that's where we saw -- if you look at that cross section, it goes right through there, and it shows this connection

MR BRAYON North?

MR OFFNER North to south, on the north part of the Main Installation coming up in the southern part of the very bottom of Dunn Field And we see an area out here as well west of Dunn Field. That was the area that shows in the Regional Conceptual Model That black line went through there There is another area northwest of Dunn Field These are where the shallow aquifer meets the intermediate, and these are areas where remedial actions and any ongoing groundwater monitoring will be conducted at both -- at the edge and within these locations This is where we (inaudible).

MR WILLIAMS Okay, Ms Bradshaw

MS. BRADSHAW I have several questions I will try to limit them to three

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, thank you.

MS. BRADSHAW: But I hope that we can do this again because I have -- by being in the dark, this is very uncomfortable I know that it wasn't your fault, but an act of God. So, since we're on the issue, I wish you would do this a little better by putting streets and boundaries on these maps so we will know exactly what street is affected with the plumes that's off site. Because this is not -- you know, it would help a lot better But you just addressed the VOCs.

MR. OFFNER: Yes, ma'am.

MS BRADSHAW: And I haven't heard any -- all of the sudden it's been limited to ten chemicals that are VOCs

MR OFFNER: Yes, ma'am

MS. BRADSHAW. I'm wondering what happened to the other chemicals that was in the groundwater. Like Ms. Peters stated about the drinking wells, and all of the sudden, you know, it's just VOCs From my understanding, when the reports came out in the beginning, there were reports of clay being at the level of -- you know, that was real thin and that it was a possibility that it was permeated where the water was leaking into the -- a possibility that the water was leaking into the Memphis Sand, our drinking water.

It was never tested because they were afraid that if they tried to test it that they would puncture it and cause even bigger problems I'm hearing something totally different from what we have heard earlier. Since you're on the VOCs, the trichloroethene and the tetrachlorethene -- both of them look the same here -- I have two reports I don't know if I got the right chemical because I wanted to make sure that I understand what these chemicals were and how they would affect a person Because VOCs -- I understand why VOCs is so much of a problem Because VOCs go up into people's houses, and you can't contain VOCs. VOCs kind of move around just like a lot of little bugs It soaks through the ventilation systems of the houses. So I'm wondering where are these plumes Are

they under people's houses on Dunn Field? Is this Rozelle that I'm looking at?

MR OFFNER Yes

MS. BRADSHAW Then that -- that is just for the VOCs? That's the only thing that you're going to look at is the VOCs?

MR. OFFNER: No. The Remedial Investigation is going to talk about all the compounds we have tested and what moves through as what we call contaminants of potential concern. However, for this groundwater update, the VOCs or the volatile organic compounds of any of these contaminants that we're looking at out here, any of these groups of compounds that we run lab analysis for, those are the most mobile

MS. BRADSHAW Okay, so you are doing, like, air monitoring samples on the VOCs?

MR OFFNER: I'm sorry?

MS. BRADSHAW Are you doing air monitoring samples on the VOCs on Rozelle?

MR. OFFNER What we're doing -- and this is going to be presented in the RI What I can tell you right now is that we are doing -- the groundwater here is 80 to 100 feet below, and in the Risk Assessment and the upcoming Remedial Investigation we have looked at the risk from volatiles coming up through the soil and in the home It's called an indoor air risk.

MS. BRADSHAW Right.

MR OFFNER We have done the models, and we have information The first draft has not been reviewed by EPA or Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation However, the Preliminary Risk Assessment shows that we are at safe levels there

MS BRADSHAW But you're talking about a well that's 33,000

MR OFFNER That's on Dunn Field That's back in the source area.

MS BRADSHAW But how do we know what amount of toxins in those wells are VOCs? I'm just saying to that because I've got a question about that

MR. OFFNER. We're going to be presenting all of that data from '96 through the present for all of these compounds in the Remedial Investigation

MS BRADSHAW Well, could you tell me where that data is and if it's public information?

MR. OFFNER: There is -- yes, there is some data You are right There is some data from 1996. There were two sampling events in 1997, and I believe there were two sampling events in 1998. There are documents called Groundwater Monitoring Reports where that's shown

MS. BRADSHAW: Yes

MR OFFNER.: In addition, there has been O&Ms, an operation and maintenance, for the groundwater extraction system at Dunn Field We've been doing quarterly monitoring on those wells west of Dunn Field for two years That data is also there, ma'am.

MS. BRADSHAW: Okay, but what I don't understand is you have been knowing that TCE was off site for awhile You know that the VOCs and stuff was flowing up for awhile, and I know you are the geologist So I'm not going to throw this on you or for nothing. I've got something to throw on EPA So thank you and I hope that you will do this again I just feel like that I didn't get all that I could out of this

MR WILLIAMS: Ms Bates?

MS. BATES: Well, first of all, I want to thank you for your presentation It was nicely done considering the darkness and all. But are you trying to tell us that the water is safe to drink or not safe to drink?

MR OFFNER: What I'm trying to tell you is that the water that you are drinking -- the environmental conditions in the shallow aquifer that we're discussing in the 80 to 100 feet below land surface has not impacted the drinking water, from the Allen Well Field to the Memphis Sand, at unsafe levels, yes

MS. BATES: So it's not safe to drink?

MR. OFFNER: It is

MS BATES: If it's safe to drink, why are the employees here and the companies here supplied fresh water daily brought in?

MR. WEBB: Who was supplied fresh water?

MS BATES.: All the companies that's -- you know out at the Defense Depot, they are shipped in water They are not allowed to drink the water. If it's safe to drink, why are they not drinking the water?

MR WEBB: Let me try to explain I'm not sure about that, but what I understand is there is iron pipe -- there's rolls of old pipes in this Defense Depot area, and there is a lot of rust that comes out of there So because -- it's mainly because of the rust there.

MS. BATES: We were told that the pipes were finished back during the winter. The pipes and things have already been removed and redone for the new companies.

MR WEBB: Maybe for the new companies, but not for the whole area.

MS. BATES: For the Depot employees, the workers. They are not drinking that water. That's all I wanted to know

MR. COVINGTON: If I could just comment a bit on it. Jim Covington, Depot Redevelopment Corporation. The pipes -- all the pipes have not been replaced. Some pipes have been, the worst pipes, and it was described correctly. These are old pipes, and they have deposits from water or calcium and things like that inside as well as rust, and sometimes that affects the color of the water And if they don't like the color of the water, they are welcome to bring their own water But it's more, I believe, that people like the cold, fresh water that they have contracted with these purified water companies, bottled water companies I have no information that says that the water is not good to drink

MS. BATES The employees are told not to drink the water. They have talked to me, and they asked me about it You know, so I told them that we were told in one RAB session a couple of months back that all of the pipes have been redone

MR COVINGTON No, all of the pipes aren't

MS BATES But they are being shipped in water, and they cannot drink that water

MR COVINGTON I don't think anybody is keeping them from drinking the water I would have to defer to the companies that have decided to do that

MR DEBACK The former Depot employees that were there until last week have never been told not to drink the water I drink the water out there We've had some issues of cloudiness in the water We've had some pipe breaks out

there with the construction, but there were some deliveries to the police force, and that was at their request It was a union issue. It was not a health issue

MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Tyler. I appreciate you taking time out, but go ahead.

MR. TYLER: Stanley Tyler. First I would like to apologize to the Chairman for being late sometimes I do have a job. I do have to work over. Now, let's get to the unpleasant business at hand I like the fact that you people are having noble intentions carrying on a meeting in the dark However, this important situation about the drinking water and all this electronic equipment that we can't see -- but I trust you are telling me the truth -- should be rescheduled and put on again so that the public that is here, some who are concerned about this electronic information -- honestly, I can't read this map with candlelight That's just me I'm just one vote. I respect the fact of your noble intentions. It's like cutting a ditch in rain It's a good effort, but the next day it's still going to be water So I would like for us to try to reschedule this meeting and have this presentation again so those people who couldn't get -- (inaudible). I hope that you can do this again with God's help

MR BALLARD. Well, if I can add something to that, we're going to be moving into some Remedial Investigation summaries here in the fall, and we're going to be presenting this data more and more

MR TYLER One last point. Drinking water is two-thirds of the planet, and people need to know. What can I say? That's me I respect you for trying I respect the committee for trying I would like for us to try to reschedule this This is important information here, and there's a lot of questions and maps and figures that sometimes you just can't see in candlelight That's my opinion

MR. WILLIAMS Just a moment That was a good idea.

MS PETERS And I second it Did you make a motion?

MR WILLIAMS: Did you make a motion?

MS PETERS Yes

MR TYLER: I can

MR WILLIAMS: Seeing that was a good idea what you said, and I respect that thought that you gave, and I would like to make -- like someone to make a motion.

MS BRADSHAW: He's doing it

MR. WILLIAMS Okay, well, could I get someone to second it?

MS BRADSHAW: I second it.

MS. PETERS. Y'all going to all come back?

MR. TYLER: I will

MR. WILLIAMS. All in favor?

THE BOARD: "Aye "

MR WILLIAMS: Any opposed?

(Brief pause)

MR WILLIAMS. Abstained.

MS. BRADSHAW You have got community people out there saying "aye "

MR. DEBACK. We will reschedule

MS MOORE. Well, we want it on the record, those questions on the record Are you making a motion, Mr Tyler, to have this presentation done at the next RAB meeting in August?

MR. TYLER Yes, ma'am, for the community and the RAB members Those that have to leave can leave, those who want to stay can stay

MS. BRADSHAW: That's right

DEPOT REDEVELOPMENT CORPORATION UPDATE

MR. WILLIAMS. Well, we will move on to Mr Jim Covington of the Depot Redevelopment Corporation

MR COVINGTON. It's me again, Jim Covington I'm going to stand here in whatever light there is, and we have got some good news I think to add to what y'all have heard tonight We have three new tenants that have been put in place since the last RAB meeting One is a company called April House that's going to operate a restaurant in the former cafeteria where we used to

meet. They intend to have it under operation hopefully by August 1st, but maybe -- it may not be ready until September the 1st. It's a full service restaurant, retreat center, catering operation, and they are going to have -- they are going to serve breakfast and lunch So it will be open to the public, as well to Depot employees If y'all remember how to get to that, it's outside the gate So you can come to it without coming through the gate guard

We have a company called Southern Express, which is a trucking company that is occupying 40,000 square feet in one of the Korean War buildings. If y'all remember, those are on the south side of the facility. And we have another company called Lifetime Industries that is going to occupy one of the World War II buildings, the first one as you come through the gate on the right-hand side, Building 250. They make air filters, everything from the ones you buy at Walgreen's or Wal-Mart for your home air-conditioning to -- they make air filters for battle ships and all sorts of things in between So it's everything from paper filters to steel and metal filter parts, and they're a pretty large corporation They're a Memphis company, and they are moving from another location in Memphis to the Depot And that's the news as far as new tenants are concerned

On another note, the federal government has asked us to take over some additional mowing responsibilities, and we've mowed on the outside edge of the Dunn Field area outside the fence. We've mowed the golf course and the outside edge on Ball Street -- on Ball Road and we're scheduled Monday to mow Dunn Field itself So we're doing a little bit more work for the federal government in that regard If there are any problems with the way we're doing the mowing, you're welcome to call me directly. That's my report If there are any questions, I would be happy to try to answer them

MR DEBACK Ms Bradshaw?

MS. BRADSHAW Doris Bradshaw. I asked you several times to supply us a list of all the tenants that's on that site, what they do and what they make

MR. COVINGTON. I'm sorry. I would be happy to.

MS BRADSHAW And we never did get that. I asked you I know twice, and so this is the third time I'm asking you to supply the RAB members with who is there, what they are doing, what they make and what products do they produce.

MR. COVINGTON: I would be happy to do that.

MS. BRADSHAW And I would appreciate it.

MR. COVINGTON As a response to that, I assumed that my reports at the RAB meeting would take the place of that. I'm sorry that that didn't work, and I would be happy to put it on paper. As I have -- over the months, as I have given these reports, I have told the things that you have asked about to the committee. So I will be happy to put that on paper

MS. BRADSHAW: Thank you

MR. DEBACK: Mr. Tyler?

MR. TYLER Just one quick question You say you are going to mow the grass inside on Dunn Field this week?

MR. COVINGTON No. It's scheduled for Monday

MR. TYLER Monday coming up?

MR COVINGTON Right.

MR. TYLER. All right, and the trash that collects on the outside of Dunn Field on the fence line, whose responsibility is that now?

MR COVINGTON The company that mows it will pick that up before they mow

MR TYLER And I can call you, and you will see to it if there is any problem I have with them, then it will be reasonably taken care of?

MR COVINGTON Reasonably taken care of, as much as the federal government can authorize us to do. We probably will mow four times a year, as we are scheduled now to mow Dunn Field four times a year

MR. TYLER: One other question. Those tracks going down Dunn right there, has anybody called the city, the railroad to kind of see about that, what shape they are in?

MR. COVINGTON There are two or three sets of tracks there, and the federal government is removing some of those I think Mr. DeBack has some information on it.

MR DEBACK: The contract negotiations to remove the tracks out by Gate 15 going onto Dunn Field, those -- that will be happening next month -- actually, the end of this month. The track that runs down by Building 210 on the east -- the east most track, that is not our track, and we are not able to do anything with that, Mr Tyler.

MR. TYLER. Okay.

MR DEBACK: That's something I didn't know about when we first discussed this, but we will be removing all the other tracks out there by the Dunn Field entrance.

MR. TYLER. Thank you.

MR COVINGTON: Any other questions? It's sort of nice working in the dark People don't get to see what you look like.

MR. DEBACK. In response to the motion that was just made, I just would like to announce that we will take the motion, we will redo this presentation for the RAB

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE CLEANUP TEAM UPDATE

MR WILLIAMS Okay, I guess we can move on down to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team.

MR BALLARD. Turpin Ballard The BRAC team met today The major items that we talked about were -- or received briefings on was the briefing from the Remedial Process Optimization Program, which is an initiative that DLA headquarters has brought into the process to look at remedies that have already been selected to see during design how the remedy can be best implemented to improve the process or meet the remedial action objectives more cost effectively through the selected remedy Where a remedy hasn't been selected, but we're well along in the investigation

process, to advise and -- well, basically to advise on possible options and data that ought to be collected in order to be able to evaluate certain technologies in the Feasibility Study, which we might not otherwise have considered.

I'm happy to say that most of the technologies that they, you know, thought -- recommending we were already considering, but they did add considerable value in how we were going to implement -- how we would implement those. They have also recommended some data collection ideas that we have not previously thought about So that was a good presentation from them

We discussed schedules for our reviews of the upcoming major documents for the Dunn Field Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study process and into the decision document process Which -- you know, sort of settling on how long to review, when the documents are going to be submitted, what our review cycle is going to be, how long it will take to revise, things like that

MR BALLARD: We're also going to be implementing an electronic document review process where the mutual -- hopefully save a good bit of time and money It costs thousands of dollars to just produce copies of these big, thick documents with nice color photos and color figures. What we're going to be doing, starting with the next major deliverable, is the contractor is going to host the document on its website for reviewers, and reviewers will be able to go in and comment on the document We won't actually get a paper copy We will be commenting on the document on the website So there won't be time lost in transfer and time lost in production of hard copies It will just be "It's available You can go in, use a password and have access to the document." Anyway, it's a pretty neat

process, and we're kind of piloting it to see what kind of time and cost -- timesavings and cost avoidance we can achieve

We also have an update similar to what Steve presented here about the conditions at Dunn Field We discussed the recently -- Jacobs Engineering, who does the operation and maintenance of the Dunn Field groundwater pumping system, recently released their Groundwater Quality Report or semi-annual Groundwater Quality Report Kraig Smith of Jacobs provided a summary of that We talked about some work that's going to be coming up here in the near future to support the Remedial Design for the Main Installation There will be some additional wells going in so that we can optimize where our monitoring well system is going and get a good handle -- a better handle on where our best -- where we should best install our groundwater treatment process, and that is it.

MR WILLIAMS: Mr Tyler?

MR. TYLER: Yes, sir. You say you have a list of remedies Could I get a copy of the list?

MR BALLARD: I don't have a list of remedies

MR. TYLER. What did they show y'all?

MR BALLARD: The process optimization?

MR. TYLER Yes

MR BALLARD Oh, what they do is, for instance -- for example, for our Main Installation where we have a remedy, that's all but final All we have to do is EPA has got to sign off on it They would come in during -- they would look at what we are going to be doing and suggest ways that we can do it better. Where we don't have the final remedy, they might suggest technologies or cleanup alternatives that we might not be looking at or might have discarded, but they could bring it back to our attention, looking at it from a different angle. It's just a way of -- sort of like value engineering, if you have heard of that term, value engineer It's just trying to add value and

1		help us to achieve the cleanup as quickly and cost effectively as we can
2		without sacrificing any of the protectives
3	MR TYLER	Only thing I know about value, it is the same thing as cost effectiveness?
4	MR BALLARD:	No. It's meeting your goals in the most timely and cost effective manner
5		you can
6	MR. TYLER	So that's not it
7	MR BALLARD·	But meeting the goal
8	MR. TYLER·	Now, what I was asking for was what you saw, those possible remedies.
9		Could I get a copy of what was given to the committee so I could see those
10		possible remedies so I can be as up-to-date as you are? And, also, could I
11		have access -- could I have access to that computer, the electronic terminal
12		that you're talking about where you can go in and do things? Because, you
13		know, I love to get on electronic media
14	MR BALLARD.	I know when I started talking about that I saw your eyes light up
15	MR TYLER.	Yes, sir, you did
16	MR BALLARD:	The answer to that would be no
17	MR. TYLER·	Why not, sir?
18	MS BRADSHAW	Why we can't get it?
19	MR. BALLARD.	Let me answer The answer would be no This -- we are going to be
20		providing the RAB the first revision of every draft document that comes
21		in, so that we can develop it from here on CD ROM The RAB will have
22		the opportunity before the document is final to review that document If
23		you have comments that you want to make, you are welcome to provide
24		them I'm sure you wouldn't be at all shy about doing it But in terms of
25		this -- the on-line document review, that's a -- that's an internal review
26		process It's password protected, and I guess that's just -- nothing I can say
27		probably will satisfy you
28	MR TYLER·	You just said it's internal
29	MR BALLARD	It's an internal process
30	MR. TYLER	Thank you, sir

MR. DEBACK. If I can respond further to that, Mr Tyler That document in the state that it's in is a document that's being developed It's not a document that's ready for review by anybody. They're actually formulating the document The first revision that's -- and this is a change for us We are going to provide the RAB the first revision of those documents It's still not a final document It's a major change in policy, but what it allows the RAB to do is to get an early look at the document as it's progressing Hopefully if there is something that they see that we have overlooked, they would tell us, and so that when we do the final revision, we can accommodate those The other thing that it will do for the RAB is make that document available for a longer period of time This availability will be in addition to the 30-day Public Comment Period for those documents that require a 30-day Public Comment Period.

MR. TYLER Thank you

MR BALLARD: I would just like to thank Mr DeBack for giving a much better and more customer friendly answer than I gave

MR TYLER You're straight.

MR WILLIAMS Okay, I guess we can move right along

MR BRAYON: One very small -- Brayon One small point on that Mr DeBack, could you send it to us before the RAB meeting?

MR DEBACK We will make every attempt to do that

MR BRAYON It would be better if we read it, and then we can comment on it rather than sit here.

MR. BALLARD One thing about your comments Turpin Ballard. When we were talking about forward schedules today, and we were talking about, you know, ways -- best way and time to get, you know, the first revision to the RAB Again, based on the schedule as we see it now and the review and revision cycle as it's presented, the first revision is currently due out, like, the week after Thanksgiving Well, the RAB meeting -- the RAB doesn't usually meet in November and December We were going to propose that there would be a RAB meeting November 15th, the usual third Thursday, but on

November 15th so that -- and the document probably wouldn't be ready for release at that time. We would be sort of presenting a briefing, an overview of the document, which you would then be receiving the following week, would have throughout the entire -- until January to look at and then could come back You know, and January could be used -- sort of devoted to question and answer about the document

MR. WILLIAMS: Would anyone like to make a motion on that -- make a motion that we have a meeting in November so that we may be able to receive this or would you just like to receive it in the mail? Go ahead, Mr Tyler

MR. TYLER I know it's going to be very unpopular I would like to make a motion that we have a RAB meeting November 15th for the third Thursday at the customary time, at, what, six o'clock.

MR WILLIAMS: Could I get a second?

MS YOUNG. I second

MR WILLIAMS: All in favor?

THE BOARD "Aye "

MR WILLIAMS: Any opposed?

(Brief pause)

MR. WILLIAMS Any abstained?

MS YOUNG Mondell?

MR WILLIAMS Yes

MS YOUNG Last year or the year before it seems like every November we have some sort of meeting to update the Board on things that are going on Last year we had one and we just got it in the mail We didn't have to vote on it, and most of the people did come I think Alma presented something and brought a lot of community people last year, and it was enjoyable, it really was. So next year let's don't plan to -- you know, like people won't show up if you're going to make them come. You know, they'll come Just say you're having a call meeting This will be presented We're all adults here.

MR DEBACK: Please recognize that in this November meeting we will give a presentation, an overview, of that revision that you will receive probably, hopeful, the following week. It won't be ready -- the revision itself will not be ready at that meeting.

MR. WILLIAMS. Jim Morrison?

MR. MORRISON. I just wanted to make a follow-up comment on what John said earlier about the shift as far as disseminating information to the RAB. This came about primarily because of RAB members and specifically because of you Like I say, the BCT is listening to your concerns out there Previous to this, comments have been made that we'll give you a document, but all the decisions have been made already This is our attempt to say that we want your input and we value your input It was from your voices out here that this shift as far as disseminating documents early occurred

MR TYLER: Thank you

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

MR. WILLIAMS All right, with no more questions, we'll move right along to the Public Comment Period So if anyone would like -- in the public would like to make a comment, please do so State your name and your address and speak sort of clear for the transcriber

MS BRADSHAW: Could I say something before the public comment, please?

MR WILLIAMS Go ahead, Ms Bradshaw

MS BRADSHAW Doris Bradshaw This is to Turpin Ballard From the information that we got today about the groundwater contamination, it's been out there that the VOCs has been on Rozelle since -- you knew about it since 1997 My question, again, is why those people have not been moved off that depressed third world looking street?

I feel like EPA has not done their job as far as looking out and protecting people's health. Because VOCs is one of the most dangerous compounds that EPA knows about I'm surprised that a Risk Assessment had not been made earlier There are people over there that has actually, literally died out. I want to know why EPA, supposed to be the regulatory agency, did not do something about those people?

ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry) knows about this, too, of that -- the plume leaking off the site. It's time for you-all to do something about those people and immediately. Because next week I'm going to be on the phone, and I'm calling some higher headquarters, and I'm going to report this action. This is a crime This is a crime. This is criminal, and I'm going to give you a week to respond, and after that, I'm going further

MR. WILLIAMS All right, we'll move on back to the comment period, Public Comment Period Would anyone like to make any comment? If not, we'll move ---

MR DEMETRIO I have a question for Mr Offner The topic came up of the poisons being in the air inside people's houses, and Mr Offner mentioned that there was a Risk Assessment done based on modeling Of course, anytime modeling comes up, you have someone like President Bush say, "Well, that's not good enough That doesn't really prove anything." So what I'm wondering is are there going to be any real measurements done of these things and not just modeling? And I think it's an important question because, like, the same thing sort of happens over and over Like with the ATSDR, they did a document that was called a Public Health Assessment, and they never assessed anybody's health

So what we see is these agencies, again and again, they are hiding behind these bureaucratic procedures, and they're using standards that are defined by a political process to decide what's an acceptable risk and what isn't Nobody has ever really addressed the problems -- the health problems of

the people in the community, and the people who used to work at the Depot and what needs to be done about that So I don't know if Mr Offner is still here, but I wanted to ask him that question

MR OFFNER. I'm still here The question that was directed to me is concerning the indoor air quality, and the Risk Assessment is being prepared right now You know, I was talking a little bit about the preliminary results that we're seeing We're using the EPA risk protocol for determining whether or not the risks are -- safe, unsafe risks exists based on looking at the depth of the water, the amount of soil column and then the contaminants that we see, both what the types of contaminants are and how they can go through 80 feet of soil and become an indoor air issue

On other sites there are issues where the groundwater is five or six feet Turpin can chime in on this from the EPA's position. This is growing more and more. But right now in the Risk Assessment we are running the model to see what the initial risk calculations are at this time

MR. BALLARD I'll add to that Turpin Ballard As Steve alluded, the whole issue of transfer of contaminants from groundwater to indoor air is an evolving area of concern for EPA. In fact, it was when we started seeing the concentrations in the off-site plumes and where they were located that it was me that said, "You know, we need to assess for the Risk Assessment" You know, a current exposure pathway to a resident living under the plume. There is sort of a screening process, and the first step in the process is to use a model, which has inherently conservative assumptions or health protective assumptions If under that model you exceed your -- you know, sort of your threshold risk criteria that would be an indication that you need to go in and take direct measurements in order to see whether your -- your conservative assumptions of your model prove out to be, you know, real under real-time measures

		In the cases we're seeing -- in the Risk Assessment under development, the results of the model indicate that the risk under several different indoor air transfer scenarios is below the threshold where we would feel compelled to go in and take those direct measurements It's sort of a two-stage process, a screening process to see if you have a reason to go further and take more direct measurements, and if you do, then you take the next step
MR. DEMETRIO.		So if I understand the answers, no one has committed to do any actual measurements inside people's houses
MR. BALLARD.		That would be correct
MR. WILLIAMS.		Anymore public comments?
MS. BATES:		I have one Betty Bates. I was told to bring this to the public -- I was told to bring this question for the public comment for Mr DeBack Now, Mr DeBack, some police officers out at the base are having health problems, and they feel like they are directly related to their little stay or term while they are there. They wanted to know if you can give them any information as to how they can get some help or is it any monitoring that's being done as far as people out there working, their health is concerned They would like for you to address that to them
MR DEBACK:		You are talking about city police officers?
MS BATES		Yes.
MR DEBACK		They're city employees, and if there is an issue out there, they should raise that to their -- we don't have any ---
MS. BATES.		They wanted it documented that the question was brought to the RAB and that it was directed to you
MR DEBACK		Okay, it's the first I have heard of it, that anybody is having a health problem I certainly am not aware of any documented health problems out there And, again, I can't speak for the city I don't know, you know, what their process is if they have an employee that gets sick on the job I know if it was a federal employee that they would go through the process that you are very familiar with, of filling out the forms with the occupational health

MS. BATES. Can nothing be done?

MR. DEBACK We don't know that there is a problem

MS BATES Can nothing be done?

MR DEBACK. I'm sorry?

MS. BATES: Can nothing be done? I can attest that nothing was done for the former employees But there are employees that are here now that are having problems that they feel like are directly related They feel strongly about it.

MR DEBACK. I would suggest they go see somebody in the public health department. I can't do anything as the federal site manager It is a health issue I'm not qualified to address health issues, but I can make a referral. If they want to come over and talk to me, I will certainly make a referral

MR. WILLIAMS: Anymore public comments?

(Brief pause)

RAB COMMENT PERIOD

MR. WILLIAMS: If not, we will move to the RAB Comment Period

MS. BRADSHAW I just want to make ---

MR WILLIAMS. You're recognized, Ms Bradshaw

MS BRADSHAW I just want to make one more statement The chemical warfare materiel, I would like a report, from the cradle to the grave I want to see the report, the name of the company it went to and the process itself, where it was moved from, where it went to, where it died And I say I want -- I want to see a report I want to see this in writing I don't want nobody to tell me, and I know you-all did talk about that

And also there are some issues -- who is Jim -- Jim Morrison? You? The state of Tennessee did not sign off on that -- the removal, and how in the world did the state allow these people to start removing soil from that

ground without a -- to an unapproved dump site? That's -- I don't understand that.

MR. DEBACK Before Jim answers, I would like to answer your first request, Ms Bradshaw There is a report that's being prepared that's due around October

MS BRADSHAW. Okay

MR. DEBACK And that report will be made available to the RAB

MS BRADSHAW From the cradle to the grave?

MR DEBACK. It's a complete report on the work that we did. It's not a draft

MS. BRADSHAW: And I want to know if the state -- if you-all sampled all the soil that left there for everything the state actually sampled for. Okay, Jim

MR. MORRISON Okay, Jim Morrison That is currently under investigation with the state of Tennessee Right now we don't have anything concrete to tell the public. When that is completed, that will be public information But, right now we're just -- we're in the beginning phases of trying to resolve this We're hoping that it's going to be resolved soon

MS BRADSHAW I'm going to ask the state legislator for this district to step in so you can turn the information over to her

MR WILLIAMS. Mr Tyler? Excuse me. Mr Tyler?

MR TYLER One quick comment I was given a Dear-John letter about my access to the web page. I was told no way, no how, waste of time However, is there an appeal process beyond that person who gave me that rejection letter? And then my last comment is, I would like to thank the committee members and the public for coming out under these trying circumstances I respect you for staying and trying to conduct this important business

MR DEBACK I'm not aware of an appeal process, but I certainly will ask some questions, and if there is another level that you can go to, I will make that available to you

MR TYLER. Could you get me the name, address?

MR DEBACK Yes, I will

MR TYLER And a 1-800 number, sir, will greatly be appreciated

MR DEBACK If I am not able to give you a 1-800 number, I will make a phone available to you

MR TYLER Thank you, sir Make a motion to adjourn

BOARD MEMBER Second

MS MOORE I'm in school and I have a class I had to go to for just a little while So I appreciate everybody coming and staying tonight Also, I want to thank Mr Odell Sanders. Mondell said that he introduced Odell Sanders Did you ---

MR WILLIAMS No, no, no.

MS MOORE Odell Sanders? I thought I saw him in the room, the owner of this facility This is where we will have the rest of the RAB meetings It's a wonderful facility. The power went off and he did not have anything to do with that It has been like that all down Elvis Presley. So it's a power problem I just wanted you-all to know that if you like the place, fine. I think it's a wonderful location That's the situation tonight

MR. WILLIAMS. Go ahead mister ---

MR TRUITT. Ulysses Truitt For the benefit of all of those who have these dire concerns about the contaminants in the community, Mr Sanders and I worked for months to get the auto parts place that has dumped hundreds, thousands of gallons of oil, antifreeze and what have you, and not one person in here is really concerned about contaminants, ever even noticed the building Just look at it when you head out the door

MR. BRAYON. Brayon. Point of order. We have adjourned.

(Whereupon, at approximately 8 05 p m the meeting was adjourned)

NEXT MEETING THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 2001

6 00 P M

Attendance List

Restoration Advisory Board Members

Mr Mondell Williams	Community Co-Chair
Mr. John DeBack	Interim Facility Co-Chair
Ms Elizabeth Young	Citizen Representative
Mr Turpin Ballard	Environmental Protection Agency
Mr Dave Bond	Citizen Representative
Mr. Jim Morrison	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Atty. Reginald Eskridge	Citizen Representative
Mr James Webb	Civic Representative/Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division
Mr Ulysses Truitt	Citizen Representative
Ms Johnnie Mae Peters	Citizen Representative
Mr Eugene Brayon	Citizen Representative
Mr Stanley Tyler	Citizen Representative
Mr Jim Covington	Depot Redevelopment Corporation (DRC)
Ms Doris Bradshaw	Environmental Representative (DDMT-CCC)
Ms Diane Arnst	Memphis/Shelby County Health Department
Mr Norm Lachapelle	Memphis/Shelby County Health Department
Ms. Betty Bates	Citizen Representative

Others in Attendance

Ms Alma Black Moore	Frontline Communications
Mr Trevor S Diggins	Frontline Communications

Ms Adrienne Hill	Frontline Communications
Mr Virgil Jansen	Jacobs Engineering
Mr Clyde Hunt	Corp of Engineers - Memphis
Mr Benjamin Moore	ATSDR Regional Representative
Mr Michael Dobbs	Defense Logistics Agency/DDC
Mr Daniel Welch	HQDLA/DSS-E
Mr John Whiting	Corps of Engineers-Mobile
Mr Steve Offner	CH2M Hill
Mr. Earl Edris	Corps of Engineers-ERDC-WES
Mr Greg Parker	Memphis/Shelby County Health Dept.
Ms Dorothy Richards	Corps of Engineers-Huntsville
Mr David Nelson	CH2M Hill
Dr John B Kirkley	Memphis/Shelby County Health Dept
Mr Kraig Smith	Jacobs Engineering
Ms Denise Cooper	Citizen
Mr Ira Franklin	Citizen
Ms Rubye Franklin	Citizen
Ms Vanessa Daniels	Applied Research Center – Oakland, CA

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