



THE MEMPHIS DEPOT TENNESSEE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

AR File Number 686

MEETING MINUTES

**The Memphis Depot Restoration Advisory Board
South Memphis Senior Citizens Center
February 21, 2002
1620 Marjorie Street
Memphis, TN**

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting was held at 6:00 p.m. on February 21, 2002 at the South Memphis Senior Citizens Center, 1620 Marjorie Street, Memphis, Tennessee. The attendance list is attached.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

MR WILLIAMS I would like to call the meeting to order. I would like to welcome everyone to the first RAB meeting for the new year in February. I hope everybody enjoyed the last year And this year I hope that we all have new focus and new ideas for the Restoration Advisory Board

REVIEW AND APPROVE FEBRUARY AGENDA

MR WILLIAMS Okay, I want to give everybody a few moments to look over the agenda, and I would like to know if anyone would like to make any adjustments to the agenda, make any changes, to add or to take away anything (Brief pause)

MR WILLIAMS If not, may I have a motion to approve the agenda?

MS. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, I move that we accept the agenda.

MR TRUITT Second.

MR. WILLIAMS: All in favor?

THE BOARD: Aye

MR. WILLIAMS Any opposed? (Brief pause)

MR WILLIAMS. Abstained? (Brief pause.)

MR WILLIAMS: Motion carried.

REVIEW AND APPROVE NOVEMBER 2001 MEETING MINUTES

MR. WILLIAMS. Did everyone look over the minutes that were sent to them in the mail?

MR. TRUITT. Yes, and I move for approval of the minutes

MR. TYLER. Second

MR. WILLIAMS. All in favor? (Brief pause)

MR. WILLIAMS. Any opposed? (Brief pause.)

MR. WILLIAMS. Abstained? (Brief pause)

MR. WILLIAMS. So moved.

OLD BUSINESS

COMMUNITY RAB HOUSEKEEPING ISSUES

MR. WILLIAMS. We will start with Old Business, and that's Community RAB Housekeeping.

MR. DEBACK. Excuse me. Before we start on Old Business -- can everybody hear me? Before we get started on the Old Business, I would like to see if he's here, our new member from MLG & W (Memphis, Light, Gas and Water), Mr. Torrence Myers. If you wouldn't mind, sir, just give us a little background and introduce yourself.

MR. MYERS. My name is Torrence Myers. I'm the acting manager of the Water Quality Laboratory at Memphis Light, Gas & Water. I'm a native Memphian. As a matter of fact, I grew up and went to school pretty close to the Defense Depot. I spent eight years at Magnolia, which is not far from Dunn Field. I attend church on Ball Road. So I have an interest in this area, and I hope to be of some use to this Board. Thank you.

MR. DEBACK. Thank you, sir.

MR. WILLIAMS. All right, we'll get back to Housekeeping. I would like for Mr. Tyler to bring us up to date on the TAPP (Technical Assistance and Public Participation) Grant.

MR. TYLER.

Stanley Tyler. We had a meeting in December to try to get together to formulate a letter so we could inform everybody on the RAB as to their input. That letter was mailed, I believe, in early January -- the 10th. You should have gotten it in your packet here today. That letter requested anybody who wanted some document review to fax me or call me. I had two people to respond. One was Mr. Truitt, and one was Ms. Bradshaw. Me and Mr. Eskridge sat down and had a meeting with other community members, and we decided that the best course of action to take now is to review the potential documents that we are going to give Ms. Hess so that we can know what we're looking at and why we are giving her certain documents.

So we'll probably ask at the next meeting that y'all approve what we recommend so that we can get -- you know, do this in a proper way. And I'm sorry it took so long generating that letter -- we had a problem mailing that particular letter. Because at that time, Frontline was not on board, and there has been a problem about getting things mailed between RAB members, and I would like to address that under the public comment period so we will know where we stand on that issue.

I would like to thank the chairman and everybody for putting up with me in this process. We are trying to do it in a fair, open and honest way, and it's time consuming. I haven't forgotten the deadline. It's July. So that's at least 120 days to get those documents reviewed and try to get Ms. Hess something to do. Thank you for your time and patience.

MR. WILLIAMS

One other question. Weren't we discussing the repository?

MR. TYLER.

I had the opportunity to visit the repository at the public library on Poplar, the main public library. It is not up and running at the present time. I don't know when it will be up and running, and the one at the Depot will be up and running in a little while. I guess I will have to go to the Cherokee

branch for a complete repository I think -- what's the other location, Mr DeBack, Mr. Hunt?

MR. DEBACK: Cherokee Branch.

MR. TYLER Wasn't there one on Third Street or somewhere else?

MR. HUNT No

MR. TRUITT No, the Cherokee branch is on Sharpe off of Semmes, right across from Exum Towers

MR. TYLER. Yes, I know, but wasn't there another one somewhere else?

MR. TRUITT Well, there is one on Alcy Road

MR. DEBACK. That one was closed.

MR. HUNT We only have three open

MR. TYLER. Okay, so, the full branch, the one I'm going to try to attend now, is Cherokee, and I'm sure the Depot will be up and running. The public library, I will check with them immediately

MR. WILLIAMS Would anyone else like to comment on the Housekeeping issues? (Brief pause)

MR. WILLIAMS Well, I will take a moment. I would like to say something real quick here This is a new year for the Restoration Advisory Board, and I think that we should have new ideas to bring to the table I think we should look back at what has happened in the past and look toward the future and make sure that the things that go on with the Restoration Advisory Board is just and is what the community is looking for

Right now I feel that the RAB needs an update on the things that has happened in the past and bring us up to date to the present on everything that's going on so we can sort of take hold of the future and take it on to a new level to find out exactly the things that have happened at the Depot. Seeing that we are somewhat close to being completed with Dunn Field or it has been sort of quietly taken care of So now we need to find out exactly where we're at and where we need to head

So this year I hope that as the Restoration Advisory Board we can come together on our ideas and strategize on things that need to happen for the community and look forward to doing them. I appreciate the number of people that has come out in attendance, and I would like to see more of the Restoration Advisory Board members here. Because the people that live in this community have a vested interest, and I feel that we must show them we are sincere about the things that we stand up for the community.

MR. WILLIAMS: So, in the future, I hope to see all of the tables -- all the chairs at the table filled with Restoration Advisory Board members, and I would like to make sure that we volunteer for these subcommittees that we are putting in place. Because we really need somebody to be there to make sure that things happen for the Restoration Advisory Board.

Mr. Tyler had called two or three times for a meeting with the TAPP Committee and couldn't hardly get anyone to come out, and there are other committees out there, and hopefully I can get a list of these different committees. We can put it on the table and see if we can get our members to volunteer to be on some of these committees.

I have a list here of all the information on how to contact the Restoration Advisory Board members. I want to pass it around the table and make sure that all the information that's on here is up to date so that we may be able to get in touch with you if we have to call an emergency meeting or someone wants to get in touch with you. So I'm going to pass that around the table. Now I'll turn this over to Mr. DeBack.

NEW BUSINESS - ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM UPDATE

MR. DEBACK: Good Evening. Because it is the first meeting of the year, as we did last year, we would like to give the RAB an environmental update of our

environmental program tonight. I'm going to give you an overview, and for some of you this will be old information. But I'm going to give you an overview of the CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) process, review the voluntary early removal actions that we have taken, show you where we're at in the CERCLA time line, where we have come from, and where we're at now, and where we are going to go.

MR. DEBACK: As many of you know, the CERCLA process is a six-step process. We are at -- we have had a Record of Decision on the Main Installation, and we're in Step 5 of the Remedial Design portion of the process for the Main Installation. And at Dunn Field we are in the process of completing the Remedial Investigation -- Step No. 3, which I will send to the RAB in the spring before we send it out for public comment.

These are the voluntary early removal actions that we have already completed. In 1985 we took out the PCP dip vat and the surrounding soil. And in 1998, to expedite the transfer of process to a local not-for-profit organization, we removed dieldrin -- soil with dieldrin from around the Family Housing Area and some PCB containing soil from around the old cafeteria. In 2000 we cleaned up the area around the old paint shop down on the southwest corner and started our chemical warfare materiel removal action at Dunn Field.

Our CERCLA process started in 1982 with a preliminary assessment and site assessment that led to the Remedial Investigation in 1990 and a Feasibility Study, resulting in an Interim Record of Decision for groundwater at Dunn Field. This Record of Decision was signed by EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and TDEC (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation) in 1996. We began this Interim Remedial

Action We installed a pumping system in 1998 to prevent further spread of affected groundwater from Dunn Field into the local community

In the year 2000 we issued our Remedial Investigation report for the Main Installation, completed our Feasibility Study for soil and groundwater, and the Proposed Plan was produced and put out for public comment period in 2000

MR. DEBACK. 2001 was a big year for us. We started off at Dunn Field with our Remedial Investigation, which included a Soil Vapor Extraction Pilot Test. On the Main Installation we completed our Record of Decision. That Record of Decision was signed by DLA (Defense Logistics Agency), EPA and TDEC and included responses to the public comment We started the Remedial Design and completed all of the soil cleanup on the Main Installation That last soil cleanup was in what's called Functional Unit 4 Most of you recognize that area as being in the south central portion of the base down where the Barnhart Crane & Rigging is located now

We also completed our CWM (chemical warfare materiel) removal at Dunn Field in 2001, as well as installing some additional recovery wells to enhance that remedial action that we decided to take to prevent the affected groundwater flow into the local community.

What have we got left to do? We're in the process of completing our Remedial Design work plan on the Main Installation. That's a plan that says how we're going to do that remediation. At Dunn Field we're working on the Feasibility Study, and that will result in a Proposed Plan which will go out for public comment in a Final Record of Decision, which will address or -- excuse me -- include responses to the public comments

And then after 2003, we will complete Dunn Field with a Remedial Design and start the operation and monitoring -- long-term monitoring of the remedial actions at both the Main Installation and Dunn Field.

And that pretty much is what we have done, where we're at and what we plan to do in our CERCLA program. And with that, I would like to introduce Steve Offner from CH2M Hill. He's our consultant who is going to give you a presentation on our Dunn Field Remedial Investigation.

MR. OFFNER: Good evening everyone. All right, as John said, I'm going to be presenting the summary of the findings from the Dunn Field Remedial Investigation. John just kind of gave you where this fits in the whole CERCLA process, and I'm going to give the summary of the findings now.

This is considered to be Part 1 of the Remedial Investigation and findings presentation. Part 2, as I will describe later in the presentation, is going to come in the next RAB meeting, which describes much of the findings from the Risk Assessment.

The presentation overview: What we're going to talk about here is we're going to go through some of the stuff we talked about before. What is a Remedial Investigation? We're going to present the conclusions on the Dunn Field Remedial Investigation. And important to point out here, like I just said, the results from the Dunn Field Risk Assessment are going to be presented at the next RAB meeting.

The general nature and extent of environmental affect. We're going to talk about the Dunn Field study areas, the area of specific findings and the next steps on Dunn Field, more specific steps. John gave you some of the macro steps.

This is little bit of a recap. You have probably seen this slide a couple of times before. We gave it in the last presentation in November when we presented the RI (Remedial Investigation) overview, the summary of the overview of the process that went in, how we sampled, where we sampled and all of those things. The Remedial Investigation is a regulatory process required by law, by CERCLA, what we have been talking about. It determines the nature and extent of the environmental impact caused by past operations.

MR. OFFNER. Nature and extent, what does that mean? It's a term we're going to see throughout this presentation. It's basically from -- when we talk about nature and extent of environmental impact, we talk about what they are. We talk about how much there is of it, and we talk about where it is. It answers -- those are the questions that the Remedial Investigation answers from an environmental impact. It identifies the potential risk to human health and the environment. Again, this presentation is going to be concentrating on the nature and extent, and we're going to talk about the risk the next time. We're going to have the Risk Assessment folks in here. We're going to give a presentation on that in detail.

The RI provides a scientific basis for future cleanup activities, as John's slides touched on, the cleanup progression that we're going to go through. The RI goes over the nature and extent and Risk Assessment. That information is taken in through the Feasibility Study, which is the next document that's out, which screens the cleanup alternatives. Then it goes to the Proposed Plan and Record of Decision, which identifies the cleanup process. This Remedial Investigation is reviewed throughout the process by the state and federal regulators. For our facility here it's the U.S. EPA Region IV, and it's the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

I want to present the overall conclusions right now. It's kind of what we know at this point. We know that this investigation, this RI, defines the environmental conditions at Dunn Field. Again, it answers the question of what, how much and where

A couple of the overall conclusions are that the soil sampling conducted on Dunn Field confirms disposal locations in the northwest quadrant at Dunn Field, and it showed that some disposal locations contained varied containers of volatile organic compounds, also known as waste materials

MR. OFFNER.

The conclusions we're presenting here show that the drinking water is safe. We do have affected groundwater in the shallow aquifer. I want to say that it's in the shallow aquifer, and it's not -- the shallow aquifer is not a source of drinking water. But we do have it, and the affected groundwater is in the shallow aquifer beneath Dunn Field.

Most areas of Dunn Field are safe for current and future workers. Soil surface, water and sediment tests show no unacceptable risks for future workers in most areas of Dunn Field.

So those are the over-arching conclusions. What I want to get into now is a summary of the nature and extent findings. Again, what, how much, and where. From an overall prospective for the Dunn Field Remedial Investigation, metals were found in the soil and sediment. Suspected sources of pesticide applications and past storage or mineral ores -- such as those stockpiles that used to be on Dunn Field, those were mineral ores for bauxite and fluospar.

Pesticides and the PAHs in surface water, the drainage water and sediment. The suspected sources of those are asphalt, railroad tracks that transect Dunn Field. We don't have evidence of past releases of those

particular compounds. And, again, volatile organic compounds, VOCs, detected in the disposal locations that we discussed in the overall conclusions are present. They have moved downward through the soil and are found in the shallow aquifer beneath these disposal sites. Again, the shallow aquifer. It's not used for drinking.

MR. OFFNER: Continuing on with groundwater, VOCs, as we discussed, have been detected in the shallow aquifer. Again, not used for -- the shallow aquifer is not used for drinking. The source is the soil beneath the disposal locations. Affected groundwater is found in the southwest, west central and the northern areas of Dunn Field and the areas beyond Dunn Field to the north and to the west. In addition, we see some volatile organic compounds, VOCs, in the groundwater northeast of Dunn Field, but these VOCs are not related to Depot activities. The source is unknown at this time, but they're being looked into as the source of those

Last year, in March of 2001 and again in August of 2001, we gave a presentation and an update on the groundwater pumping system that was installed at Dunn Field in 1998 in July when the power went out, and we redid it in August. We gave an update on the groundwater conditions at Dunn Field, coupled with the November meeting of the summary of the overall Remedial Investigation approach. Those last two presentations are back there and should be used in kind of framing this whole discussion that we've had here the last six, eight months.

But as part of the general nature and extent, the groundwater system is reducing VOCs in the shallow aquifer, and it's most noted up in the northwest corner, showing the decrease in VOC concentrations. As we said, the system was installed in 1998, and it's extracted over 101 million gallons of water through that groundwater pumping system.

Now, again, I want you to skip over the drawing. We're going to come right back to that. We have talked about what an RI is and what's the nature and extent, and have gone through the overall conclusions of the RI and talked about the general findings. Now I want to get into specific study areas on Dunn Field, how we looked at it, and how we looked at various aspects of it.

MR. OFFNER

Dunn Field -- I have a drawing here, too, later if you want to come up and take a look at it. This is Dunn Field (Indicating). Just for reference, Dunn Road and Hays and Person Avenue is up there, and the railroad tracks. So it's just a framework of exactly what we're talking about.

We carved -- we broke Dunn Field up into three units. The first unit is the Disposal Area, which was the northwest quadrant we spoke about. And, again, those are the areas where we have some disposal sites we talked about, VOCs and whatnot.

The Northeast Open Area is the second area. This area is delineated here as a pistol range. This is a former pistol range - small arms pistol range. We'll talk about that in a little bit. And this is the Stockpile Area, and that is basically the southern portion, southeast/southwest quadrants of Dunn Field.

The fourth study area is groundwater beneath all of Dunn Field, both beneath Dunn Field and off site of Dunn Field. It's a whole study area, and we'll get to that towards the end of the presentation. We have some graphics and a poster. We looked at shallow, intermediate and the deeper aquifers. And, again, I want to reiterate the drinking water is safe. The impacts that we have seen are in the shallow aquifer.

Northeast -- I'm going into each specific area of specific finings. The northeast open area. Again, this area up in the top, right corner.
(Indicating)

MR. MORRISON Steve, what defines the southern boundary of the northeast open area, other than the blue line down in the bottom of that figure right there?

MR. OFFNER: It was along the edge of the northern extent of the Stockpile Area.

MR. TRUITT. There's a road there, too, which -- it's that blue line

MR. DEBACK There's a natural ridge right through there.

MR. OFFNER You see a term here, "chemicals of potential concern." I want to explain that As we go through here and talk about the findings, remember we were going in to answer the questions, what, how much and where is it. Chemicals of potential concern are things that we found during all the analytical testing that we've done. Even one sample creates it as being a chemical of potential concern What it does is it either exceeds a background concentration or exceeds another screening criteria, and what we do is we look at that That brings it up on a radar screen, and then through the Risk Assessment we take a closer look at it to see what risk it truly poses.

And then after it comes out of that process and goes into the Feasibility Study, it's then identified whether or not it's a contaminant chemical of concern or whether it falls out from the risk, from being a risk. So that's what we're talking about I'm going to call them COPCs from now on. But this stage and the nature and extent, these are compounds that are detected at least once that are over a screening criteria In the Northeast Open Area, again, we found lead from the former pistol range, and we found some other metals, such as thallium, which is indicative of rodenticide application, and some other more naturally occurring metals that are over the screening levels.

We also found some pesticides and some volatile organic compounds in this area. When we looked at the disposal area, again, we're looking at COPCs, chemicals of potential concern in soil, surface water and sediment. And in this area, as we stated before, this is an area where we have some of the known disposal areas and some of the VOCs in that area which we'll talk about a little later. But we have metals: Again, arsenic and thallium from pesticides and rodenticide application, some other metals that are found, semi-volatile organic compounds, pesticides and volatile organic compounds in the soil.

MR. OFFNER: I want to point out here that the source for the volatile organic compounds are the disposed waste we talked about, paint solvents, et cetera. The third area is the Stockpile Area. The major COPCs in soil are metals -- arsenic and other metals. The PAH is the polycyclic area, hydrocarbons, and then pesticides in the stockpile area.

Now, I want to talk a little bit about groundwater again. I think there's a figure of things. I want just to look that up for a minute. And I want to talk through two slides, and then we'll come back to that figure. Groundwater is broken out into a couple of areas. We're going to talk about onsite groundwater, and we'll talk about offsite groundwater. We're going to talk about shallow groundwater for the most part, COPCs in the shallow aquifer beneath Dunn Field.

The shallow aquifer is not used for drinking. The metals -- we found a number of metals: aluminum, barium, arsenic, a number of metals in the groundwater. At least one location higher than the screening levels, pesticides and volatile organic compounds.

If you look -- if you remember back to the groundwater presentation we gave on arsenic in August, we talked about a number of volatile organic

compounds, and, again, that presentation is up there to remind everybody. But the source of these were the disposed waste in the soil in the northeast -- in the north -- I'm sorry -- the Disposal Area in the northwest quadrant of Dunn Field. Paint solvents, et cetera, these are the things that have affected the underlying shallow groundwater or aquifer.

COPCs in groundwater offsite located beneath the area to the north and west of Dunn Field. This area, the shallow aquifer, is not used for drinking water. It includes metals and volatile organic compounds, VOCs. VOCs, again, are also found in the groundwater northeast of Dunn Field, but, these were not related to Depot activities. We'll see a graphic here on that next.

MR. OFFNER: This is a drawing of an aerial of Dunn Field, and what we're showing here is this -- the boundary that you see here in the dark line, what that is is the extent of volatile organic compounds, VOCS, in the shallow aquifer that exceed the drinking water MCLs, the maximum contaminant levels. (Indicating) We talked about that last August. This is basically -- for the purpose of this presentation, this is a composite of the volatile organic compounds, different volatile organic compounds, as you saw on the list, of COPCs that we see on Dunn Field. They vary at any point within this footprint. I'm going to use footprint as a term -- at different concentrations. However, the overall boundary for these VOCs, these volatile organic compounds, are within this line here (Indicating).

These arrows that I'm showing here are groundwater flow directions for the shallow aquifer. This is the area we talked about up in here as a northeast of Dunn Field area, an offsite area of VOCs. Then we have the northeast quadrant here of Dunn Field, and then the area west and north -- and northwest of Dunn Field there. Again, this drawing I have up here as well as a poster for someone if you want to come up and take a look at it.

MR. BRAYON: May I ask a question?

MR. OFFNER: Yes.

MR. BRAYON: The green, I'm looking at it here. What is that MW15?

MR. OFFNER: The green is -- and I'm sorry. The green we have, they are labels, of course, on the Dunn Field Installation. The other green locations are the locations of monitoring wells. These are the locations where we have gone out and we have collected groundwater samples from these monitoring locations. So, those -- the green are all the areas that we have tested groundwater.

MR. BRAYON: We have that many wells?

MR. COVINGTON: How many are there? Do you have any idea?

MR. OFFNER: Oh, boy, that was in the other -- let me -- can I get back to you? It's in the other presentation, and I don't have the number right on the top of my head. We're in the 90s from a numbering standpoint, and there are 11 recovery wells.

MR. DIGGINS: Ninety-six

MR. OFFNER: A total -- there are 96 total wells to date-- I think there are 45 concentrated towards Dunn Field or more, a total of 96, somewhere roughly. But I'll have to get a better number for you on that.

Now, this next slide I just want to -- before we get into this, this is kind of the segue from the nature and extent discussion into the risk discussion. Basically from this time forward we're going to talk about what these COPCs mean and what risks are involved with these.

Now, this slide here presents some areas -- a summary of areas of specific conclusions. Again, we have our study areas along here, the Northeast Open Area, Disposal Area, Stockpile Area, both onsite and offsite shallow groundwater. What we have across the top of the chart are basically the exposure scenarios. (Indicating) We have a worker's scenario, and this is data collected and then used against these scenarios for exposure

assumptions. You have a worker scenario I think you remember this from the last -- from the Main Installation presentation on the RI. You have a residential scenario, and we have a recreation scenario.

MR. OFFNER: The Northeast Open Area, things are -- we have a "yes" in there, meaning we have -- we're at acceptable safe conditions there, with the exception of the lead levels at the former pistol range that I showed. You can come up and take a look at this again, here This is the Northeast Open Area again, and that's the pistol range right here (Indicating), right in here The lead levels there, right now currently the BCT (Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Team) has decided that this site is slated for an early removal action. So the lead levels in that pistol range, small arms pistol range, are going to be cleaned up through a removal action

The Disposal Area. For workers we have three scenarios Workers at the surface -- land surface, not digging, not excavating -- is safe. The answer is yes, it's safe. For subsurface conditions, intrusive activities, excavating, "no", it's not safe for workers Indoor air, the risk is not safe. One thing I do want to point out. There are presently no buildings currently over the Disposal Area where workers or residents could be exposed to VOCs from the soil The risk in the Disposal Area for a residential scenario is no Again, no buildings or anything are present there now.

Stockpile Area The risk for workers is "yes" For residents, "yes". For the recreational scenario is "yes".

For onsite groundwater, shallow, the risk for drinking the shallow groundwater -- it's not a source of drinking water -- is "no", and the indoor air from areas over the onsite groundwater for workers assumption is "yes". The risk is safe.

MR. DEBACK. Safety risks

MR. OFFNER: Safety risks For residential scenario for the onsite shallow groundwater, or drinking, again, it's "no". And for indoor air it's "yes" Again, the shallow groundwater is not being used for drinking

For offsite groundwater, shallow, it's -- for drinking the risk is "no", not safe For indoor air, "yes". For drinking for residential is "no" Indoor air is "yes" And what we mean by "indoor air," is the volatile organic compounds, the VOCs that travel up through the soil, do not present unsafe conditions for indoor air quality, for anything sitting on the ground, structures.

MS BRADSHAW: Could you go back to that, please?

MR. OFFNER: Sorry?

MS BRADSHAW: Could you repeat that about the VOCs?

MR. OFFNER: The VOCs, what that is is ---

MS BRADSHAW: I know what VOC is.

MR OFFNER: But the indoor air, and that's -- this explanation is commented as far as the indoor air quality

MS BRADSHAW: So, you are saying the VOCs traveling up in a building where people are working would not present a potential health risk

MR OFFNER: It does not present an unacceptable risk.

MS BRADSHAW: And what level of VOCs is coming through there?

MR OFFNER: I'm sorry? What that is is -- can I come back to that and answer that?

MS BRADSHAW: Yeah, because I've got some more stuff.

MR OFFNER: And I guess I don't want to play it off, but that is a major discussion ---

MS BRADSHAW: It is a major discussion.

MR OFFNER: --- in the next presentation when we get into the risk, Ms. Bradshaw, we talked about the model and how those numbers are derived. That's the next presentation. But let me just get through this.

MR WILLIAMS: Excuse me for a minute. For the sake of the presentation, until ---

MS MOORE: Would you-all use the microphones, please?

MR. WILLIAMS: For the sake of the presentation, could we just hold all our questions and make notes until the end of this presentation, and then we'll go ahead on with it

MR. OFFNER: The next step at Dunn Field for spring 2002 is to complete the draft Dunn Field RI Report, Rev. I, and, as Mr. DeBack was saying, a copy of the report is going to be going out to members of the RAB. The next RAB meeting we're going to present the findings of the Remedial Investigation Risk Assessment. That's the Part II that we discussed. We're doing Part I now. There's going to be Part II at the next RAB meeting.

In the spring of 2002 we're going to complete the Dunn Field Feasibility Study that will include and state the findings of the RI into what the cleanup alternatives are. Rev. I, again, of that document is going to go to Revision I of the draft process to EPA, TDEC and the members of the RAB. The RI and FS will be placed in the Information Repositories upon final revision.

The summer of 2002: The final Proposed Plan for Dunn Field will be completed. If you remember back to the Proposed Plan that we did for the Main Installation, it does have a public comment period. The Proposed Plan is where the preferred cleanup remedy or alternatives are presented, and that's for Dunn Field.

And then in the winter of 2002 the final Dunn Field Record of Decision is expected to be signed by the parties, TDEC and EPA. At that point, in the winter of 2002, the Remedial Design for cleanup activities on Dunn Field will begin. With that, that's the end of this presentation. Again, Part II is the next RAB. Ms. Bradshaw, you had a question?

MS. BRADSHAW: You stated that on I guess about the sixth -- the fifth frame to the end about the VOCs was no -- for the indoor quality. You stated that as far as indoor quality that it presented no unsafe conditions, and I want you to

clarify that. Because, from what I understood, VOCs have no threshold limit. With that -- the way that I understand the way it comes out of the ground, it goes everywhere, and they are sucked in air vents and everything. It is a potential risk for people on the site where VOCs are located.

MR. OFFNER. I understood, and I'm not trying to get us -- this is going to be discussed in detail in the next presentation about the Risk Assessment, the assessment on groundwater and the calculations and other things that go into looking at that. It's a pretty complex model. When you look at concentrations of groundwater, you look at depth through groundwater, you look at soil conditions. You look at a number of things that factor into that model, and it's a very conservative model -- takes a lot of real conservative assumptions. Maybe if EPA wants to talk about this later, most likely the next presentation, but it's documented very well in the RI. The steps that go through the assumptions, and the concentrations and whatnot that go into that model that come up with this answer that says that the risk is at acceptable levels.

MR. DEBACK. Ms. Bradshaw, we will be having the experts that do the Risk Assessments come in next month for that presentation. Also, the Remedial Investigation in its entirety, including the Risk Assessment, will be given to the RAB before we put it out for public notice. If you could hold your question until next month, it would probably be a lot easier to deal with it.

MS. BRADSHAW. Okay.

MR. BALLARD. I think we should make a note to bring that up whether, you know, Ms. Bradshaw is able to attend or not.

MS. BRADSHAW. For one thing, I don't know if I'm going to be in town or not. But I would like for the issue -- I do read the minutes. And so if I have any questions, I can kind of, like, call back or either write them down until the next meeting.

MR. DEBACK: Yes, ma'am.

MS. BRADSHAW. I'll bring in those questions that I have.

MR. DEBACK. And if we could get those ahead of time, that would be great, and we would certainly respond to those questions during the briefing

MR. BALLARD I have got just one thing I want to say, not so much about the Risk Assessment related to indoor air, but the fact that, you know, regardless of whether the indoor air scenario would present a future risk or not. In this case, our screening model indicated that it doesn't. The drinking water scenario is an unsafe scenario. Therefore, based on that alone, we will be taking remedial action to clean up the groundwater. And in so doing, that would eliminate any potential indoor air factor

MS. BRADSHAW: Could I ask you one thing? Has there been a monitor to test the VOCs on Dunn Field or on the side where Rozelle is located where, you know, the plume is off site? Has there been any testing as far as air monitoring?

MR. BALLARD. No, direct air samples have not been taken.

MS. BRADSHAW: So, you're assuming something off a computer model; right?

MR. BALLARD We're starting with the concentrations in groundwater.

MS. BRADSHAW Right

MR. BALLARD For each well location offsite they did this. They did average concentrations they took amongst wells, and thereby diluting and making smaller

MS. BRADSHAW But it's still a computer-like scenario.

MR. BALLARD. Yes, yes

MR. WILLIAMS Mr. Tyler

MS. BRADSHAW: Thank you

MR. TYLER I notice on your map -- Stanley Tyler -- that you have got northeast over there -- Northeast Open Area, Disposal Area and Stockpile Area. How much did the historical record play in deciding that somebody went 20 feet and called this the storage and 20 feet, stockpile? Or how did you come to these figures?

MR. OFFNER: It was these areas here (Indicating).

MR. TYLER: What did you base that on?

MR. OFFNER It was based on a couple of things: past use and anticipated future use. And what we do is we take these and break these out into study areas so we can concentrate on bringing land use assumptions and other things into play when we are looking at it

Now, obviously, Disposal Area is that because of the historical information we knew there, and we know going forward the anticipated land use for that. But that's what went into picking out these study areas

MR. TYLER So, in other words, historical data. Those documents are on file in the repository correct? That's the only document you used?

MR. OFFNER: Well, there's that, plus the Remedial Investigation itself goes through a process of how these were identified. The previous work plans that are on file do show it. This Remedial Investigation Revision I that you're going to get does document that as well

MR. WILLIAMS Mr. Brayon.

MR. BRAYON This is about the future -- the people that are coming at the next meeting. If there is any information that seems to -- you know, like this information is given -- I think I made this request last year, two years ago. If you have any information, could you send it to us to peruse, to study, to review so that we can intelligently ask some questions after getting that information? We get it at, you know, boom right here.

MR. DEBACK: Our goal is to get this Remedial Investigation to you before the next presentation. I can't promise it to you because every time we do promise it, something comes up and it doesn't happen. But our goal is to get it to you before the next presentation. And if not, it will be just as soon as it's available. Now, we did make a conscious decision, and as far as I know, this is the only RAB in the country that is receiving advanced documentation.

MR. BRAYON: Does that make us a strange animal?

MR. DEBACK: No, it does not, and I think it's good. I think it's good. But because of the nature of draft documents and the sensitivity, you know, of the discussion

that goes on between the drafts to make sure that you have covered all the areas and done the right thing. We made a conscious decision on the Base Cleanup Team to send out the first revision, which is actually the second generation of the document. Because your consultant drafts the document first, and then the regulators have to take a look at it and say, you know, "Does this pass the -- is it right?" What things are there that really don't make sense here.

MR. DEBACK: And then that second revision, which is actually Revision I -- that's how we number documents -- is the one that we will -- and it's still a draft document. So, it's not -- there may be some things that are inconsistent with the final publication, and the RAB needs to understand that. But we are offering that revision of the document to the RAB for the advanced study in hopes that they would peruse that document and be familiar with it so that when the final one comes out for the public comment period, to kind of have a head start on it.

MR. BRAYON: Then you can understand the complexities that you have outlined just there, that it would be very complex for us to get it within an hour and a half or ---

MR. DEBACK: Yes, sir. You are absolutely right.

MR. BRAYON: All right, thank you, sir.

MR. WILLIAMS: Ms. Hooks.

MS. HOOKS: Thank you. I want to piggyback for a moment off of Ms. Bradshaw's comments. ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry) in the study that they did -- and I'm not going to quote it verbatim -- concluded that there were "no known exposures that exist or have existed offsite since at least 1989 to contaminants from the Defense Depot NPL site that could result in adverse health effects. This conclusion is based on available sampling data and descriptions of facility operations."

This is the critical part, and this is the piggyback to Ms. Bradshaw. It further states that "The Rozelle neighborhood" -- and this is the southwest corner of Dunn Field, which is that portion that runs -- excuse me -- "Rozelle Street just west of Dunn Field is a possible exception to this conclusion. Soil sampling needs to be done in that neighborhood to identify whether DDMT contaminants, possibly deposited in the area from past overflow of surface water and sediment, might still be present." My question is -- and maybe I misunderstood -- that these samplings have not taken place over there. Is that correct?

MR. BALLARD. They have taken place

MS. HOOKS. They have taken place?

MR. BALLARD. Yes.

MS. HOOKS: I don't have it in front of me, but I need to know what the results were, how many samplings and when they were taken.

MR. BALLARD. EPA collected the samples and gave the results to ATSDR to fill in this data gap, and they may have a file. Ben Moore is here from the ATSDR and probably can say a little more than I can about what their path forward is on that. But we did take a -- we took in the -- on Rozelle neighborhood here we collected two samples. Actually, this is Ms. Johnson's house at the southern end of Rozelle, which is a flat area that was adjacent to the drainage ditch, but not in the ditch, but in this area because of the statement there about the possibility of during a flooding event sediment being overtopping the bank and depositing contaminants in that area. (Indicating) Also we took samples in the upstream direction, sediment samples from the bottom of the ditch here (Indicating). And it's been a year now. So I don't remember. There may be just one or -- one or two up in this direction (Indicating). And then we took, I believe it was, one or two more along another drainage pathway about halfway back up Rozelle Street. I believe it's right along in here (Indicating).

We also took samples of the drainage on Perry going west on -- about halfway down the Main Installation, which isn't on this map, and also in the southeast corner coming off of the golf course. We took them on the south side of -- actually, on the north and the south side of Ball Street, on a couple of the streets that come off of Ball to the south toward Ketchum. And then we also took some from the drainage area south of Ketchum.

But all of those are related to the ditches that come off -- I don't know why I'm pointing to this. But those come off the ditch and come off of the golf course. So we did hit all the areas that were identified by ATSDR. I want to see if Ben could update us on the status of that.

MR. MOORE

My name is Benjamin Moore. I work for ATSDR. I spoke with John Crellin about two or three days ago, and he is reviewing that data. He is on a special assignment, which is what has held up the final report. So you can get that either from him coming and presenting the results of that data to the RAB sometime in the future. Probably within the next 60 days we will be finished with the report -- or we can just, once he does finish it, just mail it out to everyone that's on the mailing list down here. Either one the RAB wants to do.

MS. HOOKS

Probably it would be my preference that not only that you mailed them. I think Eugene articulated it quite well. It is very difficult, and I find this position down at the City Council for us to receive documents where we're expected to intelligently act upon them, and we have not had enough time to review the documents. I would like to think that my learning curve is high, but quite honestly, when I'm given part of this information, particularly very technical information, it is extremely difficult for me to digest it and then be able to know what particular questions I need to ask to get to the bottom of it.

There are -- it's actually three streets by name in the neighborhood, Kyle, Menager and Rozelle, in a neighborhood, one way in, one way out. I sent

the city out today because of some of the conditions that I felt had nothing to do with what's on our table, but we -- there perhaps can be an oversight sometimes when you have a neighbor that is kind of tucked back off of the beaten path

MS HOOKS

The only reason why anyone would be in and out of there is if they lived in there. Excuse me. I'm not so sure that a sampling at one point in time as opposed to ongoing samplings -- particularly in light of the fact that, if memory serves me correct, throughout this process we have been told that this does not exist only to come back at a subsequent date and find that there are contaminants that do exist that no one thought did originally. And that has happened certainly on one or two occasions in this process. I have been on the RAB board since its inception.

I don't know, quite honestly, whether or not this is a situation where the city as well as the feds need to take a look at possibly relocating people in that neighborhood. I don't know that that needs to happen, but I am not convinced that that does not need to happen. And in as much as it is easily overlooked, I think that it is incumbent upon us, both morally and in the capacity that we are all here in this that we just don't hit and miss this neighborhood. It's got to be something that is ongoing, and I don't have a smoking gun at this point, but I am not sure that that a smoking gun does not exist over there.

The people that are in the neighborhood don't necessarily know or understand what the implications of living there might have caused. The points that I'm making are and the conclusions allude to not enough data, not enough data from health risks, not enough data exists on contaminant levels existing on or before 1989. You know, this an old neighborhood. We're not talking a neighborhood that was built since 1989. We're talking a neighborhood that existed for years. I don't personally know the people

that live in the neighborhood, but I would be willing to bet you that some of these people have lived in that neighborhood as long as the neighborhood has existed.

MR. BALLARD

I talked to Ms. Johnson, and last year she had lived there 46 years.

MS. HOOKS

So I don't want us to read in a report that we have a possible problem and we not do everything possible to make sure, once again, that we do not need to relocate people in the neighborhood. I'm not hearing anything tonight that is convincing me that enough sampling has been done or that we're really exercising due diligence to what these people through one way in and one way out. And I think it needs to be called to the attention of everyone here, to the attention of those people that are charged with the duty of doing the water testing, and it should be ongoing as long as we're in a position to be dealing with some legal project.

MR. DEBACK:

Ms. Bradshaw.

MS. BRADSHAW

I just want to say that last year this was one of the concerns that I brought up about the removal of the mustard gas canisters, is that if anything would have happened, that community was not protected. It went on deaf ears, and this is something I have been screaming for days. Rozelle needed to be relocated. And I think that we should come to the table and sit down, the community, Ms. Johnson, Mr. Tyler. I'm trying to think of the gentleman that lives across the street from Ms. Johnson, and all the rest of them that's been down the street, and some of them are kind of new. But those four families, I know they've been there since the 1940s. Ms. Johnson moved there in 1946. So it's been over 50 years.

MR. BALLARD

That's where the 46 came from.

MS. BRADSHAW

So I think it's time with -- the city is at fault too in a way because they should have looked at that area a long time ago. There's a railroad track, and if a train sits there, no one can get in or no one can get out. That is dangerous. The government's got plenty of money, deep pockets. I'm pretty sure that the Department of Defense can see to their heart and move that area, with the plumes moving in the way where those people live.

MR. DEBACK: Ms Brooks

MS BROOKS I thank God for this session. Finally we have human face to numbers and to sentences. We all appreciate you, Ms Bradshaw, Mr Brayon and Ms Hooks. You have my utmost appreciation. Thank you

MR. WILLIAMS Are there any more questions for the presenter? (Brief pause.)

MR. WILLIAMS If not, thank you.

DEPOT REDEVELOPMENT CORPORATION UPDATE

MR. WILLIAMS. Mr. Ballard, Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Team update

MR. BALLARD. Did we happen to get those minutes in here to hand out?

MR. WILLIAMS I'm sorry. I'm sorry. Hold on. I skipped Mr Covington. Go ahead Mr. Covington on the Depot Redevelopment Corporation update.

MR. COVINGTON. Jim Covington at the Depot Redevelopment Corporation. Just a little bit of brief update so that we can move along with the meeting. But I've got some good news. We have five new tenants at the Depot that account for about over a million square feet of space that we've leased since the last RAB meeting. They're all warehouse distribution kind of activities, and I'll just list them for you briefly. Cargill Corporation, Proline Truck Company, Memphis Compress, New Parts Automotive Parts, Muler Industries, and they're all warehouse type operations. By the way, if anyone knows forklift drivers or operators that are looking for jobs, if you will take my card -- and it's at the table -- I'll put you in touch with some opportunities

One other thing that I would like to report that's really good news. We have signed a lease with Memphis Athletic Ministry who is working in conjunction with the Junior Golf Association, and they're going to operate the golf course in that way. We are looking forward to it. They have already started rehabbing the facility, and they're starting to cut the grass and trim the trees and working toward getting operational this summer

It's not in perfect condition, obviously, but there will be some use taking place this summer, and it will be pretty to play on when its complete. If there are any questions, I would be happy to answer them

MR. WILLIAMS. Mr. Tyler.

MR. TYLER I had the opportunity to stop by the office, and I'm not trying to be a -- you know, a pain, but I requested from one of your assistants a list of all the tenants on the Depot, just, you know, out of curiosity. I was told that information was not available. I would like for you to come back to the next RAB meeting and have an updated list of all the tenants in that neighborhood. Because I was just concerned about who was moving into the neighborhood, who was what and what was what. I have no ulterior motive, trying to find nobody. I was just curious as to who's over there and what was over there.

And I want to meet the maintenance director so we can make sure that Ms Brooks won't have to worry about the grass and weeds and everything around Dunn Field. Thank you, sir

MR. WILLIAMS A quick question, the question was going around. Of all the people that have came up to the base that is new business, have any of them set out to benefit the community at any point?

MR. COVINGTON To answer both sets of questions, I would be happy to provide to you a list of the tenants. The list changes all the time. Just to follow up on that, we are gaining these new tenants, but we're also losing a couple. So it's one step forward and two steps backwards. So we're constantly updating our tenant list. I would be happy to provide it.

There are -- I think we've got several tenants that do have outreach to neighborhood and community. Barnhart Crane & Rigging does quite a bit of work and recruiting in working with employing neighborhood folks, and I think they would be the ones that I would point out is our best tenant for doing that. Any other questions?

- MR. WILLIAMS Mr Brayon
- MR. BRAYON Just one. Mr. Covington, around the new restaurant that you have there -- by the way, is it still open?
- MR. COVINGTON It's not open. They do carry out.
- MR. BRAYON. That's not even open. But around the area the guy was going around with metal detectors. I don't know exactly what he was doing. Can you enlighten us?
- MR. COVINGTON We're doing a lot of replacement of gas lines in that area, and they're locating utilities. And so if you see people out there, that's probably my guess, is they're locator service. Also we're replacing -- we're not replacing. Bell Telephone is replacing and upgrading their lines and putting a new switch on our property that serves not the Depot but the surrounding neighborhood, and you will see some of that activity. That's mostly on Airways. Any other questions?
- MS. BRADSHAW: Mr. Covington, is there a problem with you giving us a list and updating that list each time we have a meeting?
- MR. COVINGTON No, not at all.
- MS. BRADSHAW Just instead of reading it out to us. I don't know if it will go into the minutes or not, but a lot of times it would be nice to have that list of who is over there, you know. Like you did tonight is brief us, but give us a list. I would appreciate that.
- MR. COVINGTON I would be happy to, and, as Mr. Tyler was sort of alluding to, we're getting ready for the spring and summer grass cutting and tree planting. We will be doing some more tree planting. We have planted over a thousand trees. Most of them are with an irrigation sprinkler system. There are some on the perimeter that aren't, just because of the distance away from the water line. But we're looking forward to doing more of those kind of plantings as we go further into our plan.
- MS. BRADSHAW: You also said, I think, that the community development department, or whatever it is, stated that they put -- they only want trees down Perry

Road. Has that begun? Something to buffer so that we won't have to see all that?

MR. COVINGTON: There will be some, but it will be on our property. I'm not sure that ---

MS. BRADSHAW: You know what I'm talking about? I don't want to discuss nothing on the utility properties. I think that's MLG & W property. But it was supposed to have been some kind of barrier.

MR. COVINGTON: I wouldn't call it a barrier.

MS. BRADSHAW: Trees.

MR. COVINGTON: I would call it just trees. It will be landscaping along Perry Road. There will be landscaping on all sides.

MS. BRADSHAW: Screening of the stuff.

MR. COVINGTON: As much as a tree can do. It's a pretty -- when you talk about the size of the buildings out there, these trees grow to the height of about 30 feet. So, you know, that's -- you're going to see the buildings behind them, but they're going to soften the view.

MS. BRADSHAW: What y'all have down in there, Barnhart? Whatever it is.

MR. COVINGTON: Barnhart.

MS. BRADSHAW: It's Barnhart. It looks horrible. You know, it really looks bad.

MR. COVINGTON: There will be trees planted on both sides of Barnhart's property, three sides.

MS. BRADSHAW: So they have already purchased the property?

MR. COVINGTON: They are leasing it.

MR. WILLIAMS: Any more questions? (Brief pause.)

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE CLEANUP TEAM UPDATE

MR. WILLIAMS: If not, we'll move on with Mr. Ballard and his presentation.

MR. BALLARD: I don't really have one. Because in lieu of a BCT update, we have all been given final minutes of our meeting today. So we were timely enough to record and review direct and sign off on the minutes. I don't really have

anymore detail than what I would have been able to provide in a short presentation.

MR. WILLIAMS All right, we appreciate that. I would like to get ready to open the floor -- Mr. Tyler.

MR. TYLER Stanley Tyler. The only reason I'm commenting is I went to the BCT meeting today. I was late getting there, but I did sit in for, you know, approximately an hour or two hours. It was informative and a lot of technical jargon, and I tried to write some of it down. But, number one, I was concerned about when they said that there was a possible offsite contamination from a dry cleaning establishment, that the state would have to look in and investigate and get back. Could you expound on that a little further? Maybe I missed that.

MR. MORRISON Jim Morrison, TDEC. What Stanley is referring to is this represents -- this portion up here, this entire portion (Indicating), represents the footprint of the contamination that they are finding on Dunn Field. The problem that we're having, it appears now the data is indicating that the contamination is migrating onto the base, onto Dunn Field from an offsite location. There are some cleaning facilities, there are some ex-chemical facilities that are located upgraded from this -- from Dunn Field. They may be potential contributors to this contamination that is going onto Dunn Field, and that's what Stanley is talking about. If you will notice these lines here, groundwater flows in this direction (Indicating).

If you have a release of a spill of such, it hits the ground. Once it gets down to the water table, it will take off in the direction of groundwater flow. It never will go back upgraded from that location right here (Indicating). So we're trying to figure out how all of this contamination has been uptaken, upgraded, where it is coming from. That's what Stanley is referring to.

Currently, that's very preliminary. We don't have enough data. We haven't identified all of the potential release points upgrading this. So this is something that just hit us today. We're trying to figure out how to deal with it. It's extremely hard to design a remedial system down here to take care of the release points down in here when you're going to have a continual onflow of contamination onto this facility here. We would be remediating and remediating and remediating because we can't take care of the sources located offsite.

MS. BRADSHAW: All right, I just want to ask this question. Where do you think this is coming from, from the south, north, east, west?

MR. MORRISON: The contamination ---

MS. BRADSHAW: You are saying it's coming on Dunn?

MR. BALLARD: There is contamination from disposal activity by the -- on DLA in the past here, in that area. But we also believe we have an upgradient source that is also contributing to the -- and coalescing ---

MS. BRADSHAW: But I'm asking what area are you talking about, the north side?

MR. BALLARD: Up here, northeast (Indicating)

MS. BRADSHAW: Okay, that's all I needed.

MR. OFFNER: Across Person.

MS. PETERS: Is the cleaners still there?

MR. BALLARD: Yes

MS. BRADSHAW: Where are you saying this cleaners is located? On Person?

MR. BALLARD: There's a cleaners right here (Indicating), right there off of -- what's the name of that street?

MS. BRADSHAW: What is it, a little bitty cleaners?

MR. OFFNER: It's a uniform cleaners

MS. BRADSHAW: Uniform?

MR. BALLARD: The name right now is Cintas. It used to be R U S. I think it's changed in the last year. Now, we're not saying that that is the source, but, you know, if they're doing dry cleaning and using or historically used dry cleaning

fluid, that's kind of a smoking gun. Whether it's actually fire or not, I'm not sure.

MS. BRADSHAW: Could I ask you something? Well, Turpin, I'm kind of -- I've just got a lot of questions going. Because you said there was quite a bit of TCE (trichloroethylene) on the west side, also, of the actual base at one time.

MR. BALLARD: Yes.

MS. BRADSHAW: And I haven't heard anyone expound on that either.

MR. BALLARD: Well ---

MS. BRADSHAW: I'm talking about on the west side of the actual base facility.

MR. DEBACK: Oh, there on the southwest corner?

MR. BALLARD: Southwest corner?

MS. BRADSHAW: Southwest corner, right.

MR. BALLARD: Oh, that was the -- that was the subject of the entire Remedial Investigation, Record of Decision, and now we're into Remedial Design to ---

MS. BRADSHAW: Get rid of it?

MR. BALLARD: Yes.

MR. OFFNER: Yes.

MS. BRADSHAW: And so it's off site though, isn't it?

MR. BALLARD: Oh, we had a couple of wells offsite also upgradient, by the way, coming - - which appeared to be possibly contributing. Although, the most recent sampling from that one well, which is off of the southwest corner, way down here ---

MS. BRADSHAW: See, that's what I'm hearing. I'm hearing about two plumes after you mentioned that it's three plumes. But could you send me some of that data, the actual data, especially about the southwest section?

MR. BALLARD: Well, it's in the Remedial Investigation. I mean, you have a copy of it. The Main Installation Remedial Investigation Final, and also the Feasibility Study.

MR. OFFNER: And we did some additional sampling.

MR. BALLARD: We did some additional sampling, and those results were in the Main Installation Feasibility Study. Those document the nature and extent of groundwater contamination for the Main Installation, and it contains those data for, you know, the southwest corner and the southeast corner

MR. MORRISON: This facility just so happens to have one of the more complex hydrogeologic regimes on it that I have encountered in this area here. Everyone can appreciate -- this is the Dunn Field area, and, of course, all down through here is the Main Installation (Indicating). Oddly enough, if you look at all the corners, except for this area here just west of Dunn Field, because the hydrogeologic regime is complex, it appears that groundwater is migrating onto the facility from almost all directions, except for this one point here (Indicating) where it is migrating off. It migrates on like this, through here (Indicating) As you come -- as you get down to the more southern part -- and Steve and them will go into it as they present a conceptual site model of this. It's amazing that most of your groundwater migrates onto the facility instead of off the facility. It's unique

MR. DEBACK: I would like to just let the RAB know that this is preliminary data, that we are in the process of Remedial Investigation for Dunn Field. As a part of that Remedial Investigation and the subsequent studies that we do, we want to make sure that we clear up the problems that are up there

Now, what we've just encountered is that in addition to our own contamination that we know is there, we suspect that there is another source that's contributing at one very small portion on the northeast corner of Dunn Field. It is not appropriate to go from this meeting thinking that the uniform factory is dumping stuff on Dunn Field. Because that's not the case. We don't know. We don't know what the source is.

There are in that area, in the general -- from what we understand at this juncture, the general flow of the groundwater in that area -- there are a

number of potential sources that could be providing this contamination. For all we know, it could be some guy that's got a garage out there and he's just been working on cars, you know, and putting stuff in here

MR. DEBACK: However, we do know that the fingerprint of the chemicals that we're finding point in the direction of a use like a dry cleaner. So, again, at this point it's way too early to say that it's a dry cleaner. But it's not too early to say that we recognize that in addition to our own source, we suspect that there is another source out there in that one corner of Dunn Field.

We, as a team, the Base Cleanup Team, consists of the U.S. EPA Region IV and the local office of TDEC. We have asked for the resource of TDEC to assist us in finding out where this source is so that when we clean up the field, we can be sure that it's cleaned up and the community to the west, which is mostly affected, is safe.

MR. WILLIAMS: Before we go any further, we have come to the point where it's coming up to be 7:30 p.m., and normally the meeting ends at 7:30 p.m. So, I would like to take a motion from the floor if we would like to continue the meeting.

MR. TYLER: I make the motion that we extend the meeting for 15 minutes for the public comment period, just out of courtesy.

MS. BRADSHAW: Second.

MR. WILLIAMS: All the favor?

THE BOARD: Aye

MR. WILLIAMS: Any opposed? (Brief pause)

MR. WILLIAMS: Abstained? (Brief pause)

MR. WILLIAMS: Motion carried

MR. TRUITT: I just have one point, very short. For the benefit of you guys who don't have the historical background of what has really happened, if you look at the topography north of Dunn Field, west of Dunn Field and south of Dunn Field, much of the industry that was there 25, 30, 40 years ago is

gone Large truck repair facilities -- the west area just immediately west was one of the largest gardens in the world. I'm sure they put down all kinds of chemicals because you could see white powder that might be a hot spot But much of the industry on the northwest and immediately north, much of that industry is gone It's not even there. In fact, the mounds that they wore in on the hills have even been dug out if you see the area that's been evacuated there So, you know, the potential is lost historically

MR. WILLIAMS. Ms. Brooks.

MS BROOKS: Just very briefly. Should it be found that this cleaners does, in fact -- is, in fact, really the culprit, is there a protocol for remediation or can we put a halt to that as a community, as neighbors? Could we do something quickly and immediately do something to correct that situation?

MS BRADSHAW TCE, that's just one chemical.

MR WILLIAMS: Ms Hooks.

MS HOOKS: Mr Morrison, are you trying to respond to Ms Brooks? If so, I can wait until you do

MR MORRISON: Well ---

MR WILLIAMS: Well, thank you for recognizing, but go ahead.

MR MORRISON: Sure. In the process when we start doing -- going through the steps of determining whether an industry was either once there or is still there and is still contributing or had contributed We have ways for us to go back in time via aerial photos to look at what was out there. And then through that and then also the tax records when we review what was in the area right there, we try to identify who would be the potential -- where the potential release points would be out there

So we can -- it's not like it's lost forever That's one of the things that we do and we do pretty good. We are able to find these things, even though they are long gone.

MR. DEBACK: Ms Hooks

MS HOOKS Thank you. Just for my own information, John, in this process we will continue to try and identify the footprint of what these chemicals are and then, as best we can, tie them back to whatever industry was in there that would have had a use for that type of chemical; correct?

MR. DEBACK Yes, ma'am

MS HOOKS At that point in time, there are certainly legal ramifications that can be brought to the table, Ms. Brooks Whether it's -- the cleaners is on the table and may be unfairly so at this point in time. But whether it be the cleaners or someone else that has relocated, for them to come in and take care of what's going on on what I am hearing is the northern part, not of Dunn Field, but north of that property

There is a lot of industrial that's still there that has come and gone. But a lot of industrial uses that since I have been here over in that area I would hope that -- and I know we are our permanent focus, of course, the Depot facility at Dunn Field But, I think that there should be a footnote that if we find that there is some negative environmental impacts, that then we can get appropriate authorities to come in and do testing over there for the public's safety as well.

MR. DEBACK And it must be said that we are not necessarily looking for anybody for any reason It's just that the only other alternative we would have to make our remediation complete would be to literally build a stop gap so it wouldn't come onto our property Well, that does not solve the community's problem.

So, we are taking the most logical action, and that is to look for the source That's what we have done with our own contamination. We are looking for the source so that we can remove that source or remediate it. We can do the same thing with anything that's coming onto our property from offsite.

MR WILLIAMS Could I say this for a moment? We extended the meeting for the public comment period, and we went five minutes into the public comment period

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

MR WILLIAMS Okay, I would like to open up the floor for the public comment period. If anyone would like to ask any questions or make any comments, please do so. Make sure that you state your full name when you come up. (Brief pause.)

RAB COMMENT PERIOD

MR WILLIAMS Okay, since there are no one for the public comment period, now we open the floor back up to the Restoration Advisory Board.

MR BALLARD I just wanted to note on this, you know, we're starting early -- we're very far along on this cleanup process for the Depot. When you start thinking about a new player, you know, being a new contributor or an old contributor is now about to be identified, there is going to be a legal process. First off it will become a search process, but then once you identify the one or more potential responsible parties, there is a legal process that they're entitled to as well, and then they would have to start their own investigation of what their contribution would be.

So, just to follow on what Ms. Hooks was saying is we could end up with our, you know, preferred alternative, our cleanup, our selected remedy for Dunn Field and this other process wouldn't be all that far along. You know, there becomes an interplay with -- you know, if we have some confidence that there is -- that we know something's going to be done up here, that would affect the totality of the remedy versus we don't have a clue or they don't exist, that would push us in, not a different direction, but

a direction which would, as John said, have us have to do something at the northeast corner just to prevent stuff from coming onto the facility.

MR. WILLIAMS. Ms Brooks.

MS BROOKS: Very briefly Please, I'm speaking on behalf of a lot of the, well, many to most to all of the elderly residents along living on Hays Road which is adjacent to Dunn Field. I'm going to ask further, Ms. Hooks, when you think in terms of the people in the Rozelle area, would you please also think of relocation for the people on Hays Road? Because we are right in front of everything

MS HOOKS. Yes, ma'am.

MS BROOKS: Hays Road - we have so many elderly people. They are retired They're in bad health They cannot afford to relocate themselves, and some of them don't have children, offspring, to go to because so many of the offspring are coming back home

So it is a financial thing, and, once again, as you said, it is very much a moral situation. Because these people wouldn't have bought their homes, and I also am included We had no idea we were walking into this much mess Because had we, there is no way on God's green earth we would have moved on that territory.

So I think it's a matter of if you want to stretch it to being a citizen of the United States, I think it's abhorrent that we were allowed to move into neighborhoods not knowing what we were walking into. Thank you.

MR WILLIAMS Mr Tyler

MR. TYLER: I would like to thank Mr Myers for coming on board from MLG & W. Anybody with Magnolia is all right with me And, number two, when I brought up the dry cleaning issues, those were the words that were used at the BCT I didn't throw this out for inflammatory reasons. I quoted verbatim what was said.

MR BALLARD That's right.

MR. TYLER. And, secondly, is there going to be a RAB meeting next month, and when is the next BCT meeting?

MR. DEBACK. We are scheduled to have a RAB meeting next month. I want to remind everybody that we're going to have Part II of this presentation, and that will be the Risk Assessment portion of this study. I would strongly encourage Ms. Bradshaw or anybody else that is present here if you have questions that were raised in this meeting, to please submit them to us so that we can address those questions specifically at the next meeting, and we will have a RAB meeting next month. It will be March 21st.

MS. PETERS. That's a bad day. The 21st of March? That's the NAACP banquet. I won't be here.

MR. DEBACK. Well, we always schedule the same day of the month. We've had this knowledge. Actually, it's the first day of spring, but it will be on March 21st unless otherwise notified.

MS. PETERS. I won't be here.

MR. DEBACK. We will have a presentation on the Risk Assessment. And what was the other question?

MR. TYLER. The BCT.

MR. DEBACK. We will have a BCT. The BCT will be on the same day. We normally start the BCT meetings between 8:00 and 8:30 in the morning.

MR. WILLIAMS. Ms. Brooks -- I mean, not Ms. Brooks, but Ms. Bradshaw.

MS. BRADSHAW. I haven't been here in a while, and I have been real busy trying to address some of the concerns in the community on the issues surrounding health. You know that we have tried to address the health issues at this Board because this was the only thing that the community had. So the health issues kept coming up and coming up.

You also knew that it was a great concern of mine, and I went as far up as I could to show them the remediation of Dunn Field, how it would lock the citizens at Rozelle if something should happen. I was told, well, nothing would happen. But that wasn't true. Things did happen. And I

don't have no one to blame but the person that was over the installation at that time. Because it took you a month -- almost a month, 21 days or something like that, to notify us that workers had gotten sick from working there.

MS BRADSHAW: It came up on my computer somebody asked if it wasn't mustard, and people were in protective gear. What was it that made the workers sick? And also on January the 9th, 2001 when the soil was trucked over to PCI - I think it's Pollution Control Industries is what DLA used for trucking the contaminants, the contaminated soil to this site or burning it. The State of Tennessee, from what I understand, Jim Morrison, did not have a facility that was able to handle that kind of soil. I read e-mails and everything that there was a lot of questions about this soil.

In the beginning I asked you to give us information from the cradle to the grave, where this stuff was going, who was going to receive it and when. We was not notified when this stuff was trucked out of our community.

Mr. DeBack, you know it was a problem with me seeing these piles of soil with a little black tarp on it, and I didn't think that was enough to protect the community from contaminated soil. And then all of the sudden I saw the soil trucked out at night. Sometimes at night people would be working.

And right now I see people in space suits on the Ball Road side at night around these water wells. I thought this was very strange, you know, that we wasn't notified that things -- you're shaking your head no. But it was several of us took notice that it was people at night about four months ago at the water wells -- looked like a water well. I guess that's what it is -- on the south side of Ball Road, at the corner, almost to the golf course. And I can point to the one where we saw the people, and people have called and

said "Doris, why are they working -- what is people doing over there at night?"

I thought that this Board was a mechanism to inform us. You know, even up until now it's been very hard getting information until after the situation has happened or whatever. And sometimes we get no information.

MS BRADSHAW So, what Mr. Brayon has spoken to you about, documents getting in our hand before the meetings, is very important, also. Because it takes you years to do these remedial studies, and then you give us 30 days to read them after it took four or five or six scientists to sit down and write it. And then you give the community 30 days to do it.

Take into consideration that we are not scientists, but we would like to read the information, and it may take a little longer. If it took you two or three years, then maybe you need to give us at least 90 days. And, you know, I think that would be fair, to give us time to really go through these papers and understand them.

And, also, for years it was hard to get reports. I like the idea of you putting everything on a CD and sending it. If that's the best way that you can do it, I think it's a great idea for those that have computers. But some people probably here don't have a computer and they have to do it manually. Even on a CD it takes me a while to go through all the documents. So, take into consideration that this is the public that you're dealing with. They are not scientists, and we are doing the best we can to understand what you have. Thank you.

MR. WILLIAMS. Of there are no more comments, there are a couple of things I would like to say. First of all, when we're sitting at this table, we want to respect each other at this table, regardless of the fact that we do not like what's being said.

Second, you must make sure that you are recognized at the table. Because if you're not recognized, you are out of order

Third, you need to start making it to the meetings on time. Because some things happened during the process of this meeting getting started this morning -- I mean, this evening So, if there's any way possible, try to make it on time Everyone that has cups and stuff around you in your area, if you could take it out as you go, I would appreciate it But I would like to -- just wanted to make a motion to adjourn the meeting

MR TRUITT: So moved.

MR WILLIAMS. Meeting adjourned.

(Whereupon, at approximately 7:45 p.m. the meeting was adjourned)

Next RAB meeting

April 18th, 2002

South Memphis Senior Center

1620 Marjorie

Memphis, Tennessee

Attendance List
Restoration Advisory Board Members

Mr. Mondell Williams	Community Co-Chair
Mr. John DeBack	Interim Facility Co-Chair
Mr. Turpin Ballard	Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Jim Morrison	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Mr. Reginald Eskridge	Citizen Representative
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. Peggy Brooks	Citizen Representative
Ms. Diane Arnst	Memphis/Shelby County Health Department
Mr. Torrence Myers	Civic Representative/Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division
Ms. Janet Hooks	Civic Representative
Ms. Tanja Mitchell	Citizen Representative

Others in Attendance

Ms Alma Black Moore	Frontline Communications
Mr Trevor S Diggins	Frontline Communications
Ms Adrienne Hill	Frontline Communications
Mr Clyde Hunt, Jr.	Corp of Engineers - Memphis
Mr. Steve Offner	CH2Mhill
Mr Russell Ray Anderson	Community Member
Mr. Benjamin Moore	ATSDR
Mr David Nelson	CH2MHill
Mr Willard Williams	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Ms Peggy DuBray	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mr. David Ladd	U.S. Geological Survey
Mr. John Whiting	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mr. Virgil Jansen	Jacobs Engineering
Ms. Denise Cooper	Community Member

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