

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE
11th CHEMICAL MOTOR POOL AREA, PARCELS 29(7), 30(7), AND 74(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

JULY 2001

**U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES
DECISION DOCUMENT**

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area, Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcels at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT consists of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM). The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at the 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area,

Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area, Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7). A list of background documents for Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING
SITE**

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain.

In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC consists of two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which occupies 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCELS 29(7), 30(7), AND 74(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998, *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation, 2001, *Final Site Investigation Report, 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area, Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, Revision 1, July.

IT Corporation, 2000, *Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, July.

IT Corporation, 1998, *Final Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment Site Investigation at the 11th Chemical Motor Pool Areas: Building 3299, Parcel 29(7), Building 3298, Parcel 30(7), and Building 3262, Parcel 74(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, September.

Science Applications International Corporation, 1998, *Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, July.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2000, *Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories*, Office of Water, Washington D.C., EPA 822-B-00-001, Summer.

Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which occupies 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area, Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7), is located in the central part of the Main Post (Figure 1) at the intersection of Ossington Avenue and Howland Street (formerly 14th Avenue and 20th Street). The 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area, which covers approximately six acres, consists of three sites: Building 3299 (Parcel 29[7]), Building 3298 (Parcel 30[7]), and Building 3262 (Parcel 74[7]) (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998). Building 3299 (Parcel 29[7]) is located in the southern part of the 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area.

In 1953, a 10,000-gallon steel underground storage tank (UST) was installed at the site, east of Building 3299, to store diesel fuel. In 1986, the tank was removed and replaced with a new 10,000-gallon fiberglass UST. In 1989, tank tightness tests revealed that the new UST was leaking. The tank was emptied and removed from service. Analysis of soil samples collected from borings in 1990 indicated total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbon (TRPH) concentrations ranging from 80 to 2,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). The UST and surrounding soils were removed in 1990. Four monitoring wells were installed to determine if any contamination associated with the tank was present. During the installation of the four monitoring wells, soil samples were collected and analyzed for TRPH. TRPH

concentrations in the soil samples ranged from 5.3 to 2,718 mg/kg.

Because some of the soil samples that were collected within five feet of the groundwater table exhibited TRPH concentrations greater than 100 mg/kg, a preliminary investigation was performed. Groundwater collected from monitoring well MW5-4 in 1990 contained benzene at a concentration of 8.3 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), which exceeded the ADEM and EPA maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (EPA, 2000). Lead was detected in groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells MW5-3 and MW5-4 at concentrations of 8.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 9.3 $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively.

A 2,000-gallon waste oil UST located approximately 150 feet northeast of Building 3298 (Parcel

**PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT McCLELLAN**

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library

Reference Section

Anniston, Alabama 36201

Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison

Telephone: (256) 237-8501

Fax: (256) 238-0474

Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Sunday 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library

9th Floor

Jacksonville State University

700 Pelham Road

Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249

Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

30[7]) was closed in place in 1994 by Braun Intertec Corporation (ESE, 1998). According to the closure report, soil was removed from the tank excavation and sampled for total petroleum hydrocarbons and total lead. The excavated soil was taken to an off-site landfill for disposal. The closure report concluded that a release had occurred on site; however, the extent of contamination in the soil had not been determined.

Building 3262 (Parcel 74[7]) was built around 1953 and included a vehicle washrack and associated oil/water separator (ESE, 1998). The facility was rebuilt in 1991 with a settling basin attached to the separator which discharged to the

sanitary sewer. The washrack and oil/water separator were used until about September 1999.

Parcel 29(7) is approximately 220 feet wide (east to west) by 1,140 feet long (north to south) and is enclosed on all sides by a chain-link fence. Remount Creek is located roughly 100 feet east of the site and flows to the north.

**SCOPE AND ROLE OF
PARCEL**

Information developed from the environmental baseline survey (ESE, 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using DOD guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven

CERFA categories, or a non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2), CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7), and CERFA Qualified Parcels. Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7) were categorized as CERFA Category 7 parcels. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or require additional evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7), are re-categorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration

of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

SITE INVESTIGATION

An SI was conducted at the 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area, Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7) to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (IT, 2001).

Four surface soil samples, two depositional soil samples, ten subsurface soil samples, fourteen groundwater samples, and three surface water and sediment samples were collected at the site. Surface soil samples were collected from the upper 1 foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths greater than 1 foot below ground surface. Groundwater samples were collected from ten temporary groundwater monitoring wells installed at the site during the SI, and from four existing permanent monitoring wells. Surface water and sediment samples were collected from Remount Creek located east of the site.

Chemical analyses of the samples included metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC). In addition, the sediment samples were analyzed for total organic carbon and grain size. To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological

screening values (ESV) for FTMC. The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with SIs being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metal concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998), and SVOC concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface and depositional soils were compared to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) background screening values developed for FTMC (IT, 2000).

In soils, the concentrations of five metals (aluminum, arsenic, chromium, iron, and manganese) exceeded SSSLs but were below their respective background concentrations or within the range of background values. The concentrations of two PAH compounds (benzo[a]pyrene and dibenz[a,h]anthracene) exceeded SSSLs in one surface soil sample but were below PAH background values. In addition, the benzo(a)pyrene concentration (0.31 mg/kg) exceeded its SSSL (0.085 mg/kg) in one subsurface soil sample. Given the limited distribution and low concentration of benzo(a)pyrene, this compound is not expected to pose a threat to human health or the environment. VOC concentrations in soils were below SSSLs.

In groundwater, several metals were detected at concentrations exceeding SSSLs and background concentrations. However, the majority of these metals were

present in samples that had high turbidity at the time of sample collection which caused the elevated metals concentrations. Excluding the high-turbidity samples, the concentrations of six metals (aluminum, barium, iron, manganese, thallium, and vanadium) exceeded SSSLs and background concentrations. The concentrations of naphthalene (0.078 milligrams per liter [mg/L]) and 2-methylnaphthalene (0.092 mg/L) exceeded SSSLs (0.003 mg/L and 0.025 mg/L, respectively) in one groundwater sample. The sample was collected from a 10-foot-deep temporary well located directly in the UST excavation.

Currently, there is no established EPA drinking water standard for either compound. The concentration of naphthalene, however, is well below its EPA lifetime health advisory value of 0.1 mg/L (EPA, 2000) and is not expected to induce adverse health effects. An EPA health advisory value does not exist for 2-methylnaphthalene. The hazard index estimated from the SSSL (0.025 mg/L), however, is well below the threshold limit of 1, suggesting that adverse health effects are unlikely. It is concluded that exposure to the two VOCs in groundwater does not represent an unacceptable human health risk.

Several metals were detected in site media (primarily surface and depositional soils) at concentrations exceeding ESVs and background concentrations. In addition, four PAH compounds (anthracene, benzo[a]pyrene, fluoranthene, and pyrene) were detected in one surface soil sample at concentrations exceeding ESVs

but below PAH background screening values.

The site is located in a well-developed portion of the Main Post. Viable ecological habitat is presently limited and is not expected to increase in the future land-use scenario. Consequently, the potential threat to ecological receptors is expected to be low.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area, Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at the site. The metals and chemical compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Furthermore, Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7) are re-categorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor the 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area, Parcels 29(3), 30(3), and 74(3) (formerly Parcels 29[7], 30[7], and 74[7]).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capitol Cost:	\$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	\$0
Present Worth Cost:	\$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

DECLARATION

Remedial action is unnecessary at the 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area, Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with relevant federal and state regulations, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel or that require land-use control restrictions. The site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcels 29(7), 30(7), and 74(7) are re-categorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the 11th Chemical Motor Pool Area, Parcels 29(3), 30(3), and 74(3) (formerly Parcels 29[7], 30[7], and 74[7]).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in

the administrative record can be directed to:

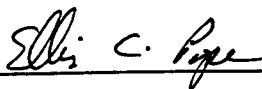
Mr. Ron Levy
Fort McClellan BRAC
Environmental Coordinator
Tel: (256) 848-3539

E-mail: LevyR@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil

ACRONYMS

ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
µg/L	micrograms per liter
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	milligrams per liter
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
TRPH	total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbon
UST	underground storage tank
VOC	volatile organic compound

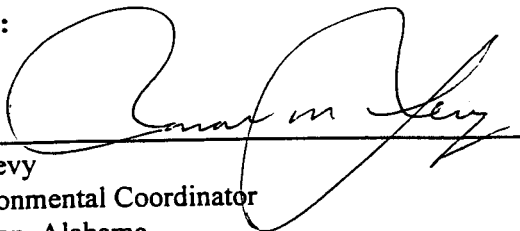
Prepared under direction of:



Ellis Pope
Environmental Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
Mobile, Alabama

7/26/01
Date

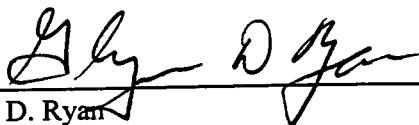
Reviewed by:



Ronald M. Levy
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Fort McClellan, Alabama

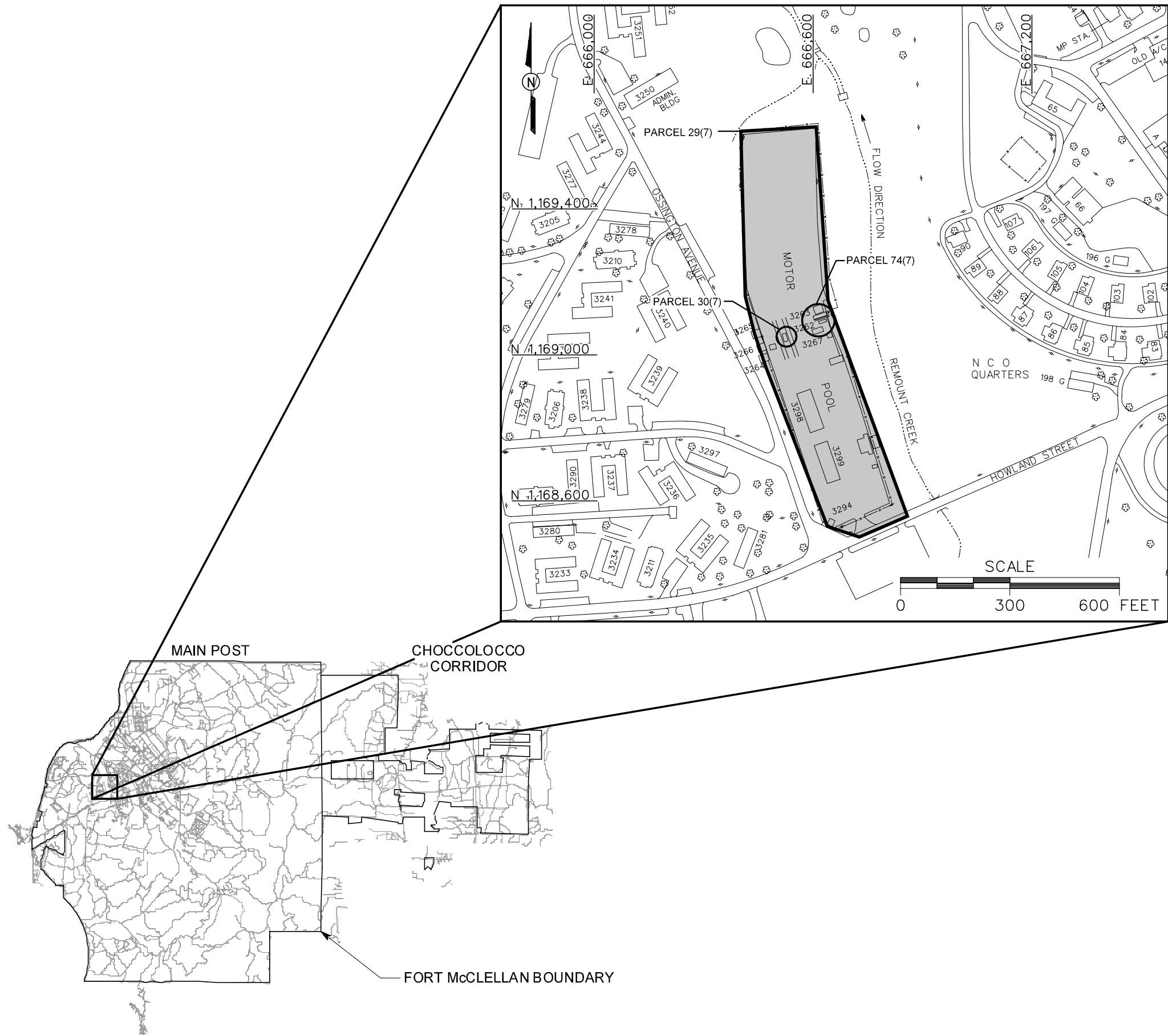
16 Nov 01
Date

Approved by:



Glynn D. Ryan
Site Manager
Fort McClellan, Alabama

16 Nov 01
Date



LEGEND

- UNIMPROVED ROADS AND PARKING
- PAVED ROADS AND PARKING
- BUILDING
- TREES / TREELINE
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- SURFACE DRAINAGE / CREEK
- FENCE
- UTILITY POLE

FIGURE 1
SITE MAP
11th CHEMICAL MOTOR POOL AREA
PARCELS 29(7), 30(7), AND 74(7)

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT
FORT McCLELLAN
CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA
Contract No. DACA21-96-D-0018