

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR
THE FORMER FUEL YARD, PARCEL 131(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

ISSUED BY: THE U.S. ARMY

MARCH 2001

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

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further investigations or remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of Parcel 131(7) 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 is comprised of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at the Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(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 Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7). A list of background documents for Parcel 131(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcel 131(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 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 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 is comprised 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 Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCEL 131(7)

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

IT Corporation (IT), 2001, *Final Site Investigation Report, Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, March.

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

IT Corporation (IT), 1998, *Final Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment Site Investigation at the Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, November.

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

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 Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7), is located in the east central portion of the Main Post, near the junction of 18th Street and 2nd Avenue (Figure 1). This site is adjacent to 18th Street on the western side of an unnamed paved road that parallels 2nd Avenue. Aerial photographs indicate this area was used for coal storage during the years 1949, 1954, and 1961. The General Topographical and Location Map, Office of the Construction Quartermaster, 1919 identifies a former fuel yard at a location immediately south and west of the Quartermaster's Gasoline Storage Area, Parcel 130(7). The map presents the information inexactly, and, therefore, the location plotted on the environmental baseline survey

maps (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998) is approximate and the parcel boundary is unknown (Figure 1). Based on the environmental baseline survey parcel boundary, the parcel size is slightly less than one-tenth of an acre. It is also unknown if other types of fuel (besides the coal shown in the aerial photographs) were stored in this area.

Ground surface at the site slopes to the west and there are not any significant natural drainage features in the vicinity. The nearest natural drainage (an intermittent stream) is located approximately 700 feet to the west, and flows to the northwest and eventually into Cave Creek.

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 U.S. Department of Defense guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act 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. The Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7), was categorized as a CERFA Category 7 Parcel. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or require further evaluation (ESE, 1998). With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcel 131(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has

**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.

occurred, but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

SITE INVESTIGATION

An SI was conducted at the Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7), to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that would present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (IT Corporation, 2001).

Three surface soil samples, three subsurface soil samples, and one groundwater sample were collected at the site (Figure 1).

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. The groundwater sample was collected from a temporary groundwater monitoring well installed at the site during the SI.

The samples were analyzed for target analyte list metals, target compound list (TCL) volatile organic compounds (VOC), and TCL semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC).

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) developed for FTMC (IT Corporation, 2000). 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, metals concentrations exceeding the SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation [SAIC] (1998).

The potential threat to human receptors is expected to be low. Analytical results indicate that VOC and SVOC concentrations detected in site media were below residential human health SSSLs and ESVs.

Aluminum, arsenic and iron were detected in surface soils at concentrations exceeding residential human health SSSLs and background screening values. These metals concentrations were within the range of background values (SAIC, 1998). Aluminum and iron were detected in subsurface soils at concentrations exceeding residential human health SSSLs and background screening values. However, these metals concentrations were within the range of background values (SAIC, 1998). Antimony, iron, and manganese concentrations in the groundwater sample collected exceeded residential human health SSSLs; however, the concentrations were below background screening values (SAIC, 1995).

Several metals were detected in surface soil at concentrations exceeding ESVs; however, only selenium concentrations exceeded its background screening value. A comparison of the selenium concentrations of surface soil samples from the Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7), to the background concentrations (SAIC, 1998), indicates that the selenium concentrations from Parcel 131(7) are within the same order of magnitude as background. Substantial ecological habitat is not present at this parcel because of its small size and, thus, the potential threat to ecological receptors is minimal.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 131(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and organic compounds detected in site media at the Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7), do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or to the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Furthermore, the U.S. Army will not take any further action at the Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7), regarding additional investigation or remedial action.

Furthermore, Parcel 131(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. 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 following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital 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 Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(3) (formerly Parcel 131[7]).

The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment complies with 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. Parcel 131(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the Former Fuel Yard, Parcel 131(7).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

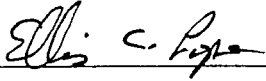
Mr. Ronald M. Levy
Fort McClellan BRAC
Environmental Coordinator
Tel: (256) 848-3539

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

ACRONYMS

BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	Ecological Screening Value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SI	Site investigation
SSSL	Site-specific screening level
SVOC	Semivolatile organic compound
TCL	Target compound list
VOC	Volatile organic compound

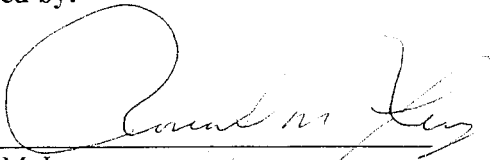
Prepared under direction of:



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

4/17/01
Date

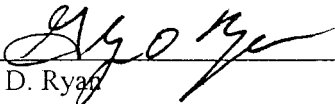
Reviewed by:



Ronald M. Levy
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Fort McClellan, Alabama

5/17/01
Date

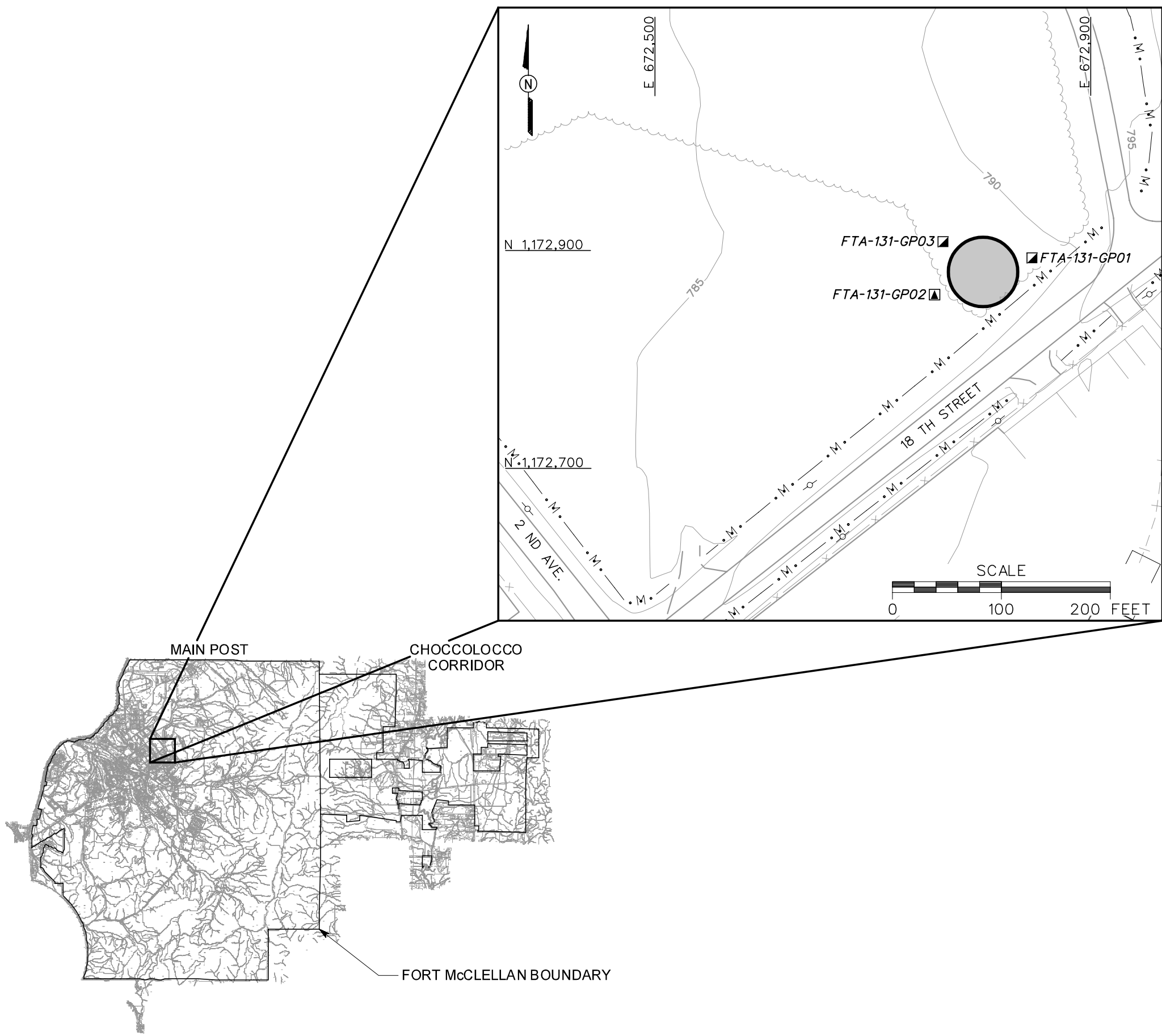
Approved by:



Glenn D. Ryan
Site Manager
Fort McClellan, Alabama

5/19/01
Date

DWG. NO.: ... \774645es.490
 PROJ. NO.: 774645
 INITIATOR: T. WINTON
 PROJ. MGR.: J. YACOUB
 DRAFT. CHCK. BY:
 ENGR. CHCK. BY: J. JENKINS
 STARTING DATE: 03/15/00
 DATE LAST REV.:
 DRAWN BY: D. BILLINGSLEY
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LEGEND

- UNIMPROVED ROADS AND PARKING
- PAVED ROADS AND PARKING
- BUILDING
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS (CONTOUR INTERVAL - 5 FOOT)
- TREES / TREELINE
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- SURFACE DRAINAGE / CREEK
- MANMADE SURFACE DRAINAGE FEATURE
- FENCE
- RAILROAD
- UTILITY POLE
- SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
- GROUNDWATER, SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION

FIGURE 1
SITE MAP
FORMER FUEL YARD
PARCEL 131(7)

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