FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR
BOILER PLANT NO. 4, BUILDING 1876, PARCELS 101(7) AND 236(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

JUNE 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 Boiler Plant No. 4, Building 1876, Parcels 101(7) and 236(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 Boiler Plant No. 4, Building 1876, Parcels 101(7) and 236(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 Boiler Plant No. 4, Building 1876, Parcels 101(7) and 236(7). A list of background documents for Parcels 101(7) and 236(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcels 101(7) and 236(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 comprises 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

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR BOILER PLANT NO. 4

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, Boiler Plant No. 4, Building 1876, Parcels 101(7) and 236(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, June.

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

QST Environmental, Inc. (QST), 1998, ***Final Site Investigation Work Plan, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama,*** March.

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,*** EPA 822-B-00-001, Office of Water, Washington D.C., Summer.

acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the 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.

Boiler Plant No. 4, Building 1876 is located on the FTMC Main Post at the intersection of Nielson Street (formerly 8th Avenue) and Heat Street (Figure 1). The facility was constructed in 1977 and is currently operated and maintained by Johnson Controls, Inc. Presently, Boiler Plant No. 4 is fired by natural gas; however, the plant has a dual-fired boiler that can also operate using heating oil.

Two 50,000-gallon steel underground storage tanks (UST) were installed at the site in 1975 and were used to store heating oil (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998). The USTs were upgraded in 1991 to meet then-current UST requirements. In August 2000, the USTs were removed by Karst Environmental, Inc. in accordance with ADEM regulations. At the time of closure, the USTs were noted to be in good condition and without holes observed in the tanks.

A 500-gallon UST is located under a concrete pad south of Building 1876 (Figure 1). The original UST at this location was installed in 1975, and was removed and replaced in 1996. The 500-gallon UST is used to store diesel fuel to power a backup generator at the site.

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 101(7) and 236(7) were categorized as CERFA Category 7 parcels in the environmental baseline survey. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or that require further evaluation (ESE, 1998).

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.

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcels 101(7) and 236(7) are recategorized 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

IT Corporation (IT) completed an SI at Boiler Plant No. 4, Building 1876, Parcels 101(7) and 236(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). As part of the SI, IT incorporated data previously collected at the site by QST Environmental, Inc. (QST).

IT and QST collected a total of four surface soil samples, six subsurface soil samples, and twelve groundwater samples during the SI at the site. Groundwater samples were collected from two temporary monitoring wells installed during the SI and from five existing UST compliance wells at the site. Samples were analyzed for metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC). In addition, two subsurface soil samples were analyzed for total organic carbon.

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 (IT, 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 SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998), and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) concentrations in surface soils were compared to PAH

background values (IT, 2000).

The potential threat to human receptors is expected to be low. Although the site is projected for mixed business reuse, the analytical data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for unrestricted land reuse. In soils, the metals concentrations that exceeded SSSLs were below their respective background concentrations or within the range of background values and do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health. The concentration of the PAH compound benzo(a)pyrene exceeded its SSSL in one surface soil sample but was below its PAH background value. VOC concentrations in soils were below SSSLs.

In groundwater, several metals were detected at concentrations exceeding SSSLs and background concentrations. However, the samples with the elevated metals results had high turbidity at the time of sample collection, which is believed to have caused the elevated metals concentrations. Evaluation of lower-turbidity groundwater samples indicates that metals have not adversely impacted groundwater at the site. The concentration of chloroform (0.0055 milligrams per liter [mg/L]) marginally exceeded its SSSL (0.00115 mg/L) in one groundwater sample. However, the chloroform concentration was below EPA drinking water standards and health advisory values (EPA, 2000) and is not expected to pose a threat to human health.

The potential threat to ecological receptors is also expected to be low. With the exception of copper in two surface soil samples, the metals concentrations that exceeded ESVs were below their respective background concentrations or within the range of background values. Three PAH compounds were detected in surface soils at concentrations exceeding ESVs but below PAH background values. VOC concentrations in site media were below ESVs.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

The two 50,000-gallon USTs associated with the boiler plant were removed in August 2000. UST removal activities were conducted in accordance with ADEM regulations.

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcels 101(7) and 236(7). No further action is selected because further remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this 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 101(7) and 236(7) are recategorized 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 Boiler Plant No. 4, Building 1876, Parcels 101(3) and 236(3) (formerly Parcels 101[7] and 236[7]).

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

Further remedial action is unnecessary at Boiler Plant No. 4, Building 1876, Parcels 101(3) and 236(3) (formerly Parcels 101[7] and 236[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 101(7) and 236(7) are recategorized 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 Boiler Plant No. 4, Building 1876, Parcels 101(3) and 236(3) (formerly Parcels 101[7] and 236[7]).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

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

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Environmental Coordinator
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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
IT	IT Corporation
mg/L	milligrams per liter
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
QST	QST Environmental, Inc.
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
UST	underground storage tank
VOC	volatile organic compound

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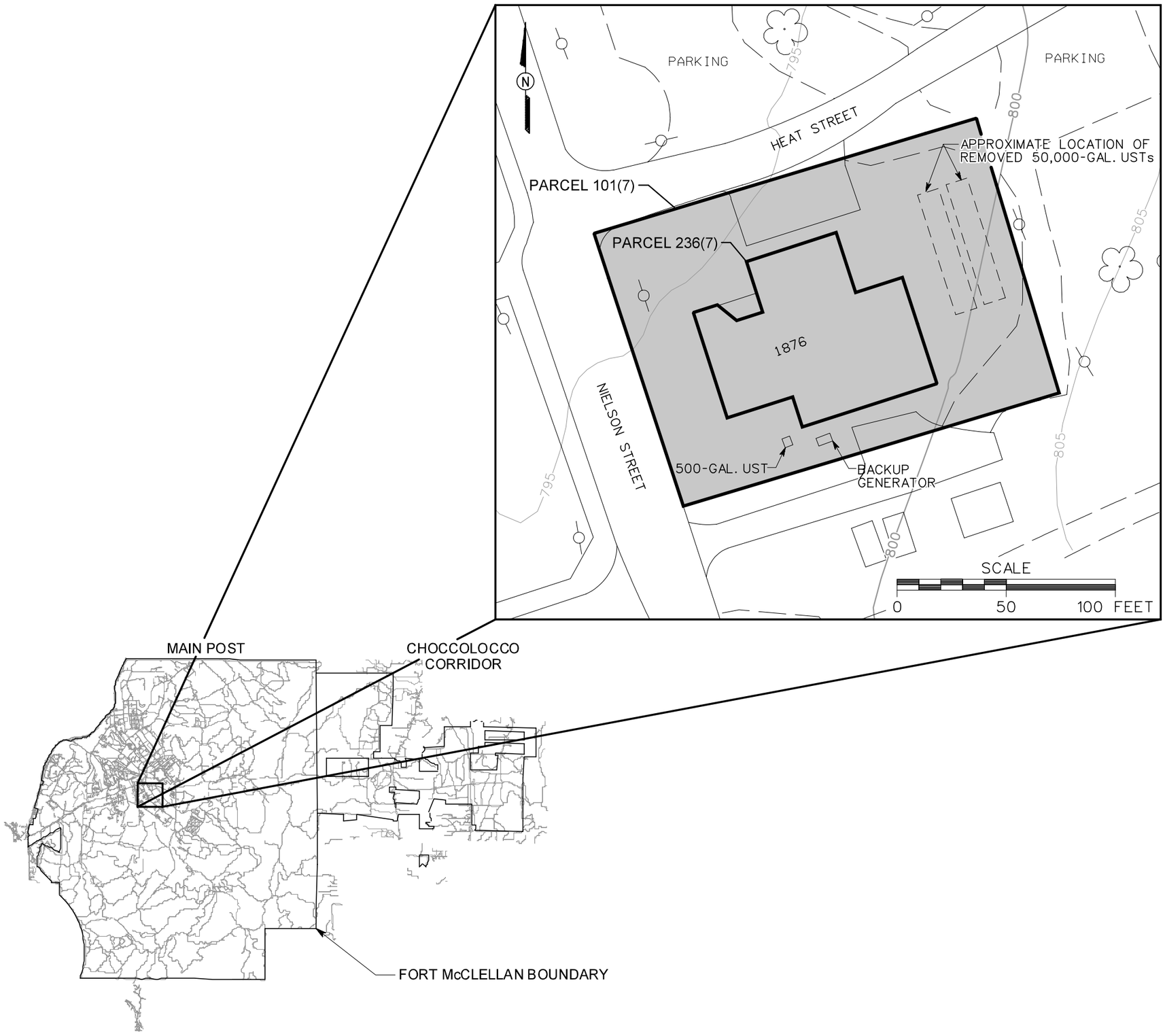

LEGEND

- UNIMPROVED ROADS AND PARKING
- PAVED ROADS AND PARKING
- BUILDING
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS (CONTOUR INTERVAL - 5 FOOT)
- TREES / TREELINE
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- UTILITY POLE

FIGURE 1
SITE MAP
BOILER PLANT No.4
BUILDING 1876
PARCELS 101(7) AND 236(7)

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

IT CORPORATION
A Member of The IT Group

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STARTING DATE: 06/07/01 DRAWN BY: D. BOMAR
DRAWN BY: | DATE LAST REV.: | DRAFT. CHCK. BY: | ENGR. CHCK. BY: S. MORAN | PROJ. MGR.: J. YACOUB | INITIATOR: T. WINTON | PROJ. NO.: 783149 | DWG. NO.: ...\783149es.208