RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

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Taken before SAMANTHA E. NOBLE, a Court Reporter and Commissioner for Alabama at Large, at Hodges Community Center, Golden Springs, Alabama, on the 18th day of June, 2001, commencing at approximately 6:30 p.m.

R E P O R T E R ' S I N D E X

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: If you all will give me your attention, we'll get started. We're a couple of minutes early, but I don't think anybody will argue with that, since we have the air-conditioning is a little bit on the deficient side today.

Dr. Cox was not available, could not be available tonight, and asked me to sit in for him. So, if you will bear with me as we go through this, we'll make it through the meeting and I think everything will be fine.

I don't know if there is anyone here from the Golden Springs Community Center. I don't think so. But anyway, we'll convey our appreciation to them for allowing us to meet here tonight.

We have the pleasure, first off, before we get into the business, I would like to take the pleasure of introducing our new member. We have two new members to the board. One of them is not here, yet, but we have Mr. Gary Stratton. And we're very pleased to have him with us. And we're looking forward to Gary's contribution to this effort here.

And I would like to introduce Mr. Freeman as the other new board member from Solutia. And welcome aboard, sir. And we hope to make your attendance with us very profitable for the board and for yourself.

We probably should go around the room, I think, at this point, and introduce the folks around the room here. If we start over here on the left, Mr. Potter, and right around the room.

MR. PHIL POTTER: I'm Phil Potter with Foster Wheeler.

MR. PAUL JAMES: Paul James from the Transition Force, Environmental Office.

MR. BOB DAFFRON: Bob Daffron, Fort McClellan, National Guard.

MR. JOE DOYLE: Joe Doyle, Legal Office, Transition Force.

MR. JOSH JENKINS: Josh Jenkins, IT Corporation.

MR. LEE JAY: Lee Jay, Fort McClellan, Transition.

MR. STEVE DOSS: Steve Doss, Foster Wheeler.

MS. WANDA CHAMPION: Wanda Champion.

MS. DIANE WILKERSON: Diane Wilkerson with the RAB.

MS. JOAN McKINNEY: Joan McKineey with the RAB.

MR. DANNY WILKERSON: Danny Wilkerson, concerned citizen.

MS. KAREN PINSON: Karen Pinson, Transition Force.

MS. SUZANNE MURDOCK: Suzanne Murdock, Corps of Engineers in Huntsville.

MR. BILL SHANKS: Bill Shanks, Fort McClellan, Transition.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: And we have someone that just came in. Would you introduce yourself, ma'am.

MS. ELIZABETH BLUEMINK: I'm Elizabeth Bluemink, I'm with the Anniston Star.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Well, we're certainly happy to have all you folks with us tonight. And we'll try to -- we'll open -- at the end of our meeting tonight, after the conclusion of all our

presentations, we'll open the floor for any comments or questions from the audience. So, we will proceed in that direction then.

At this time, I would like to call the roll for the month of June. Mr. Glynn Ryan.

MR. GLYNN RYAN: Present.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Mr. Ronald Hood?

MR. RONALD HOOD: Here.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Mr. Scott Beckett? Mr. Craig Branchfield? Mr. James Buford? Mr. Monty Clendenin?

MR. MONTY CLENDENIN: Here.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Mr. Pete Conroy? Myself. Mr. Jerome Elser?

MR. JERRY ELSER: Here.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Ms. Donna Fathke?

MS. DONNA FATHKE: Here.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Mr. Curtis Franklin?

MR. CURTIS FRANKLIN: Here.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Dr. Mary

Harrington? Mr. Jerry Hopper? Mayor Kimbrough?

MAYOR WILLIAM KIMBROUGH: Here.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Fernand Thomassy? Mr. Tom Turecek? Mr. Ron Levy? Mr. Doyle Brittain?

MR. DOYLE BRITTAIN: Here.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Mr. Philip Stroud?

MR. PHILIP STROUD: Here.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: And Mr. Shannon Golden? Okay.

MR. PHILIP STROUD: He's not here.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: All of you, I think, have been provided the minutes of our meeting from the last -- from the May meeting. Have you had a chance to review those? Are there any questions concerning those minutes? Any comments relative to those minutes? Do I hear a motion for the approval of the minutes for the month of May?

MS. DONNA FATHKE: So moved.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: And I hear a second?

MR. RON HOOD: Second.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: So, the minutes have been approved for the month of May, and that becomes a matter of record.

Our agenda tonight includes, first off, we'll talk any old business that we have remaining from -- holdover from our last meeting. Is there any old business that we need to address at this point? Apparently, we don't have any old business.

So, new business? We will have a series of reports from our various representatives tonight. We're happy to have with us Mr. Phil Potter, Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation. And we've asked him to make a presentation on the Alfa and Bravo areas for the cleanup. And I think at this point, Mr. Potter, we'll go ahead.

MR. PHIL POTTER: Thank you. I want to thank everybody for coming tonight. As was mentioned, the focus of tonight's presentation is to provide a status of the ordnance and explosives EE/CA sampling program at Fort McClellan in what we call the Alfa and the Bravo areas.

The purpose of this presentation, primarily, is to provide the status of where we are at

this point, but I also want to review some of the activities that led up to the start of the EE/CA.

For those of you that don't know, an EE/CA is an engineering evaluation and cost analysis. This is a study to provide information on where the ordnance items are at Fort McClellan, what the concentrations are, and to characterize the area. This is not a step to go ahead and do a removal or a cleanup, at this point. This is only to determine what cleanup may be necessary in the future.

So, I'll review the activities that led up to the start of the EE/CAs. I'll review the geophysical surveys, which is our primary method of sampling out there, provide a status of the work complete to date, and give some very preliminary information on some things.

Prior to actually starting the EE/CA process, itself, we did what was called concept planning. And the reason for doing that was to design a data collection process to make sure that we had the right quantity and quality of data to perform the risk assessments that have to be performed out there to make decisions on where cleanups need to be.

The primary reason for -- the primary focus of the concept planning was to get out in the field and identify areas that we thought may have high densities of ordnance and explosive concentrations versus low density concentrations. And that really helped us in determining where we should focus our efforts during the sampling program.

And as -- that's basically what that third bullet says, is to more efficiently and effectively plan our geophysical investigation.

The reconnaissance that was the main part of the concept planning consisted of a records review. There were four main documents there that we looked at the historical records and studied those.

This was followed by a field reconnaissance phase. In the field reconnaissance, we took the information from the studies or from the historical information that told us locations of known range fans, the proximity to the firing points within those fans, the type of ordnance that were used in those fans, and also the topography, i.e., if there were some hillsides facing a target area or that would

have acted as a natural backstop. And those areas we looked at pretty intensively, as well.

Of course, this was just a reconnaissance here, so this is prior to the EE/CA starting and was not really meant to characterize the areas. It was only meant to give us a preliminary idea of what was where so that we could confirm the historical records and plan our sampling activities, accordingly.

The archive search report prepared by the Corps of Engineers is one of the primary documents for looking at the historical information. And this map is a compilation of the ranges that were determined to be present there at Fort McClellan in the archive search report.

The green areas are small arms ranges, which are not the primary focus of an EE/CA. The pink areas are larger ordnance ranges, which really start to get into some of the ordnance that we're interested in when we do our EE/CA.

You can note from this map that there is sort of clusters of ranges and then areas in between where there are no known ranges. This again

gave us a good starting point to go in to try to confirm what we thought would be some high density areas in these clusters of ranges and also -- therefore, also help us predict where some of the low density areas may be. And you can see a pretty good separation here from this ASR plate.

Following the reconnaissance, now we're getting into really planning the details of the EE/CA, itself. This is the entire base here shown. And for the purposes of performing the EE/CA and deciding where to do your sampling, you have to break the entire area down into sectors, sampling sectors.

You note here that there is a lot of areas that -- quite a few areas that are in bright red or pink, pinkish, red color. Those are high concentrations that were -- that correspond fairly well with some of those clusters of ranges that we saw.

The black labels here are the sector designations. And the last letter here designates whether it's a low, medium, or high density area. The yellows are medium, red is high, and green is low.

We also -- one of the first steps to do was to divide the area into more than just one EE/CA. If you put all of this in one EE/CA, it would be a pretty complex study. And it was decided that breaking it out into phases made more sense.

What we call the Alfa area consists of these three sampling sectors right here. That area was broken out separately because there were no known large high concentrations of ordnance in that area and it was felt that it may be better to go ahead and take a look at those. That may be an area that could be addressed relatively quickly in both the study phase and in any potential cleanup, and go ahead and potentially free up that area first.

The Bravo area down here, surrounded by this blue line, consists of ten sampling sectors. And that encompasses a lot of the large firing ranges and high concentrations of ordnance that were known to exist at the base. We assumed -- and I believe it's still a correct assumption -- that the complexity of the topography, as well as all the ordnance that's there in these impact areas, that this would be an area that would probably take a little bit

longer to both do the study on and to do any potential cleanup that would need to happen. And so that was broken out into a separate EE/CA.

The Charlie area consists of all of this entire area here, as well as these outliers (phonetic) here. This is the main core of the Choccolocco mountains, through here. And this land is scheduled to go to Fish & Wildlife Service, so, having a different end use there, it made sense to break that area out into a separate EE/CA, as well.

So, the order of the Alfa, Bravo, Charlie is the order that we're performing these things in. It's probably the order that things will be finalized in within the base.

When we do our EE/CA study, the primary method of doing the investigation is to do geophysical sampling, look for buried, metal objects. We do this in several different ways. One is to define a number of grids in an area, randomly place a large number of those grids within a sampling sector, and collect geophysical data within a portion of that grid.

For purposes of trying to eliminate

as much brush cutting and tree cutting as possible, we defined grids that were twice as large as the amount of sampling that would take place in order to give us a little bit of leeway and not have to cut down as many trees.

But basically, we have grids that we do half an acre of geophysical data within and a quarter acre of geophysical data within.

The second method of data collection is still the geophysical method. EM-61, by the way, stands for electromagnetic detectors 61.

And the transects, both transects and the grids, use that type of detector. That's the best equipment that we've found for this area out here.

For the transects, we don't confine ourselves to grids. We run single lines a meter wide and sort of zigzag those up the hillsides in order to collect the data. That's a better data collection method for steep areas where you can't lay out a nice grid on a steep hillside.

When we take this geophysical data, the purpose is to give ourselves a map of metallic

objects that have been located in the subsurface.

Let me go to the next slide, a little further into it. I'm going to concentrate on some of the geophysical data within the Alfa area at this point.

Within the Alfa sector grids, we had a total of a hundred and twenty-nine grids in that area, which we have gathered sixty-four and a half acres of geophysical data. This shows the overall acreage of each of the three sectors in the Alfa area, the amount of sampling acreage associated with that, so you can sort of get an idea of what this sampling looks like spread out throughout the Alfa area.

It's just over eight hundred acres of total area. And we're collecting sixty-four and a half acres of data within that area.

The grids are placed both random and discretionary is -- 80 percent of the sampling grids are placed by a random number generator in our geographic information systems system and 20 percent are discretionary, i.e., Foster Wheeler decides that for these other 20 percent of the grids, we would like to investigate a particular hillside that we maybe

think was a backdrop or a firing point or some focus of interest that was not covered by one of the randomly placed grids.

The two posters up here, which you can't really see too well right now --

MS. JOAN McKINNEY: Sorry. I can put the lights on.

MR. PHIL POTTER: Yeah, just for a minute if you would.

MS. JOAN McKINNEY: Sure.

MR. PHIL POTTER: This is the Alfa area here and this is the Bravo area over there. This shows the -- you can see the grids scattered through the Alfa area here. Bravo area I'll get to in just a minute. But this is color coded. And you can feel free to come and look at it when you get a chance after the meeting. But it shows the stage that we have developed our field work within the Alfa area. And each grid is color coded just according to how far along that grid has gotten.

MS. DONNA FATHKE: Question.

MR. PHIL POTTER: Yes.

MS. DONNA FATHKE: Why on MS-61L,

since it's a low density area, why did it get the highest percentage of coverage?

MR. PHIL POTTER: It's a statistically-based program that the risk model will be run off of. But in general, it takes more sampling to prove an area clean than it does to confirm an area dirty. You can imagine if you go into a high density area, you sample a few grids, you find large amounts of ordnance like you expected, and you sort of confirm that this is an area that's going to need further assessment or further -- potentially, a removal action. In low areas, if it's an area that potentially will not have a removal action, you need more data to confirm that you will not need a removal action in that area.

MS. DONNA FATHKE: But the other low area doesn't show that same high percentage.

MR. PHIL POTTER: Right. It also depends on the total number of acres. The smaller the area -- and I can't get into all the statistics with you, that's --

MS. DONNA FATHKE: Sure.

MR. PHIL POTTER: -- that's not my

bag. But the smaller the area, the larger percentage it takes to statistically prove the area.

MS. DONNA FATHKE: Okay.

MR. PHIL POTTER: On to the status of where we are. Of the hundred and twenty-nine grids that are shown on that map over there, we have surveyed in -- this is just standard surveying procedures -- all one hundred and twenty-nine. We surface cleared all hundred and twenty-nine grids of OE and we've brush cleared a hundred and twenty-three.

The surface clearance is something that has to be done before we get in there with the geophysical instrumentation. The geophysics is predominately designed to show us varied metallic objects.

Of course, anything that's on the surface, you don't really need geophysics, you just need eyeballs to see that. So, we go in and we surface clean the metallic objects off the surface so that they will not interfere with the subsurface readings that we (inaudible) geophysics.

And then brush clearance is required just to allow us to easily carry around our

instrumentation.

Data collection within the Alfa area, one hundred and eleven of the hundred and twenty-nine grids, has had the geophysical survey completed and the data has been processed. Fifteen grids have undergone anomaly reacquisition. And what that's all about is that following the data collection phase, there is a phase called data validation, which essentially means that you go in and you dig up a portion of the subsurface metallic items that you've spotted with your geophysics to see what it is.

And the idea is that you are sort of calibrating your geophysics and looking at anomalies and then going and checking out what those anomalies are in real life. It's a way to give you some ground truth of the geophysical data that you're collecting.

And in order to actually dig those items up, you first have to go back out and use your navigation system to reacquire their location and then you can excavate them. So, that's what the fifteen grids is, the reacquisitioning.

A little bit more detail about the

work flow that I've been talking about. As I mentioned, the first block on the upper left there is just a survey, with standard surveying equipment. Come in and do the brush clearance. The geological -- I mean, the geophysical data is collected in the field. It's interpreted by our on-site geophysicist there at the office in Fort McClellan. We have three geophysicists present at this point.

The geophysical data is then quality controlled in that the on-site guys make their interpretation of where they think the metallic objects are located within these grids and transects. They then send that interpretation up to Denver, to our Denver office, where we have some experienced -- some geophysicists with a lot of experience, to QC, the picks that they've made on the anomalies, do they think that those anomalies are important anomalies. And then they send it back down sometimes with a little tweaking of which anomalies they thought were important to pick on that particular grid.

On the bottom row there, the next step is to generate a sheet that gives the coordinates that the guys can actually go out in the field and

excavate these subsurface anomalies, find out what type of buried metal object it actually was that was giving us that signal.

The reacquisition, as I mentioned, was part of that. We just placed a flag at the spots that needed to be dug. The intrusive activity is the actual digging itself of the ordnance item.

The results of that are then reported back to the geophysicists so the geophysicists can then look at the geophysics that they started with, look at the metallic items that were found in the field, and make sure that there is a good connection there, that we are not seeing -- finding a bottle cap where we thought we were going to see a large metal object of some sort or vice versa, so that we make sure that we're really checking our results as we go and then making sure that everything makes sense.

And if there is an anomaly that they report back an item that doesn't make any sense, the guys go back out in the field and see if they can actually find what was giving that anomaly in the first place.

This is just an example of one of our geophysical grids. This represents a half an acre right here. The black lines, going back and forth, are the actual path of the person walking with the EM-61 instrument.

The background is green there. That would indicate that there was no metallic object in there in the green areas.

You can see these other areas where you start getting a little bit of higher amplitude colors, as we would say, yellows, then oranges, then red and pink. Those are the really, either larger items or very close to the surface items that are pink. As you can see, some of them are much more subtle than others, some are pretty well defined, and then some of them kind of scream out at you.

The areas over here out to the side, they place rebar out in the field and occasionally go across that rebar with their detector. Then when they're processing the data, that gives them another quality control point to look at and make sure that they're getting proper readings when they cross over the rebar to check that.

This second slide is just that same grid area with the anomalies picked. A lot of you probably could have picked a good many of the anomalies that our geophysicists picked. They're probably some of the more subtle ones that you all wouldn't have picked, but I think there was twenty-one or twenty-two anomalies picked on this grid, which would be suspect items.

And if this were one of the grids where we were going and doing our intrusive activity, they would dig those up to find out what they are and try to correlate the signal that they're getting with the geophysics with the item in the ground.

These are just the items that they would go back out and dig up, if this were one of the grids that we were doing the intrusive activities on, to then match the item with the geophysics that we had seen in our data collection.

MR. CLENDENIN: Question. What range of depth, how deep do the deepest and how shallow the shallowest? The surface, I guess.

MR. PHIL POTTER: The instrumentation varies. It also depends on geologic

conditions. Anywhere from about up to about four feet is -- depending on -- and it also depends on the size of the item. You're not going to see a bottle cap very easily at four feet.

A. Very large item, you could see at ten feet. If they had bombs out here, which they didn't, you may be able to see a bomb or a Volkswagen or something at ten feet. So, it's very dependent upon the depth of the item, as well as the size of the item. Most of the items that we have seen out here so far, in the little bit of intrusive we've had, have been fairly close to the surface.

Don't really have the results of the items that we've excavated from the subsurface yet, but here are some of the items that we found when we were doing our surface clearance of the sampling grids. In the Alfa area, one seventy-five millimeter projectile high explosive, unfused in the A-2 area.

There was one area here, the A-73, A-74 area. And Steve is pointing to that area over there, right in that area, where we found quite a few items. As you'll see, there is eighteen 2.36 inch rockets, three M-39 rifle grenades, all practice

items. But that's one area where it was located.

We had defined that sector as a medium sector, a medium density sector. With the medium sectors, we expected to go in with our sampling activities, and at the time of characterizing these things, we expected the mediums to fall out into potentially some high areas where, as we came across areas of more activity, with low areas in between.

So, it wasn't too unexpected that in a medium area we would find a cluster of ordnance items like this. But what that's going to do is give us a little high -- a little high density area within the corner of that sector that Steve pointed to just a minute ago.

We found one Livens projectile with smoke material inside; three three and a half inch rockets, those were practice rockets; and one four inch stokes mortar with white phosphorous middle or material inside.

MR. PHILIP STROUD: I know I've asked this before, but you usually find three inch stokes mortar. What was the four inch again, the design of the four inch?

MR. PHIL POTTER: I'm not really an ordnance person, but it's far less common, I know that.

MR. PHILIP STROUD: I was just wondering. Also, there was four inch. I've asked asked that before, and I think it was just -- maybe it's a different kind of smoke round versus an actual something that goes boom.

MR. PHIL POTTER: I know there are a number of different materials that the four inch could have. I'm not sure about the three inch, whether there was a number of different three inch without (inaudible).

MS. SUZANNE MURDOCK: I think most of the four inch -- the three inch stokes are based -- are normally explosive filled. And I think most of the -- in general, most of the four inch are smoke or chemical filled items.

MR. PHILIP STROUD: That's, I think, the answer I got. I just wanted to confirm that.

MR. PHIL POTTER: On to the Bravo area here. We've defined ten sampling sectors, five

of which are high density or expected high density areas, in the cores of some of those fans, the clusters of range fans that we showed on the previous map.

Within the bravo area, there is a hundred and forty-three acres of total sampling in those ten sectors. Again, we're using a combination of sampling methods here, the half acre or a quarter acre grids and the two different types of transects. Go into a little bit more detail about our transects here.

Just to -- actually, let me point over here to this map. Now, if you'll, please, turn the light on just for a second.

This is a map of the Bravo area here. You can see the grids over here, laid out similar to the grids that were laid out in the Alfa area. Most of those are -- I think the pink ones have been surface cleared and the combination of pink and green tells you the ones that have been surveyed in. The north, south, and east, west cross-hatch lines that you see over the high areas, over the pink areas, are what we call delineation transects. And the

purpose of those is not to gather the hard geophysical data that we're going to make our characterization on, but rather to further define the boundaries of those high areas.

The grids that you see within the high areas, we'll characterize those, but we -- since the high areas are important and may be what we ultimately end up making our cost estimates on, as far as potential cleanup out here, it's important that we do understand how large those areas are. So, the east, west, north, south blue lines here are what we call delineation transects, which were designed strictly to try to further confirm the location of these high density areas.

And we have, on the Bravo area, we've completed a hundred and twenty-three grids, surveyed in a hundred and seventy-four total. A hundred and four grids have been surface cleared of ordnance and fourteen have been brush cleared. The brush clearance has just gotten started there. That's the grids.

The transects, we have done all of our delineation transects that you see in the dark

blue over there. The data collection transects, we will have a total of a hundred and seventy-six miles of transects where we're actually accumulating our sampling acreage, in one meter swaths as we walk through the areas.

We have a certain number of acres that must be collected within these sampling sectors in order to do our risk model. And so we've back-calculated how many miles it would take at one meter wide in the transects. So, you have to walk a hundred and seventy-six miles of transects to get the sampling acreage that we need, combined with the acreage that we're picking up in our grid sampling, as well.

The data collection transects are not shown specifically in that map over there. But everywhere in sectors where you don't see a lot of grids, that's where our delineation -- I mean, I'm sorry -- our data collection transects will go, where Steve is pointing out.

This is just an example of one of the north, south delineation transects. There Steve is showing it with his pointer there. This points out

the sort of thing that we're looking for.

We're trying to confirm whether we have a high concentration of ordnance in that area as we thought and whether we are dropping off to less ordnance, both north and south of that. So, we walked from north to south, collecting data with our geophysical instruments.

All of these peaks that you see here are just changes in amplitude as the geophysical equipment picks up metallic objects or it can also have some minor variation, just based on the rock type and soil type that you cross. But all these big, tall peaks you see here are metallic objects that we walked over or very near on one of our delineation transects.

This doesn't show exactly what we predicted. We would have predicted that we had a lower area on both ends and a higher area in the middle. That's the way we drew our sampling sector when we -- after we did our reconnaissance. And this points out the purpose for doing these, in that we can now see that we have fairly low concentrations in the southern part of that, where we thought maybe we were starting to pick up the highs, and we have some

clusters of higher concentrations throughout the rest of the area that we have identified as a high concentration area.

So, this helps both tell us where we're going from higher concentrations into lower concentrations, and it also helps characterize the nature of the higher concentration areas. It's smaller clusters of high concentration within that large sector.

Surface items found during the surface clearance part of Bravo, again we've not done any of the actually digging of our geophysical anomalies yet, but during the surface clearance, found quite a number of items, which doesn't surprise us, since we knew that we were going to be working in and around high concentration areas.

I'm not going to go through all these, but some areas of note here, are the B-55 area. Steve is pointing to the B-55 area over there. It's just in the medium area, just outside one of our predicted high areas. That would tell us that that particular sector, probably the high sector probably goes a little bit further north than what we had

predicted after our initial reconnaissance.

The B-110 area was within the high, so that made a lot of sense. And B-98, I believe, also was in a high. I'm not sure about that. But these were not quite as heavy hits as we had. We had three different occurrences of findings in the B-55 area there.

So, where do we go from here? We still have to, of course, finish collecting our data. We're almost finished in the Alfa EE/CA. We have just a few more grids to do the geophysics on and a number of grids to do our excavations on, but not too many. In several weeks we should be getting pretty near the end of that.

We'll analyze the data and prepare an EE/CA report, which characterizes the area and it starts to talk about options of cleanup or other measures to be taken to reduce risk.

That document goes through a public review. So, after that report is written, it will be available for public review for a period of time. The OE removal decisions that are based on all that data are finalized. And an action memorandum is prepared,

which basically is the document that says, okay, we've looked at all the data, we've gotten all the input from stakeholders and whatnot, and this is the final plan of what we're going to do to reduce risk with these areas where we found ordnance items.

And then to implement the removal action is what follows after that. So, that's my presentation for this evening.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Questions of Mr. Potter?

MS. DONNA FATHKE: If you were to go out there and find something totally unexpected, for instance, an area that you thought would be low or no ordnance, turned out to be high, would you have to backtrack to the very beginning to look at your -- the process of where you searched through historical records, etcetera, to find out where range fans were and say, how did we miss this?

MR. PHIL POTTER: That would be one of the steps that we would take. But the sampling -- the reason you do the sampling is because there is only so much that you can rely on the historical records, so you really need to get out there and take

the sampling. That step would be gone through, but I think the focus would be more on now that we have seen that this is here, do we need to collect some more data to further characterize this, what does it mean for surrounding areas, and that kind of thing. So, both, yes, we would try to match it back to historical data, but also put it in the present context and really see if we had enough information to characterize why that was there and what sort of concentrations we were really looking at in that area.

MS. DONNA FATHKE: Okay.

MR. GLYNN RYAN: Thanks, Phil. Let me add one thing. And Phil showed you a map early on. This is kind of -- as you look at it, the white area down to here, the Alfa area he was pointing out, then you can see how that lays close to the cantonment area, next to Reilly Field, for those of you that are familiar. The Bravo area circles from here back into this area, so it kind of gives you a perspective as it lays out on Fort McClellan. I'm not sure if it was real obvious in the first map for someone who remembers.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Good,

excellent report, sir.

MR. PHIL POTTER: Thank you.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Any further questions for Mr. Potter? We thank you very much for your time and we would invite you to come back and visit with us and we'll look forward to an update to this report.

MR. PHIL POTTER: Thank you.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Good. Okay, let's go in now to agency reports. ADEM.

MR. PHILIP STROUD: I'm going to hand these out. Again, there are a lot on this pending for a reason. We're starting to get into some pretty hard core reports and they're taking quite a bit to review these things. A lot of these are going to fall off by our next meeting.

We're starting to get into the meat of a lot of pretty intense reports. I've got three more items here I want to share with y'all, very interesting, too.

This last week, I went to Las Vegas for a Power Point -- did a Power Point presentation to the National Association of Ordnance and Explosive

Waste Contractors. There were thirty-one representatives there, followed by the State of California, State of Massachusettes, EPA, and the State of Alabama. And I represented the State of Alabama.

And just a couple of notes about it. My Power Point presentation was on Fort McClellan, specifically about successes and concerns. And, of course, the concerns, exactly what we've talked about tonight. It's really an eye opener to everybody that was there.

It's -- it was exciting to see all these contractors kind of licking their chops for the future and how technology may advance to really work in the higher slopes and things like this.

But one of the questions that -- or one of the observations I had after the meeting, was several people came up to me, after the presentation, and were very inquisitive about Fort McClellan, because Fort McClellan apparently is well known out there, around the United States.

I'm also involved with this ITRC. It's an interstate -- it's a big technology transfer

amongst all the states, kind of a program that's going on. But I got hit left and right, why is Fort McClellan doing so well. And it was real pleasing to hear this, especially the State of California, the State of Massachusettes asking this, plus EPA.

And I was asking them because -- where are y'all hearing this from. And it's through the ITRC, this group that meets and is representing all the states.

Well, I went on to really brag on the RAB here. And it does come down to this meeting right here and ultimately to the public. And I feel like we've always been able to be very candid with each other at this table.

They were so impressed with this, and also how the BCT apparently conducts business. Now, we have been just recently asked, can the ITRC come visit Fort McClellan and see why things go so well.

I'm not saying we're perfect, but at least we're candid enough and open enough that the partnering works here. They know it. I just like hearing it.

But this is a good thing for us and it's good to have the community here like this and to ask the hard questions. But they were asking -- some RABs have fallen apart across the United States just because the people weren't concerned or they didn't care, things like that.

I'd say that we -- after the presentation, that we have some of those brilliant minds here from every sector in life. And I think that's what makes us so strong. Anyway, I just wanted to let you all know that. This is exciting to me to hear this.

And the next thing -- I won't go into anymore. But the presentation went very well. It was a good eye awakener. And it's amazing how many people have their eyes on Fort McClellan kind of as the breeding ground for this positiveness or whatever they want to call it.

The second thing is: There are a few times when you don't want to let things go unsaid. And I did a hard field visit today to a drilling rig out there on 21. And I took my many years of experience and challenged the geologist out there.

And I just want to let y'all know that that's going to be a good quality well they're putting in.

The things I looked for, one, is he going to come up and be a professional to me and shake my hand and things like that. And he did. And his name is Dennis.

And he took the time to come over, presented the site to me, presented the well. It's OLF number 22. He told me the depth of 168.2 feet. He was exactly right. And then he presented the geology to me, not only in its physical form, but what it was, the Rome formation.

Then I was able to look at his field book. And I would say that was one of the best presented field books I have ever seen. And everything was kept in there, health and safety, who's coming to the site, who's leaving the site. He tracks all the logs that back it up, such as calibration, instrumentation, any problems, successes, and failures on the site.

And then I went and looked at the rig. The rig was good. They were all wearing their safety equipment and gear, all of them. And the rig

looked clean. It wasn't leaking oil or hydraulic fluids. And then I looked at the area. It was well -- I think it was -- the exclusion zone was well marked to keep people from having wrecks on the road. That's -- people still fly through there at sixty miles an hour with those cones up.

And the health and safety fellow came up and a couple of other guys came up. They presented themselves, presented me their field books, looked through them.

I just want to put a positive note here. I don't like that to go unsaid. And sometimes it's hard to walk away from a site and almost be perfect. I'm not saying they're perfect, but this was a good job.

I want to give two thumbs up to those guys out there burning up in that hot sun, no shade, you know, nothing -- wearing those moon suits out there. And I feel like we're getting a good quality well, done by a good professional. So, I'm going to leave it at that.

And last order of business is we're losing Shannon Golden. He's taking a job up in the

water division. He -- I think he'll feel more comfortable there, that's all I want to say.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Thank you, Phil. Excellent report, and especially that from your visit to out west and the comments associated with that.

In that respect, I do pass those wells twice a day and I am late getting to work some mornings and late getting home for dinner some nights, because I pull off the side of the road to watch it. It's fascinating. The other day I saw them pull a core up and extract the core out and look at how they handled it and boxed it and the whole nine yards. It was quite interesting. So, I encourage any of you who haven't had an opportunity to go by and be a spectator out there. You'll find it quite interesting. Yes, ma'am?

MS. DONNA FATHKE: Phil, I had one question. Can you give us some specifics on what these group of people at the conference were commenting about, about what is doing so well. Were they talking about partnerships or the amount of work that's being done or what were they commenting about?

MR. PHILIP STROUD: All of the above. One that that was -- it's just they hear so much about our Fort McClellan and, I guess, our progressiveness. They know we all know here that there is no range rule, but safety is a key factor. And range rules rock on in limbo. What I'm calling a reincarnation of the range rule.

But the -- we do things differently than California here. We do statistical approaches. They dig up every little item in the world.

But you got to keep in mind, they didn't understand until I explained to them that what they're doing here is getting an EE/CA prepared. In other words, this is just the work before, you know -- then we come out with all the statistics and everything like that.

But I think they've had an accident out in California recently where I think some kids got killed, recently. So, is theirs fail proof? No. So, it's just when they brag on one thing, you know, it could fail.

But they were very curious about what we're doing here and why we're doing it. We're

not the only ones doing this, we're by far not the only ones doing this. But, yeah, they -- also, we had some other comments on the HTRW portion, hazardous waste. I think they were just inquisitive of why -- about the on-board reviews meetings and those were successes.

And I don't know, I guess word just gets around. And I was kind of looking for some bad comments, because, you know, it's competitive out there. But what I'm getting at when I -- the gist I'm getting at is that the technology is still growing, it's an evolving field just like RCRA or CERCLA was back in the early '80s. UXO is a new topic out there. It's a hot issue. DoD is really targeting us. Corps of Engineers, Huntsville. It's nice to see, you know, the progression.

But it all comes down to this BCT and the RAB working so well. And there is no hidden agendas. We're not -- we don't have -- I don't have anything that I'm trying to hide from you guys, that we can be so open about it.

They don't understand that. They feel like you, you know, maybe have to distrust

somebody, go beat up on somebody or do something like that. I don't know what it is. But it was real complimentary.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Good, good report, good. EPA?

MR. DOYLE BRITTAIN: I just have to kind of ditto what he said there. You know, we've done a lot of work, reviewed a lot of documents, working together to make some plans, as far as to how we get into some of the other big issues that we've got coming down the road. So, I don't have much to add about what he's already said.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Anybody have any questions of Doyle?

JPA is not represented here tonight. Miki is out of town, I believe. But I would encourage you all to read the Anniston Star daily, because we're beginning to see a lot more activity on the front pages of the Anniston Star relative to the activities of JPA. And that's very encouraging for the whole community.

All right, sir, let's go now to the action summary sheets. And Glynn is going to cover

those for us.

MR. GLYNN RYAN: Right. And I think everyone has that packet. So, let me not read them to you and we'll go through those and I'll try to answer any questions.

On the landfill three off-site ground water monitoring, we have a couple of updates in there, what we've done and where we've been. It's kind of gone back. We can -- Lee Jay, do you have kind of today's report? I guess you would --

MR. LEE JAY: I'm going to introduce Josh Jenkins with IT.

MR. GLYNN RYAN: Okay. Please, Josh.

MR. JOSH JENKINS: Just briefly, we'll go over a few things. I've got a couple of maps Lee brought. I presented -- last month we had sampled some wells, which aren't represented on this map, the City of Weaver wells, and there were two homeowner wells that we had sampled, at that time. We have not sampled anymore homeowner wells, at this time.

We are looking at getting access. We have gained written access to a lady's property.

It's -- I believe it's right up in here. And I don't have a reference on this map, but it's near where the old drive-in theater was. And she's a tough person to get a hold of. We do have written access, but now we've got to negotiate on when we can actually, physically get out there and do it. So, it's a coordination thing that we're working on, but we are going to sample that well.

Since the last time we talked, we have installed these two wells up here on Blarney Drive, within the City of Weaver right of way. 27 and 28, we've designated them. Those wells have been developed and they are ready to sample. We're going to grab samples this week from them.

After we completed these wells, we moved here in the median. Some of these wells that were discussed earlier, we started up here at 23, 22, and 21. We are installing those wells in a phased approach, where -- these are deep, bedrock wells we're putting in, so we need to go in and set an outer casing. And we're going to set a casing down to about a hundred feet or around where hard rock here is.

And up here, these two wells, hard

rock was encountered about a hundred feet, down here was about ninety-five feet. So, we've got the casings in the ground.

Now, we're going back and we're actually coring the rock, we're getting rock samples to see if we can further define any type of structure, any type of faults, any type of folding that may influence ground water movement or potential contaminant movement.

And once we do that, once we grab our rock samples, our rock cores, then we will go in and clean the well up or clean the bore hole up and actually set the materials to install the well.

So, we've completed coring up here and we're just moving down the median. We've installed casing in all these. Now, we're moving back down and we're actually in the process of setting the wells.

We've also set casing over here on the main post, this one well, OLFG-20. And this morning we got started on these wells, which are actually up here. This is the church property. And I don't know the name of that church right offhand, but

it is the church property there that --

MR. GLYNN RYAN: Midtown Community.

MAYOR WILLIAM KIMBROUGH: It's Korean, isn't it? Is it the Korean church?

MR. JOSH JENKINS: Yes, it is a Korean church. I don't know the --

MR. GLYNN RYAN: I think it's called Midtown Community Church, in the paperwork I saw.

MR. JOSH JENKINS: Okay. We're getting started there. We are setting casing there. So, we've been doing that on the drilling end.

On the well water sampling end, not only have we sampled these off-site wells, the City of Weaver wells, the homeowner wells, we have also sampled all the wells that you can see represented on this map on post, and also, the three existing wells in the median. Those wells were sampled, was completed a couple of weeks ago. We anticipate the results, the analytical results from those wells to start coming in around the first or second week of July.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Good.

MR. JOSH JENKINS: That's pretty much it.

MAYOR WILLIAM KIMBROUGH: I noticed in the last meeting they asked, now that you're setting those, how often that these would be tested. Is this going to be a one-time thing or is there going to be some responsibility in the future to continue to test?

MR. GLYNN RYAN: Once we set the wells, we'll go back to the BCT. They will look at all the results from those. Some of them will probably show nothing, some will show if there is any contamination, wherever it -- as we go through this. Then once it goes to the BCT, we'll make some determination at this time how often a sampling plan, if there will be a sampling plan, we would -- we wouldn't have an idea.

MR. JOSH JENKINS: Right now we're looking at that one event. And then after that --

MR. GLYNN RYAN: I mean, once they're opened, before it's closed, we go back and review those.

Back to the landfill three, there

was two parts to it, one is locating any off-site contamination and the other part was the landfill three contamination, itself, how we capped it to stop that from going off. So, it's really a two-part event.

MAYOR WILLIAM KIMBROUGH: One more question and I'll be quiet. Since we're testing these in a drought -- we've had a three-year drought -- is there -- is there any possibilities, because of the drought, that you might not pick something up that you would if we ever get back to a normal time, as far as the traveling of water?

MR. JOSH JENKINS: There is a possibility. My feeling is that on some of the wells that were installed at a shallower depth -- you know, some of these wells are installed deeper than others. The wells installed at a shallower depth, if any of those have shown contamination or show contamination and then are affected in the drought subsequent to that, you may not see it during the drought-sampling event.

What I do know is that this well, OLFG-7 and OLFG-12, these are the two wells that have

shown contamination in the past. And both of those wells have water in them and were sampled during this last sampling event.

So, right now our conditions are consistent with what we have encountered historically in the past, so right now I don't think it's an issue.

MAYOR WILLIAM KIMBROUGH: My question is -- of course, our city wells are way below from last year. They haven't recovered. So, even though it's rained every day, we haven't seen our wells recovering that much. And that's where my question comes from, is that if we ever get back to where it is recovered, we will have water traveling that might not be traveling now. Therefore, that's why I asked how often they're going to be tested. Thank you.

MR. GLYNN RYAN: If there is no other questions on that one. The EE/CA investigation, I think we've gone through that particular one for ordnance and explosives fairly well with Mr. Potter's briefing.

The chemical warfare munitions EE/CA investigation, to date, there is no chemical

warfare munition items been discovered. Work is slow due to high temperatures. We're going to go out to the range twenty-four Alfa, which is another location on post that's -- if there is any questions on that one, I'd be happy to ask Susan Murdock -- no.

If there is no other questions on those, on where we're at with that one, the next one, the eastern bypass, we're working on that one to go through, get the action memorandum completed, which is a document for us to start any other work that needs to be completed on the eastern bypass.

We've completed the Army's logging operations on tracts two and three in early June. That's what the Army was taking off.

There is some logging going on, but it's for ALDOT. It's down on the southern piece. It's called tract three. And ALDOT is in the process of placing their fencing, their perimeter fencing on that right-of-way that they have that -- that's up to the southern border. You can see it over here.

If you look at the brown -- within this yellow -- I think it's probably the first part of that, into this somewhat. I'm not sure exactly where

the line is, but this is the part that ALDOT is working today. These are the other portions that we're logging on.

And the last item is the Fish & Wildlife's prescribed burn. I think I saw Bill Garland back here. Bill?

MR. BILL GARLAND: It's just the weather more than anything has kind of put it on hold. It's -- you kind of question whether we just put it off until the winter and rethink how we're going to do it. But we've got to take two more weeks to look at it, I guess.

MR. GLYNN RYAN: One last thing -- and I would save this until afterwards, after the meeting -- if you would like to take a look at this map, this kind of gives you a representative look of what property has been cleaned, no further action, or was clean to start out with. And does not look at UXO at this point in all of it, because we're just now doing the EE/CA. So, please, take that in consideration.

But the large green portion going to Fish & Wildlife. And the different colors here, it

gives you a good representative of what property is available out there and where we'll be transferring property to the JPA, that they will then be able to start their development.

So, we're moving right along with that. And it's a good map to take a look at and get an idea. Be happy to answer any of your questions or attempt it. Thank you.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Any questions of Mr. Ryan? Okay, I think we've covered all of our business to this point.

Now, let's open the floor for any audience questions or comments. Anyone have any questions or comments of the board? I guess we've done a pretty good job.

We have asked Anniston City Councilman, Mr. John Norton to -- invited him to come to our meeting. And we had hoped that he would be able to do that, but unfortunately he was --

MAYOR KIMBROUGH: He's back there.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Oh, I'm sorry. Oh, he is here. Mr. Norton, would you, please, stand up. I didn't see you there. Fine.

MR. JOHN NORTON: Hello.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: We're happy to have you with us, sir. I apologize, I did not see you back there. So, we would invite you to come back and be with us at each of the meetings. We certainly appreciate your representation at our meetings.

I apologize to you for the heat. Can't do anything about that, but we were all kind of suffering together tonight, but I think everybody has been good soldiers and we've accomplished some things tonight and got some excellent, excellent reports and reviews. And I think that's very important.

Joan, I think you have a couple of things, don't you?

MS. JOAN McKINNEY: Two fast things. Thank you, Don. We passed out, with your packets, a roster to fill out for your information that will go on our RAB membership listing. We also need you to sign it for the Privacy Act purposes. We're redoing the web listing and we don't put anything on the web unless you authorize it. So, as you know, we do have a web site and we are rebuilding some of the information. So, if you would just kind

of fill that out for us and leave it on the table, we would appreciate that.

And then the other topic is that as we are moving forward right now and trying to get our minutes out, we do find that they're a little more detailed, they require a little more scrutiny, a lot more folks need to look at them to make sure that they're accurate before they get to you.

So, what that does is, of course, obviously, we're finding it difficult to get them into snail mail to get them out to you in proper time. We would like the RAB's approval, agreement, that we begin sending them out, electronically.

Now, we know that there is some folks that don't have E-mail capability, and, of course, we're going to make sure that they get to you in the proper time frame. But we do find that each month we're getting a little closer to the deadline of trying to get them to the post office.

So, if you all agree that we could just send them to you electronically, we would like to be able to do that.

MS. DONNA FATHKE: I think it's an

excellent idea.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Do I hear a recommendation from the board to that effect?

MAYOR WILLIAM KIMBROUGH: So moved.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: And a second?

MR. JAMES BUFORD: Second.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Okay, Joan.

MS. JOAN McKINNEY: Thank you.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: I guess the next issue is that of the next meeting location. Back to Fort McClellan?

MR. GLYNN RYAN: I will turn the air-conditioner down.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Good.

MR. GLYNN RYAN: We'd love to have you.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Anything further? I would like to thank Joan and Diane for your administrative support. It's excellent. And as always, everything is right where it should be and it makes our job very easy here to run the meeting.

MS. JOAN McKINNEY: Thank you.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: I thank all of

you for your attendance tonight. We look forward to seeing you next month.

Do I hear a motion for adjournment?

MS. DONNA FATHKE: So moved.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: And a second?

MR. JAMES BUFORD: Second.

MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Motion approved.

(WHEREUPON, the meeting was adjourned.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF ALABAMA)

CALHOUN COUNTY)

I, SAMANTHA E. NOBLE, a Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for The State of Alabama at Large, duly commissioned and qualified, HEREBY CERTIFY that this proceeding was taken before me, then was by me reduced to shorthand, afterwards transcribed upon a computer, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceeding to the best of my ability.

I FURTHER CERTIFY this proceeding was taken at the time and place and was concluded without adjournment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal at Anniston, Alabama, on this the 25th of June, 2001.

SAMANTHA E. NOBLE
Notary Public in and for
Alabama at Large

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 11-14-2001.