

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR
FORMER MOTOR POOL AREA 2000, PARCELS 144(7) AND 137(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 remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at Former Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(7) and 137(7), Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcel 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 (ADEM). The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) and underground storage tank (UST) removals

completed at Former Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(7) and 137(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 Former Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(7) and 137(7). A list of background documents for Parcels 144(7) and 137(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcels 144(7) and 137(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 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

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCELS 144(7) AND 137(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 Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(7) and 137(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 Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcel 144(7) and Former Gas Station Area, Parcel 137(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, September.

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

from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which comprises 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 comprises 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

Former Motor Pool Area 2000 is located in the central part of the Main Post at the intersection of 10th Avenue and 20th Street (Figure 1). The site, which covers approximately 3.8 acres, was constructed in 1941 and used primarily for vehicle maintenance and storage. A washrack and oil/water separator were reportedly located at the site. Building 2094 (Parcel 137[7]) was a former gas station reportedly located at the

Former Motor Pool Area 2000 site. Two 10,000-gallon steel USTs, used to store gasoline and diesel fuel, were reportedly located at the site. Evidence of the building foundation, USTs, oil/water separator, and washrack was not observed during an IT Corporation (IT) site visit in 1998. The only structure that currently exists at the site is Building T-2098, located in the southwestern portion of the parcel (Figure 1).

South Branch of Cane Creek is located approximately 200 feet west of the site and flows to the north. A tributary to South Branch of Cane Creek is located between the site and South Branch of Cane Creek. Former Motor Pool Area 2000 is located on a gentle slope with site elevation ranging from approximately 750 to 775 feet above mean sea level (Figure 1). Surface runoff follows site

topography and generally flows to the southwest toward the tributary to South Branch of Cane Creek.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the Environmental Baseline Survey (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [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. Former Motor

**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.

Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(7) and 137(7) were categorized as a CERFA Category 7 parcels in the environmental baseline survey. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or require further evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcels 144(7) and 137(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

An SI was conducted at Former Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(7) and 137(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, 2001). As part of the SI, a geophysical survey was conducted at the site to identify buried metal representing potential USTs, a washrack, and an oil/water separator.

The geophysical survey identified one anomaly representing USTs. The anomaly was investigated by IT in July 2000 and determined to be two 6,000-gallon USTs (Figure 1). The USTs were

removed in August 2000 in accordance with ADEM requirements.

Chemical analyses of samples collected at Former Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(7) and 137(7) indicate that metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC) were detected in the environmental media sampled. Analytical results were compared to the human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC. The SSSLs and ESVs were developed by IT for human health and ecological risk evaluations as part of the ongoing 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 [SAIC], 1998), and SVOC concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface and depositional soils were compared to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) background screening values (IT, 2000).

The potential threat to human receptors is expected to be very low. Although the site is projected for industrial reuse, the soils and groundwater data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for possible unrestricted land reuse. In soils, with the exception of antimony (one subsurface soil sample) and iron (two subsurface soil samples), the metals concentrations that exceeded SSSLs were below their respective background concentration or within the range of background values determined by SAIC (1998) and do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health. The concentrations of three SVOCs (PAH compounds) exceeded SSSLs in surface soils but were below PAH background screening values for soils beneath asphalt. In groundwater, the concentrations of three metals (aluminum, barium, and manganese) exceeded SSSLs and their respective background concentration but were within the range of background values determined by SAIC (1998). The SVOC bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was detected in one surface water sample at a concentration exceeding the SSSL. However, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is a

common laboratory contaminant and is probably not related to site activities.

Metals, VOCs (toluene and xylenes), and SVOCs (PAHs and bis[2-ethylhexyl]phthalate) were detected in a limited number of samples collected at the site at concentrations exceeding ESVs. However, the site is located within the developed portion of the Main Post and consists primarily of an asphalt-paved area and one building. Grassy or wooded areas are very limited and the site does not support viable ecological habitat. Based on the low levels and limited spatial distribution of metals and chemical constituents detected and on the existing site conditions, the potential threat to ecological receptors is expected to be minimal.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

The two 6,000-gallon USTs identified with geophysics were removed in August 2000. UST removal activities were conducted in accordance with ADEM requirements. No additional remedial actions were conducted at Former Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(7) and 137(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Further remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at Former Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(7) and 137(7). 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 144(7) and 137(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 Former Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(3) and 137(3) (formerly Parcels 144[7] and 137[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 Former Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(3) and 137(3) (formerly Parcels 144[7] and 137[7]). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with federal and state regulations that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate, 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 144(7) and 137(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 Former Motor Pool Area 2000, Parcels 144(3) and 137(3) (formerly Parcels 144[7] and 137[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
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
IT	IT Corporation
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
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

Date

Reviewed by:

Ronald M. Levy
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Fort McClellan, Alabama

Date

Approved by:

Glynn D. Ryan
Site Manager
Fort McClellan, Alabama

Date