

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE
FORMER MOTOR POOL AREA 1800/1900, PARCELS 145(7) AND 52(7)
AND THE UST AT THE BOWLING ALLEY, BUILDING 1928, PARCEL 48(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

FEBRUARY 2001

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

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Former Motor Pool Area 1800/1900, Parcels 145(7) and 52(7), and the underground storage tank (UST) at the Bowling Alley, Building 1928, Parcel 48(7), hereafter referred to as the Former Motor Pool Area 1800/1900, 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 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 Motor Pool Area 1800/1900, the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Former Motor Pool Area 1800/1900. A list of background documents for Parcels 145(7), 52(7), and 48(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcels 145(7), 52(7), and 48(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

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCELS 145(7), 52(7), and 48(7)

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

IT Corporation (IT), 2001, *Final Site Investigation Report, Former Motor Pool Area 1800/1900, Parcels 145(7) and 52(7) and the UST at the Bowling Alley, Building 1928, Parcel 48(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, February.

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), 1999, *Final Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment for Underground Storage Tank Assessments, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, September.

IT Corporation (IT), 1998, *Final Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment, Site Investigation at the Former Motor Pool Area 1800/1900, Parcel 145(7) and Parcel 52(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, December.

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

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 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 Motor Pool Area 1800/1900 is located in the central portion of the Main Post of FTMC on 10th Avenue, between 21st Street and 23rd Street (Figure 1). The Former Motor Pool Area 1800/1900 covers approximately 15.5 acres, and is not currently in use.

The site slopes primarily from the east to the west. South Branch of Cane Creek is located approximately 200 feet to the west of the site and flows to the north.

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 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 Motor Pool Area 1800/1900, Parcels 145(7) and 52(7), and the UST at the Bowling Alley, Building 1928, Parcel 48(7) were categorized as 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 145(7), 52(7), and 48(7) are recategorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or

**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.

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

SITE INVESTIGATION

An SI was conducted at the Former Motor Pool Area 1800/1900 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 [IT], 2001).

Twelve surface soil samples, two depositional soil samples, seventeen subsurface soil samples, eleven groundwater

samples, and five surface water and sediment samples were collected at the site. Surface and depositional soil samples were collected from the upper 1 foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths greater than 1 foot below ground surface. Groundwater samples were collected from ten temporary and one permanent groundwater monitoring wells installed at the site during the SI. Surface water and sediment samples were collected from South Branch of Cane Creek. Samples were analyzed for target analyte list metals, target compound list volatile organic compounds, and target

compound list semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC). In addition, sediment samples were also analyzed for total organic carbon and grain size.

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC (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, metal concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998), and SVOC concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface and depositional soils were compared to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon background screening values developed for FTMC (IT, 2000).

The potential threat to human receptors is expected to be low. Although the site is projected for industrial/business use, the analytical data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for possible unrestricted future land use. In soils the metals that exceeded residential human health SSSLs were within background concentrations or the range of background values, and thus do not pose an unacceptable risk to future human receptors. Additionally, the concentrations of two SVOCs exceeded SSSLs at one surface soil sample location, but were below the polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon background screening values.

In groundwater, several metals were detected at concentrations exceeding SSSLs and background concentrations. However, the elevated metals results are likely the result of high turbidity at the time of sample collection and are not believed to be related to site activities.

The concentrations of several metals exceeded ESVs and background concentrations. Additionally, the concentrations of six SVOCs exceeded ESVs. However, the potential impact to ecological receptors is expected to be minimal. The site is a well-developed area located in the Main Post with limited existing viable habitat.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Former Motor Pool Area 1800/1900.

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcels 145(7), 52(7), and 48(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 do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Furthermore, Parcels 145(7), 52(7), and 48(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 the Former Motor Pool Area 1800/1900, Parcels 145(3) and 52(3) (formerly Parcels 145[7] and 52[7]) and the UST at the Bowling Alley,

Building 1928, Parcel 48(3) (formerly Parcel 48[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 the Former Motor Pool Area 1800/1900, Parcels 145(3) and 52(3) (formerly Parcels 145[7] and 52[7]), and the UST at the Bowling Alley, Building 1928, Parcel 48(3) (formerly Parcel 48[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 to exposure. The site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcels 145(7), 52(7), and 48(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 the Former

Motor Pool Area 1800/1900,
Parcels 145(3) and 52(3)
(formerly Parcels 145[7] and
52[7]), and the UST at the
Bowling Alley, Building 1928,
Parcel 48(3) (formerly Parcel
48[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](mailto:LevyR@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil)

GLOSSARY

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
IT	IT Corporation
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
UST	underground storage tank

Prepared under direction of:

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

Date

Reviewed by:

Ronald M. Levy
Fort McClellan BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Fort McClellan, Alabama

Date

Approved by:

Glynn D. Ryan
Fort McClellan Site Manager
Fort McClellan, Alabama

Date