

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR
THE FORMER PRINTING PLANT, BUILDING 3183, PARCEL 162(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA**

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

JANUARY 2001

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

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further action regarding additional investigation or remedial action will be undertaken by the U.S. Army at the Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(7) at 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. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC. This Decision

Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(7). A list of background documents for Parcel 162(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcel 162(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

**REGULATIONS
GOVERNING SITE**

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510 established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for

closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC is comprised of two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which occupies 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCEL 162(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 Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, January.

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 for the Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, December.

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

occupies 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(7) is located in the east-central part of the Main Post. The study area in and around Building 3183 covers approximately 1 acre and is developed and presently occupied. The U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS) Museum, a General Purpose Storage Installation (Building 3170), and a Battalion Headquarters (Building 3160) are located to the east, west, and northwest of Building 3183. These buildings are not listed in the CERFA parcel list as needing investigation. Buildings 3192, 3182, 3181, and 3180 are all to the east and northeast of Building 3183. Building 3183, which was built in 1955, was the location of a printing plant at FTMC, until the summer of 1999

and has only been used for printing operations. Prior to 1994, the printing operation used and stored solvents, petroleum hydrocarbons, and inks. These potential substances include perchloroethylene, petroleum naphtha, and potassium ferrocyanide (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998). These solvents were stored in 55-gallon drums at a chemical storage area within a 6 inch high concrete berm (no floor drain). In 1994, the printing process changed to a less hazardous dry process. Printing wastes from the old process were stored in this building until 1995. It is believed that all wastes have been disposed (ESE, 1998). This area was most recently used to store containers of waste oil.

Surface drainage features in the vicinity of the site drain to the north towards Remount Creek. South Branch Cane Creek is situated 900 feet east-southeast

of the site. An aqueduct traverses the Main Post from southwest to northeast and is 800 feet north-northwest of Building 3183 at its closest point.

Shallow groundwater at the site is probably controlled by surface drainage and/or topography and likely flows north or northeast. Site elevation ranges from 795 to 805 feet above sea level as established by the National Geodetic Vertical Datum.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the Environmental Baseline Survey (ESE, 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using U.S. Department of Defense guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and

**PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT McCLELLAN**

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library

Reference Section

Anniston, AL 36201

Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison

Tele: (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 Rd, No.

Jacksonville, AL 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.

Liability Act qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2) and CERFA Contaminated uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7); and CERFA Qualified Parcels. The Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(7) was categorized as a CERFA Category 7 parcel. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or require further evaluation (ESE, 1998).

The U.S. Army will not take any further action at the site regarding additional investigation or remedial action.

Furthermore, Parcel 162(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred, but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

SITE INVESTIGATION

An site investigation (SI) was conducted at the Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(7) (IT Corporation [IT], 2001). The SI was conducted to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the

Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(7) at concentrations that would present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

Four surface soil samples, four subsurface soil samples, and three groundwater samples were collected at the Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(7) (Figure 1). Surface soil samples were collected from the upper 1 foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths greater than 1 foot below ground surface. Groundwater samples were collected from three temporary monitoring wells

installed at the site during the SI.

Chemical analyses of the samples included target analyte list metals, target compound list volatile organic compounds (VOC), target compound list semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC), and cyanide.

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, detected constituent concentrations were compared to draft human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC. 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 soils were compared to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) background screening values (IT, 2000) developed for FTMC.

The potential impact to human receptors is expected to be minimal. With the exception of iron in subsurface 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. The SVOC carbazole was detected in one groundwater sample at a concentration slightly exceeding the residential human health SSSL. Given the extremely limited impacted area, carbazole is not expected to pose an unacceptable risk to human health.

Several metals were detected in surface soils at concentrations exceeding ESVs and background concentrations. In addition, the concentrations of two VOCs and six SVOCs exceeded ESVs. However, the potential impact to ecological receptors is expected to be minimal based on the existing viable habitat. The site is a well-developed area and is projected for continued industrial/business use. Consequently, viable ecological habitat is not expected to increase.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 162(7).

No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. Based on the metals and organic compounds detected in site media at the Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(7) the U.S. Army will not

take any further action at the site regarding additional investigation or remedial action.

Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted future land use with regard to hazardous, toxic, or radioactive waste.

Furthermore, Parcel 162(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	\$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	\$0
Present Worth Cost:	\$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

DECLARATION

Further remedial action is unnecessary at the Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(3) (formerly Parcel 162[7]).

The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment in the proposed land reuse scenario, complies with federal and state regulations that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to this remedial action, 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 future land use with regard to hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste. Parcel 162(7) is recategorized as CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the Former Printing Plant, Building 3183, Parcel 162(3) (formerly Parcel 162[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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GLOSSARY

ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
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
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
USAMPS	U.S. Army Military Police School
VOC	volatile organic compound

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