

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE
AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT AND BUILDING 4416
PARCELS 197(7) AND 199(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 Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) and Building 4416, Parcels 197(7) and 199(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcels at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision with regard to hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste (HTRW). Unexploded ordnance (UXO)-related issues may be present at the site and are being addressed separately by the U.S. Army.

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 ASP and Building 4416, Parcels 197(7) and 199(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site with regard to HTRW. UXO-related issues may be present at the site and are being addressed separately by the U.S. Army. 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 the ASP and Building 4416, Parcels 197(7) and 199(7). A list of background documents for Parcels 197(7) and 199(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcels 197(7) and 199(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.

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCELS 197(7) AND 199(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, Ammunition Supply Point and Building 4416, Parcels 197(7) and 199(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 the Ammunition Supply Point and Building 4416, Parcels 197(7) and 199(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, September.

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

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 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.

The ASP is located along 2nd Avenue in the north-central area

of the Main Post (Figure 1). The site is southeast of Landfill No. 2 and is bordered on the east by Reservoir Ridge. The ASP encompasses approximately 35 acres and contains ten earth-covered magazine bunkers, five aboveground bunkers, an administration building, and two ammunition holding areas (Figure 1). The ASP was a high security site that was used primarily for storage of ordnance from approximately 1917 to 1998. The site is surrounded by a chain-link fence.

Building 4416 (Parcel 199[7]) was reportedly used to store chemical warfare materials (CWM) including sarin, nerve agent, and distilled mustard. Records also indicated that radiological sources were stored in Building 4416. Radioisotopes with atomic numbers 3 to 83 may have been stored at Building 4416, in addition to cesium-137 in sealed sources, and tritium. There

were not any reported releases of either CWM or radiological material at the ASP. All CWM and radiological materials were removed from the ASP prior to Base closure in September 1999. Building 4416 is no longer in use and the ASP site is currently controlled and operated by the Alabama Army National Guard.

The site elevation ranges from approximately 775 feet to 940 feet above mean sea level. Cave Creek flows to the west-southwest along the northern boundary of the parcel.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the environmental baseline survey (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using U.S. Department of Defense guidance. All parcels received a

**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.

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 ASP and Building 4416, Parcels 197(7) and 199(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 197(7) and 199(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 the ASP and Building 4416, Parcels 197(7) and 199(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 Corporation [IT], 2001).

Thirty surface soil samples, ten depositional soil samples, twenty-eight subsurface soil samples, eight 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 eight permanent groundwater monitoring wells installed at the site during the SI. Surface water

and sediment samples were collected from streams and surface water features associated with the parcels. Samples were analyzed for target analyte list metals, target compound list volatile organic compounds, target compound list semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC), pesticides/herbicides, polychlorinated biphenyls, and nitroaromatic explosives. In addition, sediment samples were 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 (IT, 2000).

The potential impact to human receptors is expected to be minimal. Although the southern half of the site is projected for use as an industrial area and the northern half is projected for use

as a passive recreation area, the soils and groundwater data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for possible unrestricted future use. The metals that exceeded residential human health SSSLs, with a few limited exceptions, were below their respective background concentration or within the range of background values, and thus do not pose an unacceptable risk to future human receptors. The nitroexplosive compound RDX was detected in one groundwater sample at a concentration (0.00074 milligrams per liter) marginally exceeding the SSSL (0.00066 milligrams per liter). Volatile organic compounds, SVOC, and pesticide concentrations in site media were below SSSLs.

Six metals were detected in site media (primarily surface and depositional soils) at concentrations exceeding ESVs and background concentrations. In addition, the concentrations of three SVOCs and three pesticides exceeded ESVs in a limited number of surface soil samples. The site is a fenced-in, well-developed area consisting of buildings and paved roads, and is projected for use as an industrial/passive recreation area. Based on the low levels and limited spatial distribution of the metals and chemical compounds detected, the potential threat to ecological receptors is expected to be low.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the ASP and

Building 4416, Parcels 197(7) and 199(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcels 197(7) and 199(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and chemical compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted future land use with regard to HTRW. UXO-related issues may be present at the site and are being addressed separately by the U.S. Army. Furthermore, Parcels 197(7) and 199(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 ASP and Building 4416, Parcels 197(3) and 199(3) (formerly Parcels 197[7] and 199[7]), with regard to HTRW.

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 ASP and Building 4416, Parcels 197(3) and 199(3) (formerly Parcels 197[7] and 199[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 future land use with regard to HTRW. UXO-related issues may be present at the site and are being addressed separately by the U.S. Army. Parcels 197(7) and 199(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 ASP and Building 4416, Parcels 197(3) and 199(3) (formerly Parcels 197[7] and 199[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

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Telephone: (256) 848-3539.

E-mail: LevyR@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil

ACRONYMS

ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CWM	chemical warfare material
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
HTRW	hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste
IT	IT Corporation
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
UXO	unexploded ordnance

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