

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE
BULK STORAGE AREA, BUILDING 296, PARCEL 60(6)
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 the Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(6), 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.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at

the Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(6), 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 the Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(6). A list of background documents for Parcel 60(6) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcel 60(6) 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

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCEL 60(6)

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, Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(6), 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 for the Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(6), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, December.

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

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 Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(6), is located on the FTMC Main Post on 10th Street (Figure 1). The site is northeast of the intersection of 10th Street with Baltzell Gate Road and at east end of the Golf Course (Figure 1). The Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(6), was a storage site for seven aboveground storage tanks (AST) that were used to store heating oil. Six of these ASTs had a capacity of 25,000 gallons, and one had a capacity of 10,000 gallons. There are not any tanks remaining at the site and all that remains at the site is a concrete pad. The concrete pad covers less than 1 acre. A review

of past aerial photographs appear to show that the ASTs were located off of the concrete pad and were lined up in a north and south direction along the southern edge of the site. FTMC removed the seven ASTs in 1997. A concrete berm around the Bulk Storage Area has been removed. A pipeline formerly connected the Bulk Storage Area and the General Services Area to the east. There have not been any reported releases at the site (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998).

South Branch of Cane Creek borders the site to the east and flows north. Surface drainage at the site follows the topography and flows to the southeast into South Branch of Cane Creek. Site elevation is approximately 725 feet above mean sea level.

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 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 Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(6), was categorized as a CERFA Category 6 parcel in the environmental baseline survey. CERFA Category 6 parcels are

**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 Rd.

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.

areas where storage, release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances or petroleum products has occurred but required response actions have not yet been implemented (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcel 60 (6) 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 SI was conducted at the Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(6), 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).

Three depositional soil samples, two subsurface soil samples, five groundwater samples, one surface water sample, and one sediment sample were collected at the site. The 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 five temporary 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 (VOC), and target compound list semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC). In addition, the sediment sample was analyzed for total organic carbon and grain size.

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an

unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, 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 [SAIC], 1998).

The potential threat to human receptors is expected to be low. Although the site is projected for active recreational use, the soils and groundwater data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for possible unrestricted future land use. One metal (iron) in subsurface soil and three metals (barium, iron, and manganese) in groundwater exceeded SSSLs and their respective background concentration. With the exceptions of barium and manganese in one groundwater sample each, the concentrations of these metals were within the range of background values determined by SAIC (1998) and do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health. VOC and SVOC concentrations in site media were below SSSLs.

The potential impact to ecological receptors is also

expected to be minimal. Selenium and zinc were detected in two depositional soil samples each at concentrations exceeding ESVs and their respective background concentration. However, the concentrations of these metals were within the range of background values determined by SAIC (1998). VOC and SVOC concentrations in site media were below ESVs. Furthermore, the site is a well-developed area, consisting of a concrete pad and roads interspersed with grass areas, and is projected for active recreation. Viable ecological habitat is presently limited and is not expected to increase in the future land-use scenario. Based on the low levels of metals, VOCs, and SVOCs detected, the potential threat to ecological receptors is expected to be low.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(6).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 60(6). 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. Furthermore, Parcel 60(6) 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 U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor the Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(3) (formerly Parcel 60[6]).

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 Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(3) (formerly Parcel 60[6]). 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. Furthermore, Parcel 60(6) 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. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the Bulk Storage Area, Building 296, Parcel 60(3) (formerly Parcel 60[6]).

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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ACRONYMS

AST	aboveground storage tank
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
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
VOC	volatile organic compound

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