

**FINAL  
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE  
FORMER ORDNANCE MOTOR REPAIR AREA,  
PARCELS 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), AND 42(7)  
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

**ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY**

**SEPTEMBER 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 Ordnance Motor Repair Area (FOMRA), Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(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.

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 (EPA) 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) completed at the FOMRA, Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(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 the FOMRA, Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(7). A list of background documents for Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(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 consists 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

## PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCELS 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), AND 42(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 Ordnance Motor Repair Area, Parcels 75(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, September.

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 Ordnance Motor Repair Area, Parcels 75(7), 41(7), 42(7), 5(7), 6(7), and 66(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, December.

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

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 FOMRA, Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(7), is located in the central area of the Main Post of FTMC (Figure 1). The site, which covers approximately 40 acres, is primarily bordered by Waverly Road (formerly 18th Street) on the north, Berman Road (formerly 20th Street) on the south, and Care Drive (formerly 5th Avenue) on the west. Parcel 75(7) encompasses numerous buildings, former buildings, and warehouses. Activities conducted at these buildings and warehouses included storage and distribution of military

material and equipment; storage of paints, solvents, and petroleum products; motor pool area operations, including vehicle maintenance and repair; and recycling activities.

Parcel 5(7) consists of two 500-gallon underground storage tanks (UST) previously located at Building 326, possibly a former FTMC gas station. These USTs were removed sometime between 1990 and 1991. Closure reports for the removal of the USTs are not available and additional information is not available concerning the locations of the two USTs (ESE, 1998).

Parcel 6(7) consists of a UST location on the western side of Building T-338, the former Radiator Repair Shop. A 2,000-gallon waste oil UST was closed in-place in May 1994 and replaced with a 2,500-gallon UST.

Parcel 41(7) is a 3,000-gallon heating oil UST located on the western end of Building T-303. The original UST at this location was removed in April 1996 and replaced with the existing UST.

Parcel 42(7) is a 2,500-gallon heating oil UST that was located on the western side of Building T-338, near the northwestern corner of the building. The UST was removed in March 1996.

Ground elevation at the FOMRA, Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(7), is approximately 775 feet above mean sea level. Most of the site is paved; however, there are grassed and gravelled areas around the warehouse buildings, southeast of Building T-303, in the southwestern section around Building T-300, and around Buildings T-328 and T-329 (Figure 1).

**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**

9<sup>th</sup> 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.

**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 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. Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(7) were categorized as CERFA Category 7

parcels in the environmental baseline survey. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or that require further evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(7) are re-categorized 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 FOMRA, Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7),

41(7), and 42(7), to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (IT, 1998, 2001).

Sixty surface soil samples, five depositional soil samples, 73 subsurface soil samples, 23 groundwater samples, and 11 surface water and sediment samples were collected at the site. 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 23 temporary groundwater monitoring wells

installed at the site during the SI. Surface water and sediment samples were collected from drainage features associated with the site.

Chemical analyses of the samples included metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC), pesticides, herbicides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB). In addition, the 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, metals 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 developed for FTMC (IT, 2000).

The potential threat to human receptors is expected to be 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, four metals (barium [at two surface locations], chromium [one surface location], iron [one surface location and one subsurface location], and lead [two surface locations]) were detected at concentrations exceeding residential human health SSSLs, background concentrations, and the range of background values (SAIC, 1998). Confirmation sampling was performed at the request of EPA and ADEM at three surface soil sample locations with elevated barium or lead concentrations. Based on the results of the confirmation samples, the barium and lead results were determined to be isolated "hot spots" and not representative of widespread conditions.

Several PAH compounds were detected at concentrations exceeding SSSLs and PAH background screening values in several surface soil samples. In addition, five PAH compounds exceeded SSSLs in two subsurface soil samples. However, based on the spatial distribution of PAHs at the site, the elevated PAHs appear to be the result of anthropogenic activities (e.g., asphalt pavement, industrial emissions) and not related to site operations.

In groundwater, six metals (aluminum, barium, iron, manganese, vanadium, and thallium) were detected at concentrations exceeding residential human health SSSLs and background concentrations. However, the majority of these metals were present in three samples that had high turbidity at

the time of sample collection that caused the elevated results. Excluding the high turbidity samples, only one metal (manganese) was detected at concentrations exceeding the SSSL and the background concentration in groundwater. The manganese concentrations were within the range of background values determined by SAIC (1998).

Metals, VOCs, SVOCs, and pesticides were detected in site media (primarily surface and depositional soils) at concentrations exceeding ESVs. In addition, one herbicide and one PCB compound were detected in one surface/depositional soil sample each at concentrations exceeding ESVs. However, the potential impact to ecological receptors is expected to be minimal based on the existing viable habitat and site conditions. The site is a well-developed industrialized area, consisting of buildings, paved roads/areas, and railroad tracks interspersed with limited grassed areas, and is projected for continued industrial land use. Viable ecological habitat is presently limited and is not expected to increase in the future land use scenario. Consequently, the potential threat to ecological receptors is expected to be low.

#### **SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS**

Remedial actions were not conducted at the FOMRA, Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(7).

**DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION**

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(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 land reuse. Furthermore, Parcels 75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(7) are re-categorized 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 FOMRA, Parcels 75(3), 5(3), 6(3), 41(3), and 42(3) (formerly Parcels 75[7], 5[7], 6[7], 41[7], and 42[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**

Remedial action is unnecessary at the FOMRA, Parcels 75(3), 5(3), 6(3), 41(3), and 42(3) (formerly Parcels 75[7], 5[7], 6[7], 41[7], and 42[7]). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with relevant federal and state regulations, 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 parcels, or that require land-use control restrictions. The site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcels

75(7), 5(7), 6(7), 41(7), and 42(7) are re-categorized 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 FOMRA, Parcels 75(3), 5(3), 6(3), 41(3), and 42(3) (formerly Parcels 75[7], 5[7], 6[7], 41[7], and 42[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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## 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
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FOMRA	Former Ordnance Motor Repair Area
FTMC	Fort McClellan
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
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

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