FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR
FORMER MOTOR POOL AREA 1300, 4TH AVENUE, PARCELS 148(7) AND 16(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

MAY 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 Former Motor Pool Area 1300, 4th Avenue, Parcels 148(7) and 16(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 consists of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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 Former Motor Pool Area 1300, 4th Avenue, Parcels 148(7) and 16(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 Former Motor Pool Area 1300, 4th Avenue, Parcels 148(7) and 16(7). A list of background documents for Parcels 148(7) and 16(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcels 148(7) and 16(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 comprises 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

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCELS 148(7) AND 16(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 Motor Pool Area 1300, 4th Avenue, Parcels 148(7) and 16(7), 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 Site Investigation at the Former Motor Pool Area 1300, Parcels 148(7) and 16(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, October.

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

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.

Former Motor Pool Area 1300, 4th Avenue (Parcel 148[7]) is located in the northwest portion of the Main Post of FTMC (Figure 1). This area is a rectangular plot bounded by 4th Street on the north, 3rd Avenue on the east, 9th Street on the south, and 4th Avenue on the west. Light vehicle maintenance may have been performed at this site; however, the motor pool was primarily used for vehicle storage. A washrack and an oil/water separator (OWS) were reportedly located at this site. However, evidence of the washrack or the OWS was not observed during an IT site visit in April 1998. Building T-1398 is the only structure still standing. Two concrete pads are located approximately at the center of the western parcel boundary. The northern end of the parcel is paved and is wooded to the north. The paved area extends approximately 40 feet south of Building T-1398. The southern end of the parcel is grassy and has been used as a softball/baseball field.

Parcel 16(7) is a potential underground storage tank (UST) location within Parcel 148(7) that may have been associated with a former FTMC gas station (ESE, 1998). A small concrete pad is evidence of a former gas station constructed in 1941. The building was a 9- by 21-foot cement foundation with corrugated steel walls. Two 5,000-gallon tanks were reportedly removed in 1991; however, a closure report is not on file at FTMC or the ADEM. Physical evidence of the tanks was not observed during SI field activities.

Parcel 148(7) lies at an elevation of approximately 750 feet above mean sea level and slopes to the east and south. Cave Creek flows to the north along the eastern boundary of Parcel 148(7).

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 148(7) and 16(7) were categorized as CERFA Category 7 parcels in the environmental baseline survey. CERFA Category 7 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 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.

areas that are not evaluated or that require further evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcels 148(7) and 16(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 Former Motor Pool Area 1300, 4th Avenue, Parcels 148(7) and 16(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, 2001). As part of the SI, a geophysical survey was conducted in the area of Parcel 16(7) to identify potential USTs.

Three anomalies representing potential USTs were identified in the geophysical data. The anomalies were investigated in July 2000 as part of a UST investigation performed by IT. However, no USTs were found using exploratory trenching and excavation.

Twelve surface soil samples, one depositional soil sample, ten subsurface soil samples, eight groundwater samples, and two surface water and sediment samples were collected at the site. In addition, eight temporary groundwater monitoring wells were installed at the site during the SI. Samples were analyzed for metals, volatile organic compounds, and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC). 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, 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 (PAH) background screening values (IT, 2000).

The potential impact to human receptors is expected to be minimal. With the exception of barium (in one groundwater sample), chromium (one surface soil sample), and iron (one subsurface soil sample and two groundwater samples), the metals that exceeded residential human health SSSLs, were below their respective background concentrations or within the range of background values, and thus do not pose an unacceptable risk to future human receptors. Five PAH compounds were detected in one surface soil sample at concentrations exceeding residential human health SSSLs and PAH background screening values. However, the elevated PAHs are believed to be the result of anthropogenic activities (i.e., asphalt pavement) and not related to operations conducted at the site. The SVOC bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was detected in two groundwater samples at concentrations exceeding the SSSL. However, this compound is a common laboratory contaminant and is probably not related to site activities.

Several metals were detected in surface and depositional soils at concentrations exceeding ESVs and background concentrations. In addition, the concentrations of nine SVOCs exceeded ESVs in surface and depositional soils. However, the potential impact to ecological receptors is expected to be minimal based on the existing viable habitat and site conditions. The site is located within a well-developed area of the Main Post and is surrounded by buildings and paved roads with limited grassy areas. In addition, the northern portion of the parcel is covered with asphalt pavement. Viable ecological habitat is presently limited and is not expected to increase in the future land use scenario.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at Former Motor Pool Area 1300, 4th Avenue, Parcels 148(7) and 16(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcels 148(7) and 16(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 148(7) and 16(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 Former Motor Pool Area 1300, 4th Avenue, Parcels 148(3) and 16(3) (formerly Parcels 148[7] and 16[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 Former Motor Pool Area 1300, 4th Avenue, Parcels 148(3) and 16(3) (formerly Parcels 148[7] and 16[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 parcel, or that require land-use control restrictions. The site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcels 148(7) and 16(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 Former Motor

Pool Area 1300, 4th Avenue, Parcels 148(3) and 16(3) (formerly Parcels 148[7] and 16[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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Fort McClellan BRAC
Environmental Coordinator
Tel: (256) 848-3539

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

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
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
IT	IT Corporation
OWS	oil/water separator
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound

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Date

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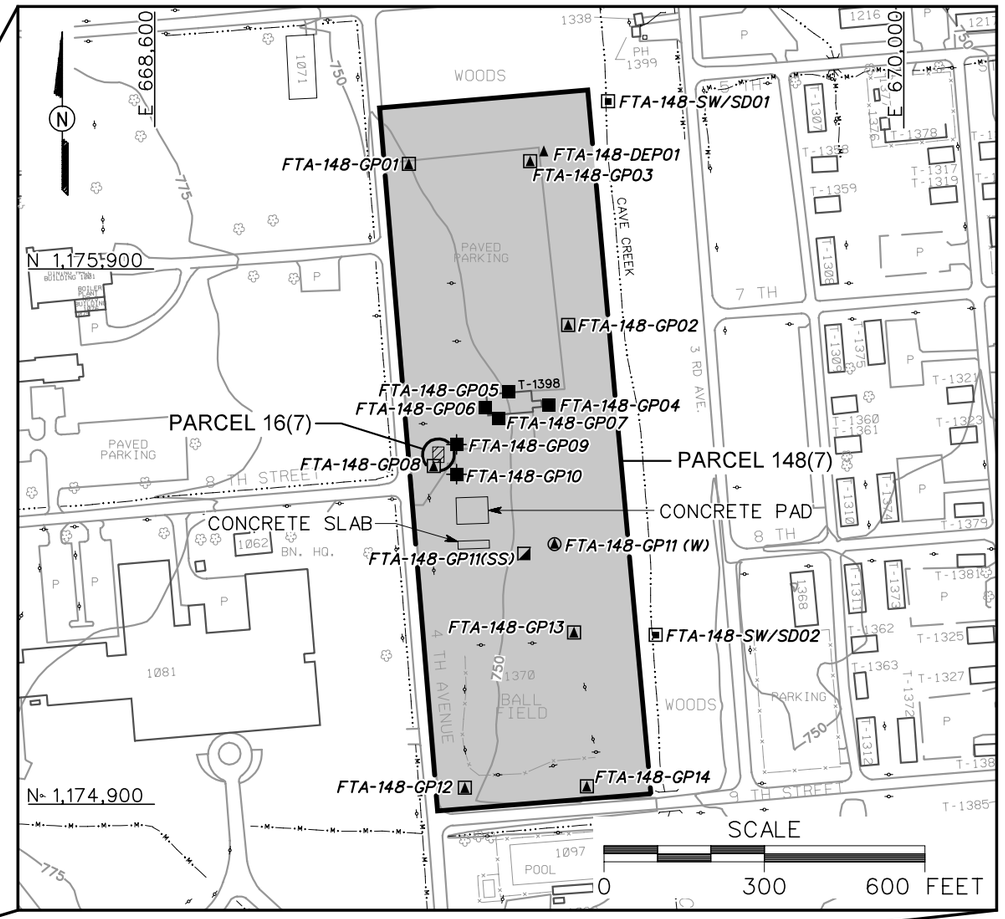
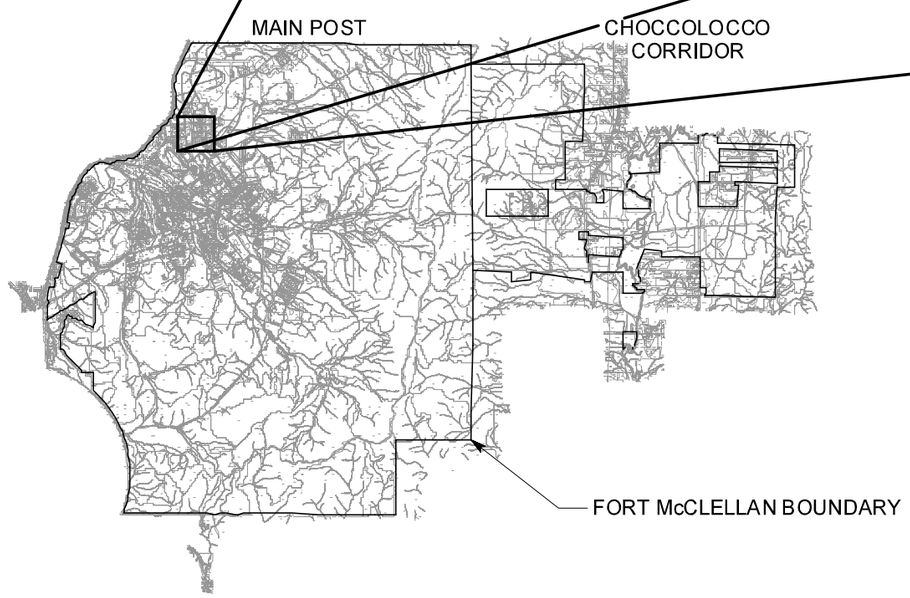
Fort McClellan, Alabama

13 June 01
Date





LEGEND

- UNIMPROVED ROADS AND PARKING
- PAVED ROADS AND PARKING
- BUILDING
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS (CONTOUR INTERVAL - 25 FOOT)
- TREES / TREELINE
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- SURFACE DRAINAGE / CREEK
- MANMADE SURFACE DRAINAGE FEATURE
- FENCE
- UTILITY POLE
- SURFACE WATER/SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION
- GROUNDWATER SAMPLE LOCATION
- SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
- SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
- SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
- GROUNDWATER, SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
- DEPOSITIONAL SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION

FIGURE 1
SITE MAP
FORMER MOTOR POOL AREA 1300, 4th AVENUE
PARCELS 148(7) AND 16(7)

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT
FORT McCLELLAN
CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA
Contract No. DACA21-96-D-0018

IT CORPORATION
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