FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR
MOTOR POOL AREA 1600
PARCELS 163(7), 17(7), 18(7), 19(7), 71(7), 503(7), AND 504(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

APRIL 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 Motor Pool Area 1600, Parcels 163(7), 17(7), 18(7), 19(7), 71(7), 503(7), and 504(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 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 Motor Pool Area 1600, 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 Motor Pool Area 1600. A list of background documents for the site is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for the site 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

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR MOTOR POOL AREA 1600

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, Motor Pool Area 1600, Parcels 163(7), 17(7), 18(7), 19(7), 71(7), 503(7), and 504(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, April.

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 Site Investigation at the Area 1600 Motor Pool, Parcels 163(7), 17(7), 18(7), 19(7), 71(7), 503(7), and 504(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, September.

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

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 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.

Motor Pool Area 1600 (Parcel 163[7]) is located in the central portion of the FTMC Main Post at the south end of 10th Avenue (Figure 1). Motor Pool Area 1600 comprises approximately 11 acres and is a secure facility that is fenced and gated. The motor pool was active until 1998 and inactive from 1998 to August 1999. Since August 1999, the site has been used as a motor pool area by the 310th Chemical Company, a Biological Integrated Detection Systems unit. The following paragraphs provide a site description and history of Motor Pool Area 1600 prior to 1998.

Two wash areas, two grease racks, and an oil/water separator are located within Parcel 163(7). A washrack is located on the east side of the site, just north of a concrete pad (former Building 1699) and southeast of Building T-1689. Light vehicle maintenance was conducted on large military vehicles, including cranes, roadway graders, water tank trucks, and fuel tank trucks. Materials stored on site included diesel fuel, gasoline, antifreeze, fog oil, and engine oil. The majority of the site was designated for military vehicle parking.

Parcel 17(7) is an underground storage tank (UST) location associated with Building T-1696. Waste oil was placed in a sump in Building T-1696 and gravity-fed through an underground pipe to a 2,000-gallon steel waste oil UST. The steel UST was closed in place in 1994 and replaced with 2,500-gallon fiberglass UST.

Parcel 18(7) is a UST location associated with Building T-1697. Waste oil was placed in a sump and gravity-fed through an underground pipe to a 2,000-gallon steel waste oil UST. The steel UST was closed in place in 1994 and was not replaced.

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 19(7) consists of two 10,000-gallon USTs that were removed from a former FTMC gas station (Building 1694) in 1991. The FTMC gas stations were constructed in 1941 and are associated with former motor pool areas. The gas station buildings were of similar construction, consisting of a 9- by-21-foot concrete foundation with corrugated steel walls. Two fuel pumps were located on an island directly in front of the building, approximately 20 feet away. The original plans called for two 10,000-gallon tanks at each gas station (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998). Building 1694 reportedly matched this description, but was removed. A closure report for the USTs is not on file at FTMC or ADEM and the status of these USTs is unknown.

The Equipment Concentration Site (Parcel 71[7]) was located in the southwest corner of the site and had two grease racks (T-1643 and T-1644) and a wash area (T-1645) that included a wash pad, a washrack, and an oil/water separator.

Parcel 503(7) is a suspected UST location at Building T-1689. The UST was reportedly located at the east end of Building T-1689 and had a capacity of approximately 500 gallons. In January 1991, the suspected UST location was excavated; however, no UST was found.

An estimated 10,000-gallon UST (Parcel 504[7]) was reportedly located approximately 100 feet east of Building 1693, near the fence line. The UST was removed in February 1991; however, a closure report for the UST could not be located.

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. Motor Pool Area 1600, Parcels 163(7), 17(7), 18(7), 19(7), 71(7), 503(7), and 504(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 163(7), 17(7), 18(7), 19(7), 71(7), 503(7), and 504(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 Motor Pool Area 1600 to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (IT Corporation [IT], 2001).

Twenty-nine surface soil samples, two depositional soil samples, 30 subsurface soil samples, three groundwater samples, and two surface and sediment samples were collected at the site. Samples were analyzed for metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), 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 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, with the exception of antimony (one location [4.8 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)]), arsenic (two locations [55.2 mg/kg and 58.3 mg/kg]), and iron (several locations), the concentrations of the metals that exceeded SSSLs were below their respective background concentration or within the range of background values and thus do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health. PAH compounds were detected at one surface soil sample location (FTA-163-GP13) at concentrations (0.45 to 2.5 mg/kg) exceeding SSSLs and PAH background values. In addition, the PAH compound benzo(a)pyrene was detected in two subsurface soil samples at concentrations (0.19 mg/kg and 0.38 mg/kg) exceeding the SSSL. However, these PAH compounds are believed to be related to anthropogenic activities (i.e., asphalt pavement) and not related to operations conducted at the site. VOC concentrations in site media were below SSSLs.

Metals and PAH compounds were detected in surface/depositional soils and sediments at concentrations exceeding ESVs. However, the potential threat to ecological receptors is expected to be low, based on the existing viable habitat and site conditions. The site is fenced and is located in a well-developed area of the Main Post consisting of buildings, concrete foundations, and paved/gravel-covered areas. Grassy or wooded areas are very limited, and the site does not support viable ecological habitat.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at Former Motor Pool Area 1600, Parcels 163(7), 17(7), 18(7), 19(7), 71(7), 503(7), and 504(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcels 163(7), 17(7), 18(7), 19(7), 71(7), 503(7), and 504(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 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 163(7), 17(7), 18(7), 19(7), 71(7), 503(7), and 504(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. With regard to HTRW, the U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor Motor Pool Area 1600, Parcels 163(3), 17(3), 18(3), 19(3), 71(3), 503(3), and 504(3) (formerly Parcels 163[7], 17[7], 18[7], 19[7], 71[7], 503[7], and 504[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

Further remedial action is unnecessary at Motor Pool Area 1600, Parcels 163(3), 17(3), 18(3), 19(3), 71(3), 503(3), and 504(3) (formerly Parcels 163[7], 17[7], 18[7], 19[7], 71[7], 503[7], and 504[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 with regard to HTRW. UXO-related issues may be present at the site and are being addressed separately by the U.S. Army. Parcels 163(7), 17(7), 18(7), 19(7), 71(7), 503(7), and 504(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 Motor Pool Area 1600, Parcels 163(3), 17(3), 18(3), 19(3), 71(3), 503(3), and 504(3) (formerly Parcels 163[7], 17[7], 18[7], 19[7], 71[7], 503[7], and 504[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
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
HTRW	hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste
IT	IT Corporation
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
UST	underground storage tank
UXO	unexploded ordnance
VOC	volatile organic compound

Prepared under direction of:

Ellis C Pope

Ellis Pope
Environmental Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
Mobile, Alabama

4/17/01
Date

Reviewed by:

Ronald M. Levy

Ronald M. Levy
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Fort McClellan, Alabama

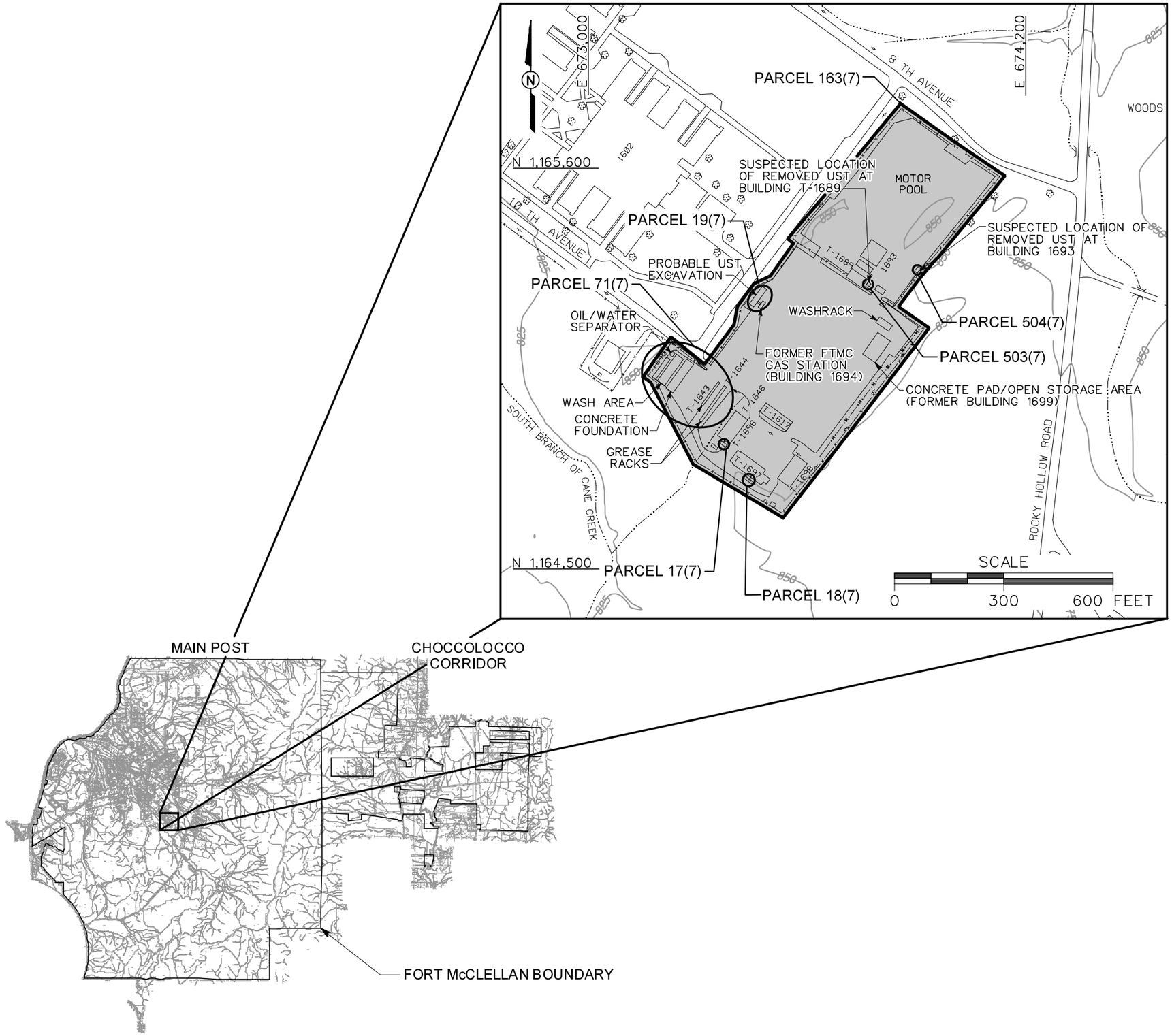
16 July 01
Date

Approved by:

Glynn D. Ryan

Glynn D. Ryan
Site Manager
Fort McClellan, Alabama

16 July 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
- FENCE
- UTILITY POLE

FIGURE 1
SITE MAP
MOTOR POOL AREA 1600
PARCELS 163(7), 17(7), 18(7), 19(7), 71(7), 503(7) AND 504(7)

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

IT CORPORATION
A Member of The IT Group

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STARTING DATE: 04/10/01 | DRAWN BY: D. BILLINGSLEY | DRAWN BY: | DATE LAST REV.: | DRAFT. CHCK. BY: | ENGR. CHCK. BY: T. WINTON | PROJ. MGR.: J. YACOUB | INITIATOR: T. WINTON | PROJ. NO.: 774645 | DWG. NO.: ...\774645es.748