6.0 CERFA Findings

The CERFA Letter Report (Sec.6.2) presents the EBS findings regarding CERCLA hazardous substance and/or petroleum use, storage, release or disposal; and Non-CERCLA issues such as asbestos, radon, lead-based paint, and unexploded ordnance (UXO). All parcels received a parcel designation for one of the seven CERFA categories, or a Non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as appropriate. The designations for each parcel with CERCLA issues are presented in Table 6-1. The designations for those parcels with Non-CERCLA issues are presented in Table 6-2.

Each parcel is also shown graphically on a series of six maps within the CERFA Letter Report. Due to the large size and complexity of the installation, CERCLA and Non-CERCLA issues are depicted on separate maps for Main Post. A separate set of CERCLA and Non-CERCLA maps was also produced for Pelham Range. Inset (detail) maps for the Main Post cantonment have also been provided for both CERCLA and Non-CERCLA issues. These inset maps allow easier determination of issues pertinent to individual buildings.

6.1 CERFA Parcel Findings

The information developed from the EBS was used to group areas on the installation into the following standardized parcel categories using Department of Defense (DOD) guidance: CERFA Parcels (Category 1); CERFA Disqualified Parcels (Categories 2 through 7); and CERFA Category 1 Qualified Parcels.

The **CERFA Category 1 Parcels**, commonly known as "CERFA Parcels," are those areas where there is no history of CERCLA-related hazardous substance or petroleum product storage, release, or disposal. The parcel also has no history of other environmental or safety hazards such as asbestos, lead-based paint, radionuclides, radon, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), or UXO. Three CERFA parcels comprising approximately 4,160 acres were identified on Main Post during this EBS. On Choccolocco Corridor, two CERFA Parcels comprising approximately 3,450 acres were identified.

CERFA Category 1 Qualified Parcels are those parcels that were identified as having no evidence of CERCLA-related hazardous substance or petroleum product storage, release, or disposal, but which do contain other environmental or safety concerns. These concerns include asbestos, lead-based paint, PCBs, radon, radionuclides/radiological issues, and UXO. Approximately 13,600 acres of Category 1 property on Main Post is qualified due to Non-CERCLA issues; most of this acreage is qualified due to ordnance range/UXO issues. On Pelham Range, five CERFA Category 1 Qualified Parcels totaling approximately 14,400 acres were identified.
Fuzed ordnance and small arms ranges are the major qualifiers for CERFA Category 1 Qualified

Parcels on Main Post and Pelham Range. On Main Post, approximately 9,771 acres of Category 1 property is qualified because of fuzed ordnance concerns. On Pelham Range, approximately 13,099 acres are qualified for fuzed ordnance concerns. On Choccolocco Corridor, approximately 406 acres are qualified for fuzed ordnance concerns.

CERFA Disqualified Parcels (categories 2 through 7) are those areas of the installation where there has been storage of CERCLA hazardous substances, CWM or petroleum products; a release or disposal of CERCLA hazardous substances or petroleum products. One hundred eighty-nine CERFA Disqualified Parcels comprising over 770 acres were identified on Main Post during this EBS. CERFA-Disqualified Parcels comprise 7,844 acres on Pelham Range. Four CERFA-Disqualified Parcels comprising 14 acres were identified on Choccolocco Corridor. All of this acreage information, as well as Non-CERCLA acreage information, is presented in the CERFA Letter Report and tables.

6.2 CERFA Letter Report

The following CERFA Letter Report, when used with the included maps, describes the environmental condition of the FTMC property.

CERFA LETTER REPORT
FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA
December 1997

This letter report presents the results of the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) investigation performed by Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc. (ESE) at Fort McClellan (FTMC), a U.S. government property selected for closure in 1995 by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission, Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. Under CERFA (Public Laws 102-426), federal agencies are required to expeditiously identify real property that can be immediately reused and redeveloped. Satisfying this objective requires the identification of real property where no hazardous substances or petroleum products regulated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA) were stored for 1 year or more, known to have been released, or known to have been disposed of.

Information in this letter report was obtained during the preparation of the Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) for FTMC and was current as of December 1997. The EBS findings were used to divide the installation into seven categories of parcels. These categories, as defined by the Department of Defense BRAC Cleanup Plan Guidebook, Fall 1993, are as follows:

Category 1: Areas where no storage, release, or disposal (including migration) has occurred

CERFA defines Category 1 parcels as areas where results of investigation show that no hazardous substances or petroleum products were stored, released onsite or to the environment, or disposed of on site property, and that no migration of substances onto the parcel has occurred from adjacent areas. A parcel cannot be designated as Category 1 unless a site-specific assessment has been made, typically in the form of an EBS as required by Sec. 120(h)(4) of CERCLA. The EBS must include a review of the property chain of title documents, records search and review, review of aerial photographs, a visual inspection of the area, and interviews with current and former employees and military personnel regarding their knowledge of past and current activities at the area. If the EBS indicates that hazardous substances or petroleum products have been released, disposed of, or stored at the area, it is disqualified as a CERFA Category 1 parcel and must be placed in one of the six other categories described in the following paragraphs.

Category 2: Areas where only storage has occurred

Category 2 parcel designation is limited to those areas where only storage of hazardous substances or petroleum products has occurred at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial action to protect human health and the environment. It must also be determined that no release, disposal, or

migration from adjacent areas onto this parcel has occurred. A determination of this area type must be made in accordance with the same requirements of Sec. 120(h)(4) of CERCLA described for Category 1 parcels.

Category 3: Areas of contamination below action levels

Category 3 parcels are defined by CERFA as areas where investigation indicates that storage, release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances or petroleum products has occurred, but at concentrations that are below levels requiring any response action to protect human health and the environment. This category designation cannot be made without site investigations with sampling and analytical results of affected environmental media.

Category 4: Areas where all necessary remedial actions have been taken

Category 4 parcels are areas where storage, release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances or petroleum has occurred, and all remedial actions necessary to protect human health and the environment have been taken. Category 4 includes those areas where an EBS report documents release or disposal, but all remedial actions have already been taken to meet the requirements of Sec. 120(h)(3) of CERCLA. Sec. 12(h)(4)(B)(I) of CERCLA clarifies the meaning of "all remedial action has been taken." The indication is that construction and installation of a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved remedial design has been completed and that the final remedy has been demonstrated to EPA to be operating properly and successfully.

Category 5: Areas of known contamination with removal and/or remedial action underway

Category 5 parcels are defined as areas where storage, release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances or petroleum products has occurred and removal and/or remedial actions are underway, but all required remedial actions have not yet been taken. Category 5 parcels are documented by sampling and analysis as containing environmental media contaminated at concentrations that exceed applicable regulatory action levels. Remedial actions for the Category 5 parcel may be in the design or implementation phases but not yet fully demonstrated to EPA as successful.

Category 6: Areas of known contamination where required response actions have not been taken

Category 6 parcels are areas where storage, release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances or petroleum products has occurred, but required response actions have not yet been taken. Category 6 parcels are documented by sampling and analysis as containing environmental media contaminated at concentrations that exceed applicable regulatory action levels, and required remedial actions have not yet been selected, implemented, or demonstrated.

Category 7: Areas that are not evaluated or require further evaluation

Category 7 parcels are defined as those areas where storage, release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances is suspected, but are either not evaluated, or require additional evaluation to determine the environmental condition of the parcel. This parcel type lacks adequate documentation to fit into any of the six previous categories.

For this EBS, the CERCLA requirements for Category 1 through 7 parcels were extended by the Army/BRAC Cleanup Team to include all areas onpost where CWM was used, stored, treated, or disposed of as CERCLA issues. Use, storage, and disposal of petroleum, oils, lubricants, and their derivatives were also considered CERCLA issues for purposes of this EBS.

Areas of the installation that contained other Non-CERCLA-related environmental or safety issues, including asbestos, lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), radon, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and radionuclides have also been identified in separate CERFA Category 1 Qualified parcels. Parcels with Non-CERCLA qualifying issues overlap CERFA Category 1 through 7 parcels.

Parcel Labels

All parcels with positive findings received a unique parcel number and designation for one of the seven CERFA categories, or a Non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as appropriate. The designations for each parcel with CERCLA issues are presented in Table 6.0-1. The designations with Non-CERCLA issues are presented in Table 6.0-2.

The unique parcel label assigned to each parcel consists of several components: for CERFA parcels and parcels with CERCLA issues the label includes the unique parcel number, the category (1 through 7) in parentheses, and the description of the type of CERCLA issue(s) present using a code (acronym). CERCLA issue codes are not included in CERFA Category 1 parcel labels because, by definition, these issues are not present at CERFA Category 1 parcels. The CERCLA issues for

Category 2 through 7 parcels are described in the text, tables, and on the maps using the following codes:

HS — indicates hazardous substance storage
HR — indicates hazardous substance release and/or disposal
PR — indicates hazardous substance storage
PS — indicates petroleum release and/or disposal
(P) — indicates possible release or disposal, unverified by sampling/analysis

For Non-CERCLA environmental or safety issues, the issue label used in Table 6.0-2 includes the following components: a unique Non-CERCLA issue number, the letter "Q" designating the area as a CERFA Category 1 Qualified issue, and the code for the specific Non-CERCLA issue(s) present. The Non-CERCLA issue codes used are:

A = Asbestos (in buildings)
L = Lead-Based Paint (in buildings)
P = Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
R = Radon (in buildings)
RD = Radionuclides/Radiological Issues
X = Unexploded Ordnance
CWM = Chemical Warfare Materiel

Tables 6.0-1 and 6.0-2 also present the X-Y coordinates where each parcel can be found on the appropriate map, the size of each parcel or issue in acres, the basis for the parcel category/qualifiers, the source of evidence, the EBS reference section, and any remedial action known to have been taken at each parcel.

CERFA Parcel Maps and Non-CERCLA Issues Maps

Each parcel is also shown graphically on a series of six maps within the CERFA Letter Report.
Due to the large size and complexity of the installation, CERCLA and Non-CERCLA issues are depicted on separate maps for Main Post. A separate set of CERCLA and Non-CERCLA maps was also produced for Pelham Range. Inset (detail) maps for the Main Post cantonment have also been provided for CERCLA and Non-CERCLA issues. These inset maps allow easier determination of issues pertinent to individual buildings.

Figure 1 — CERFA parcels for Main Post and Choccolocco Corridor.
Figure 2 — Non-CERCLA issues for Main Post and Choccolocco Corridor.
Figure 3 — inset (enlarged) map of the Main Post cantonment area showing CERFA parcels.

Figure 4 — covers the same area as the inset map in Figure 3, but shows Non-CERCLA issues.
Figure 5 — CERFA parcels for Pelham Range.
Figure 6 — Non-CERCLA issues for Pelham Range.

A summary table of installation acreage for each of the seven CERFA Categories and range issues follows. The acreage occupied by each parcel can be found in Tables 6-1 for Category 1 through 7 parcels, and in Table 6-2 for qualified parcels containing Non-CERCLA issues.

Acreage Summary Table—Main Post CERCLA Issues

Category	Acreage
1	4,160
2	12
3	0.0
4	0.0
5	55
6	67
7	639

Acreage Summary Table—Choccolocco Corridor CERCLA Issues

Category	Acreage
1	3,451
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	0.0
5	0.0
6	0.0

7	14

Acreage Summary Table—Pelham Range CERCLA Issues

Category	Acreage
1	14,455
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	0.0
5	0.0
6	< 1
7	7,844

Acreage Summary Table—Fuzed Ordnance Concerns

Location	Acreage
Main Post	9,771
Pelham Range	13,099
Choccolocco Corridor	406

Acreage Summary Table—Total Ranges/Acreage

Location	Acreage
Main Post	13,341
Choccolocco Corridor	1,096
Pelham Range	14,914

This CERFA Letter Report should be read only in conjunction with the complete EBS report for this installation because the EBS report provides the relevant environmental history to substantiate the parcel categorization. This report does not address other property transfer requirements that may be applicable under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), nor does it address natural resource considerations such as the threat to plant or animal life.

Table 6.0-1. CERFA Parcel Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 30)

Parcel Label	Category	Coord (X,Y)[a]	Size (Acres)	Description	Basis	Source of Evidence[b]	Reference[c]	Remediation or Mitigation
115(1)	1	(49,27)	4527	CERFA Parcel, Choccolocco Corridor			6.0	
116(1)	1	(63,20)	22	CERFA Parcel, Choccolocco Corridor			6.0	
161(1)	1	(3,28)	4431	CERFA Parcel, Main Post			6.0	
215				Parcel Number Not Used				
216(1)	1	(5,32)	7	CERFA Parcel Main Post	Main Post		6.0	
217(1)	1	(10,39)	7	Waste Water Treatment Plant	No history of hazardous releases	Ebasco, 1994; Mizell, 1995	5.1.18.7	
218				Parcel Number Not Used				
219				Parcel Number Not Used				
220(1)	1	(8,13)	14856	CERFA Parcel, Pelham Range	Ranges, Qualified		6.0	
221(1)	1	(33,46)	5	CERFA Parcel, Pelham Range	Ranges, Qualified		6.0	
222(1)	1	(47,41)	123	CERFA Parcel, Pelham Range	Ranges, Qualified		6.0	
223(1)	1	(59,30)	29	CERFA Parcel, Pelham Range	Ranges, Qualified		6.0	
224(1)	1	(61,28)	3	CERFA Parcel, Pelham Range	Ranges, Qualified		6.0	
1(7)PS/PR	7	(17,35)	P[d]	Bldg. 202/215 (DEH). Waste oil UST	Petroleum release. Soil contamination extent was not determined.	Jaye, 1995; Braun, 1995i; ADEM, 1995a; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2 5.1.13.1	UST was removed and replaced in 1994.
2(7)PS/PR	7	(17,33)	P	GSA Motor Pool. Bldg. 238. Waste oil UST	Petroleum release. Soil contamination extent was not determined.	Jaye, 1995; Braun, 1995j; Weston, 1990; ADEM, 1995a	5.1.1.2	UST was removed and replaced in 1994.

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

3(7)PS/PR	7	(16,33)	P	Telephone Exchange. Bldg. 251. Diesel UST	Petroleum release. Soil contamination extent was not determined.	Jaye, 1995, Braun, 1995h; ADEM, 1995a; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1994.
4(7)PS/PR	7	(18,33)	P	POL point. Bldg. 265. Three of eight USTs were leaking.	TRPH exceeds groundwater criteria.	Jaye, 1995; E&E 1991; E&E 1992; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.4 5.1.1.5 5.1.6.1	USTs were removed. Semi-annual monitoring program for 3 years.
5(7)PS	7	(21,35)	P	Bldg. 326 (former OMRA) One Mogas UST and one diesel UST were removed in 1991.	No closure report on file. Possible release	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.3	
6(7)PS/PR	7	(21,35)	P	Recycling Center Bldg. 338. (Former OMRA) one waste oil UST	Petroleum release. Soil contamination extent was not determined. No groundwater monitoring	Jaye, 1995; Braun, 1995k; ADEM, 1995a; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was closed in place and replaced in 1994.
7(7)PS	7	(22,36)	P	Consolidated Maintenance, Bldg. 350. One diesel tank, one waste oil UST	Diesel and waste oil are stored here.	Jaye, 1995; Robinson, 1996	5.1.1.1	
8(7)PS	7	(56,32)	P	Pelham Range, Bldg. 8427, UTES, one diesel tank	Diesel and waste oil are stored here.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.2.1	
9(7)PS	7	(19,38)	P	Recreation Bldg. Bldg. 503. One heating oil UST	UST was closed in place, Soil samples show low concentrations of TPH	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; Braun, 1995a	5.1.1.2	UST was closed in place in 1994.
10(7)PS(P)	7	(19,39)	P	Waste Chemical Storage Area (former motor pool area), Bldg. 598	Suspected USTs of diesel and waste oil. Site visit did not show evidence of USTs.	Weston, 1990; Jaye, 1995	5.1.1.7	
11(7)PS/PR	7	(24,33)	P	Bldg. 888 Motor Pool. Waste oil UST	Contamination still present in the soil. One of four groundwater samples showed elevated lead levels.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; Braun, 1995b; ADEM, 1995a.	5.1.1.2 5.1.6.3	UST was removed in 1994.

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

12(7)PS/PR	7	(23,33)	P	Bldg. 894 Motor Pool, Two USTs, one Mogas, and one diesel were removed in 1991 . Current location of fuel ASTs	No closure report on file. Possible release.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; DEH, 1986	5.1.1.6	
13(7)PS	7	(17,39)	P	Gym & Pool, Bldg. 1012. 5000-gal heating oil tank removed	No closure report on file. Possible release.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.3	
14(7)PS	7	(16,41)	P	Boiler Plant #3. Bldg. 1076. Two 15,000-gal USTs were removed in 1991.	No closure report on file. Possible release.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.3 5.1.5.3	
15(7)PS/PR	7	(16,43)	P	WAC Museum, Bldg. 1077. Leaking 1,000-gal heating oil UST	Tank was replaced. New tank was leaking.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; E&E, 1991	5.1.1.4	UST was removed in 1991.
16(7)PS	7	(17,41)	P	Bldg. 1394 Motor Pool, Former gas station. Two 5,000-gal USTs, one Mogas and one diesel, were removed in 1991.	No closure report on file. Possible release.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.6 5.1.6.4	
17(7)PS/PR	7	(23,25)	P	Bldg. 1696 Motor Pool, 2,000-gal waste oil UST	Petroleum release. Soil contamination extent was not determined.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; Braun, 1995l; ADEM, 1995a	5.1.1.2 5.1.6.5	UST was closed in place in 1994.
18(7)PS/PR	7	(24,25)	P	Bldg. 1697 Motor Pool, One 2,000-gal waste oil UST.	Petroleum release. Soil contamination extent was not determined.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; Braun, 1995m; ADEM, 1995a	5.1.1.2 5.1.6.5	UST was closed in place in 1994.
19(7)PS	7	(24,25)	P	Bldg. 1694 Former Gas Station, two 10,000-gal USTs, one Mogas, one diesel, were removed in 1991.	No closure report on file. Possible release.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.6	
20(7)PS/PR	7	(18,28)	P	Autocraft shop. Bldg. 1800. One waste oil UST.	Petroleum release. Soil contamination extent was not determined. No groundwater contamination assessment.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; Braun, 1995c; ADEM, 1995a	5.1.1.1 5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1994.

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

21(7)PS/PR	7	(17,30)	P	Base Service Station. Bldg. 2109. Four USTs	Petroleum release. New and old tanks leaked.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990, (8, 12); USACE, 1993	5.1.1.2	USTs were removed in 1991. Four USTs installed in 1991. Quarterly groundwater sampling program for 3 years.
22(7)PS/PR	7	(17,31)	P	Base Service Station. Bldg. 2109. Waste oil UST	Petroleum release. Soil contamination extent was not determined.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; Braun, 1995d; ADEM, 1995a	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1994.
23(7)PS	7	(14,37)	P	Boiler Plant #2. Bldg. 2278. Two 25,000-gal heating oil USTs	Petroleum storage only. Area requires further evaluation. No closure report on file.	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.5.2 5.1.1.3	Tanks were replaced in 1991.
24(7)PS/PR	7	(16,27)	P	Bldg. 3138 Motor Pool, Waste oil UST, 3,000-gal.	Petroleum release. Soil contamination extent was not determined.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; Braun, 1995e; ADEM, 1995a	5.1.1.2 5.1.6.7	UST was removed and replaced in 1994.
25(7)PS	7	(15,27)	P	Bldg. 3138 Motor Pool. Diesel UST, 10,000-gal.	Petroleum storage only.	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990; USACE, 1993	5.1.1.1 5.1.6.7	UST was replaced in 1996
26(7)PS/PR	7	(16,29)	P	Boiler Plant #1, Bldg. 3176. Two 18,000-gal USTs of heating oil, one 500-gal gasoline UST for a back-up generator	Petroleum release.	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990; E&E, 1991	5.1.1.4 5.1.5.1	USTs were replaced in 1991.
27(7)PS	7	(11,27)	P	Bldg. 3196/3148 Motor Pool. Two, 10,000-gal diesel USTs	Petroleum storage only.	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990; USACE, 1993	5.1.1.1 5.1.6.7	
28(7)PS/PR	7	(12,27)	P	Bldg. 3196/3148 Motor Pool. Waste oil UST	Contaminated soil was below action limit of 100 ppm for ADEM.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; Braun, 1995f; ADEM, 1995a	5.1.1.2 5.1.6.7	UST was closed in place in 1994.

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

29(7)PS/PR	7	(13,31)	6	Bldg. 3294/3299; Area 3200 Motor Pool.	Petroleum Release.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990, (8, 12)	5.1.1.4 5.1.6.8	UST replaced in 1986. New UST leaked and was removed in 1990. Quarterly groundwater monitoring program for 2 years.
30(7)PS/PR	7	(13,31)	P	Bldg. 3298 Motor Pool. Waste oil UST	Petroleum release. Soil contamination extent was not determined. No groundwater contamination assessment.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; Braun, 1995g; ADEM, 1995a	5.1.1.2 5.1.6.8	UST was closed in place in 1994.
31(7)PS	7	(23,38)	P	Ammunition supply point at Bldg. 4407. One 1,000-gal UST for heating oil was closed in 1991.	No closure report on file. Possible release.	Jaye, 1995; Pence 1995; Weston, 1990. U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System.	5.1.1.3	
32(7)PS	7	(21,39)	P	Former Tar Plant/Temporary Transformer Storage Bldg. 4437. One 2,500-gal UST for heating oil was closed in 1991.	No closure report on file. Possible release.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.3	
33(7)PS	7	(13,35)	P	Bldg. S-55. Building Demolished. One 4,000-gal UST used for heating oil was closed in 1991.	No closure report on file. Possible release.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.3	
34(7)PS	7	(16,30)	P	Fitness Center, Bldg. 128. One 4,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil.	Petroleum storage.	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.1	UST was replaced in 1996.
35(7)PS	7	(16,31)	P	Field House, Bldg.130. One 2,500-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil.	Petroleum storage.	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.1	UST was replaced in 1996.

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

36(7)PS	7	(15,31)	P	Administration Bldg. 141. One 2,500-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil.	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.1	UST was replaced in 1996.
37(7)PS	7	(15,32)	P	Administration, Bldg.143. One 4,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.1	UST was replaced in 1996.
38(7)PS	7	(58,35)	P	Bivouac Area B-44. One 1,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil. Position approximate. Choccolocco Corridor.	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1996.
39(7)PS	7	(19,34)	P	Clothing, Bldg. 273. One 1,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	No closure report on file. Possible release.	Jaye, 1995 ; Weston, 1990 ; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, AL, 1964 (Revised); Layout Plan.	5.1.1.3	
40(7)PS	7	(18,37)	P	Noble Army Hospital, Bldg. 292. One 8,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.1	UST was replaced in 1996.
41(7)PS	7	(22,34)	P	General Purpose, Bldg. 303. One 3,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.1	UST was replaced in 1996.
42(7)PS	7	(21,35)	P	Recycling Center, Bldg. 338. OMRA. One 2,500-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1996.
43(7)PS	7	(23,35)	P	Building Demolished. Bldg. 796. One 1,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1996.
44(7)PS	7	(19,44)	P	Building Demolished. Bldg. 1201. One 1,000-al UST for No. 2 heating oil.	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1996.
45(7)PS	7	(20,43)	P	Building Demolished. Bldg. 1202. One 1,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil.	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1996.

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

46(7)PS	7	(17,43)	P	Decon Facility. Bldg. 1271. Two USTs for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	One UST was removed and the other was closed in place in 1996.
47(7)PS	7	(18,28)	P	Autocraft Shop. Bldg. 1800. One 2,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was replaced in 1996.
48(7)PS	7	(18,30)	P	Bowling Alley. Bldg. 1928. One 1,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.1	UST was replaced in 1996.
49(7)PS	7	(20,30)	P	Dental Clinic. Bldg. 1929. One 1,500-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.1	UST was replaced in 1996.
50(7)PS	7	(19,31)	P	PX. Bldg. 1965. One 3,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was closed in place in 1996.
51(7)PS	7	(19,30)	P	Post Office. Bldg. 1966. One 1,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.1	UST was replaced in 1996.
52(7)PS	7	(18,30)	P	Motor Pool. Bldg. 1997. One 2,500-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.1	UST was replaced in 1996.
53(7)HR(P)/PR(P)	7	NA	NA	Main Post Creeks and Waterways	Known releases to the Creek system, unable to display on the map.	BCT, 1996	5.1.18.12	
54(7)PS	7	(12,27)	P	Barracks. Bldg 3131. One 20,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1996.
55(7)PS	7	(12,28)	P	Headquarters. Bldg. 3161. One 1,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1996.
56(7)PS	7	(13,30)	P	Community Club. Bldg. 3212. One 2,500-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.1	UST was replaced in 1996.

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

57(7)PS	7	(12,29)	P	Recreation Center. Bldg. 3213. One 4,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1996.
58(7)PS	7	(12,29)	P	Chapel. Bldg. 3293. One 4,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1996.
59(7)PS	7	(29,41)	P	CDTF. Bldg. 4482. One 5,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990		
60(6)PS/PR(P)	6	(15,34)	P	Bulk Storage Area. Bldg. 296. Six 25,000-gal and one 10,000-gal ASTs are used to store No. 4 heating oil.	Petroleum storage, possible release.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990, Levy, 1997	5.1.2	The six 25,000-gal ASTs have been removed (1997) and will be replaced with two 10,000-gal ASTs.
61(6)PS/PR(P)	6	(57,32)	P	UTES #1, Pelham Range. One 2,000-gal AST for gasoline, one 3,000-gal AST for Diesel	Petroleum storage possible release. Both ASTs are leaning to one side.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; UTES site 1995	5.2.2	The two ASTs are set to be replaced.
62(2)HS	2	(28,41)	P	CDTF, Bldg. 4482. Two 8,000-gal ASTs. One for sulfuric acid (inactive), one for caustic soda solution. One 20,000-gal wastewater ASTOne 40,000 gal Diesel AST	Hazardous storage, Hazardous release of sulfuric acid into bermed area. Diesel AST used in incinerator operations.	Jaye, 1995; Weston, 1990; Lipsey, 1995	5.1.8.1 5.1.2	
63(7)PS	7	(15,32)	P	Bldg. 162, One 2,500 gal UST for #2 heating oil	Petroleum storage	Jay, 1995 and 1996	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1996.
64(7)HS/PS/ HR(P)/PR(P)	7	(17,35)	9	Directorate of Engineering and Housing compound.	Hazardous waste storage, PCP dip tank, pesticide management, waste oil UST, oil/ water separator, washrack, and tire repair shop.	Weston, 1990; Pence, 1995; Brogan, 1995	5.1.13.1	PCP tank was removed and back filled with clean soil. Soil samples were clean. Washrack bypass closed permanently.

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

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65(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(57,33)	P	UTES #1, Pelham Range. One 1,000-gal waste oil UST was replaced.	Old UST was emptied, removed, stored on site for several years, then disposed of. Oil stains associated with old UST were observed.	Weston, 1990; Martin, 1995	5.2.1	Old pad was replaced with new construction. Soil samples were collected.
66(7)HS/HR	7	(20,35)	2	Former Small Weapons Repair Shop, Bldg. 335. Fluids and oils were used here to clean weapons. Building is currently used for storage. Boiler plant adjacent to Bldg. 335	Historic operations used hazardous substances and there is a possibility of a release. During EBS VSI an unlabeled drum and two lockers with old paint were discovered and reported.	Weston, 1990; Pence, 1995; Sewer maps, FTMC, 1985b	5.1.13.5	
67(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(17,33)	1	Former Battery Maintenance and Storage Area, Bldg. 234. Batteries were drained here until 1981 to a floor drain.	Sewer maps reveal a 4 inch line to the sanitary sewer. Dye test show this drain is connected to the Sanitary sewer.	Weston, 1990; Brooks, 1996; Pence, 1995; USAEHA, 1986; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System; SAIC, 1994	5.1.13.6	No sampling has been conducted at this site, Sampling was recommended at the storm drain discharge point.
68(7)PS	7	(24,34)	P	Bldg. 866 Wash rack	Oil/water separator	FTMC, 1995c; USAEHA, 1986; Weston, 1990.	5.1.3.5	
69(7)PS	7	(17,32)	P	Bldg. 253 Wash rack	Oil/water separator	FTMC, 1995c; USAEHA, 1986; Weston, 1990.	5.1.3.2	
70(7)PS	7	(17,44)	P	Bldg. 1298 wash rack	Oil/water separator	FTMC, 1995c; USAEHA, 1986; Weston, 1990.	5.1.3.7	
71(7)PS	7	(23,25)	P	Bldg. 1643 wash rack	Oil/water separator	FTMC, 1995c; USAEHA, 1986; Weston, 1990.	5.1.3.8	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3
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72(7)PS	7	(11,27)	P	Bldg 3146/7 Wash rack	Oil/water separator	FTMC, 1995c; USAEHA, 1986; Weston, 1990.	5.1.3.11	
73(7)PS	7	(15,27)	P	Bldg. 3142 Wash rack	Oil/water separator	FTMC, 1995c; USAEHA, 1986; Weston, 1990.	5.1.3.10	
74(7)PS	7	(13,31)	P	Bldg. 3262/3263 Wash rack	Oil/water separator	FTMC, 1995c; USAEHA, 1986; Weston, 1990.	5.1.3.12	
75(7)HS/HR(P)/PS/PR(P)	7	(21,36)	38	Former Ordnance Motor Repair Area (OMRA) and adjacent warehouses and photo lab. Includes wash rack, battery storage and maintenance, ordnance motor repair, oil and paint storage buildings	Formerly the OMRA, now the FTMC Recycling Center. Wash rack and Oil water separator are still active.	USAEHA, 1986; Pence, 1995; Weston, 1990; Pincince (FTMC, 1982); Robinson, 1996	5.1.3.3 5.1.13.4	Paint booth was moved to Bldg. 350 and is currently used for storage.
76(2)HS/PS	2	(22,36)	6	Consolidated Maintenance Facility, Bldg. 350 & 351. Includes paint booth, weapons maintenance, vehicle repair, radiator repair, battery maintenance	Hazardous storage, Petroleum storage. Internal drainage to the oil/water separator and then to the sanitary sewer.	Robinson, 1996	5.1.13.10	
77(7)PR/HR(P)	7	(22,36)	P	Former Fire Training Pit, located where Bldg. 350 is now.	Formerly used once a year. Waste oil and other fuels were stored onsite and mixed with water to be burned on site for training exercises.	Pence, 1995; Weston, 1990; USAEHA, 1986; Moore, 1995	5.1.12.1	Pit was excavated, and soil was removed during construction of Bldg. 350.
78(6)HS	6	(10,32)	12	Landfill # 1. FTMC Landfill from 1945-1947.	Approximately 11 acres.	Weston, 1990; SAIC, 1993; SAIC, 1995a,	5.1.4.1	Geophysical survey, soil, and groundwater sampling.

[a] From Figures 1 and 3
[b] From Appendix A of EBS
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79(6)HS/HR	6	(22,40)	15	Landfill # 2. FTMC Landfill opened at an unknown date and closed in 1947.	Approximately 2 acres. Thought to be filled with construction debris during deactivation of FTMC	Weston, 1990; SAIC, 1993; SAIC, 1995a, Office of Post Quartermaster, 1937	5.1.4.2	Geophysical survey, soil, and groundwater sampling.
80(6)HS/HR	6	(18,48)	24	Landfill # 3. FTMC Landfill from 1946 to 1967.	Approximately 22 acres. Assigned the HRS score of 14.5; which is the highest score on the installation.	SAIC, 1993; ERM-HRS report; SAIC, 1995a	5.1.4.3	Extensive groundwater sampling and characterization.
81(5)HS/HR/PR	5	(19,46)	42	Landfill # 4. FTMC Closed Sanitary Landfill 1967-1994,	Sanitary Landfill was unlined.	Weston, 1990; Jaye, 1995; ADEM, 1995b; Guardian Systems, 1995; FTMC, 1995d	5.1.4.4	Clay cap was constructed in 1994. Ongoing quarterly groundwater monitoring.
82(7)HR(P)	7	(30,32)	26	Stump Dump, Central Main Post	Tree stumps, yard trash, batteries, tires, paint cans, refrigerators, and sheet rock and concrete were dumped here	Owen, 1996	5.1.4.6	Stump dump was capped and vegetated; retention ponds were installed.
83(7)HS	7	(14,37)	> 1	Golf Course Storage and Mixing Facility, Bldg. S-2252. 50 gal of pesticides stored here	No 4-inch berm around the building, and lack of a paved curved mixing area.	Owen, 1996; Weston, 1990; USACE, 1993; Higgins, 1991; CH2MHill, 1994	5.1.7.1	A paved mixing area with a drain the the sanitary sewer was observed during EBS VSI.
84(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(41,43)	> 1	Forestry Compound, Pelham Range	Pelham Range building is not equipped with a mixing pad and mixing occurred on bare ground	Owen, 1996; Weston, 1990	5.2.7.1	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3
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85(7)HS/HR	7	(23,36)	4	DRMO, Bldg. T-341-346. Former RCRA Interim Status Storage Facility	Currently stores old appliances, furniture, clothes, brass ammunition, old tires, scrap metal, surplus vehicles. Former RCRA site stored pesticides, solvents, batteries and POL.	CH2M Hill, 1994; USAEHA, 1986; Weston, 1990; ADEM, 1992	5.1.13.7	RCRA site was remediated and closed in 1992.
86(7)HS/HR(P)/ PR(P)	7	(22,38)	9	Contractor Laydown Area. Used for storing contractor equipment and supplies	Operations include storage of paints and thinners, excavated USTs,creosote and PCP treated telephone poles, land farmed POL contaminated soil and coal for boiler plants.	Weston, 1990; Pence, 1995	5.1.13.16	
87(7)HS/PS/HR/ PR(P)	7	(19,39)	5	Waste Chemical Storage Area Bldg. 598. Former storage area of pesticides and shelf expired chemicals. Building burned in 3/89. Former Motor Pool.	Run off while fighting the fire entered wetland and Cave Creek. No other documented releases.	Weston, 1990; Pence, 1995; Owen, 1996.	5.1.17.3	One composite sediment sample was collected at the creek. Found to be non-hazardous for the analyzed parameters.
88(6)PS/PR	6	(31,15)	> 1	Range 24A Fog Oil Drum Storage, Main Post	Has bermed concrete pad with a floor drain to oil/ water separator. Large amounts of fog oil have been released over the years.	Garland, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.9.11	Ongoing sampling program.for NPDES permit.
89(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(16,29)	1	Boiler Plant No. 1, Bldg. 3176,	Building and surrounding land	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990; E&E, 1991	5.1.5.1	
90(7)HR(P)	7	(13,38)	P	Chemical School Laboratory Sump, Bldg. 2281. Lab wastes were drained down sink.	Wastes went to a sump. Contents was tested once and found non-hazardous. In 1985, lab was closed and all materials were poured down the sink.	Weston, 1990 DEH, 1996	5.1.8.3	Sump was pumped out, filled, and sealed.

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

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91(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(17,32)	P	Former Dry Cleaning Area, Bldg. T-233, Bldg removed.	PCE UST was reportedly removed from this site. No closure report for the UST is on file.	Pence, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.18.9	Contents of UST used at Small Weapons Repair Shop (Bldg. 335).
92(2)HS	2	(18,36)	6	U. S. Army Noble Hospital, Bldg. 292 and 293 Ag recovery units, incinerator	Hazardous waste storage and disposal. Ash from incinerator in landfilled after sampling.	Larramore, 1995 Chancey, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.14.1 5.1.14.2	
93(7)HS/PS/PR	7	(17,44)	8	Former Decontamination Complex, Bldg. 1271. Former Chemical Laundry; Decontamination Apparatus Training Facility. Area 1200 Motor Pool, wash rack.	Drum of HgCn found here. Oil stain soils and oil sheen on nearby creek. Soil, sediment, groundwater and surface water samples were collected and tested for TPH and total lead. Ten 10-gal drums of trichloromono-flouromethane found in Bldg. 1272	Perkins, 1996; Allen, 1996; Pence, 1995; CH2M Hill, 1994b	5.1.8.4	Oil-stained soil was removed for parking area.
94(7)HS/PS/ HR(P)/PR(P)	7	(22,31)	5	Former Chemical laundry & former motor pool at area 1400 & 1500.	Two chemical impregnation plants were reportedly located here.	Davis, 1996; Bragg, 1996; Carrol, 1995; Witt 1996.	5.1.8.5	
95(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(22,32)	13	Former Hospital	The site as a whole did not appear to be connected to the sanitary sewer. Limited information on the past handling, storage and disposal of generated Hazardous waste.	NSA, 1992	5.1.14.3	
96(7)HS(P)	7	(21,41)	1	Former incinerators. Bldg. 4428 & 4430, former washrack located at site.	Area needs further evaluation	Pence, 1995; Bragg, 1995; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System.	5.1.13.11	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

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97(7)PR	7	(18,27)	3	Former Sandel Flame Thrower Range, Main Post, north side of Howitzer Hill	Petroleum release	Aerial photos; Witt, 1996; White, 1995.	5.1.12.6	
98(2)HS	2	(23,36)	P	Current Hazardous Storage Facility, Bldg. 348	Storage facility for hazardous waste at FTMC. No reports of spills or releases.	Pence, 1995	5.1.17.1	
99(7)PS/PR	7	(21,39)	2	Former Tar Plant/ Temporary transformer storage facility Bldg. S-4437	Tar plant had a release of asphalt to the creek in the late 1960s.	Bragg, 1995	5.1.13.13	Soil berm was constructed to contain the asphalt. Berm is still visible.
100(7)HS/PS	7	(18,29)	2	Autocraft Shop (Former DPDO), Bldg. 1800	Operations include, indoor waste oil recovery, antifreeze recycling unit, CFC recovery unit, Battery and tire turn in to DRMO, and Safety-Kleen parts area. An oil/water separator is located here.	Weston, 1990	5.1.13.2	
101(7)PS	7	(21,29)	P	Boiler Plant # 4, Bldg. 1876. Two 50,000-gal USTs for No. 4 heating oil, One 500-gal gasoline UST for a back-up generator	Petroleum storage only. Area requires further evaluation.	Weston, 1990; Jaye, 1995; Grogan, 1995	5.1.5.4	
102(7)HR	7	(28,28)	6	SOTS Site, Pelham Range	Sticky foam, solvents, and explosives in anti-terrorist operation, Wipe tests and soil samples were clean.	Weston, 1990	5.1.12.1	
103(3)PS/PR(P)	3	(56,32)	P	UTES #1, Pelham Range Wash rack	Oil/water separator, water is drained to septic system.	CH2M Hill, 1993	5.2.3.1	
104(7)HR(P)	7	(28,41)	> 1	CDTF Incinerator	Area needs further evaluation	Lipse, 1995 Carter, 1995	5.1.8.2	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

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105(6)PR	6	(28,35)	> 1	Former Smoke Area R, Central Main Post	Smoke generator operation.	Davis, 1996; FTMC DOE, 1964	5.1.12.4	
106(6)PR	6	(28,35)	1	Former Smoke Area S, Central Main Post	Smoke generator operation. Oil stains present on ground.	Davis, 1996; FTMC DOE, 1964	5.1.12.4	
107(7)PR	7	(54,27)	7	Former Choccolocco Corridor Smoke Area	Trainees operated smoke generating equipment on site. No storage of fog oil at this site.	Davis, 1996; Witt, 1996; West, 1996	5.1.19.1	
108(7)PR	7	(32,14)	48	Range 24A, Main Post Smoke/Flame Expedience Range	Diesel and Mogas mixture used for field flame expedient.	Case, 1995	5.1.9.11	
109(7)PR	7	(37,34)	41	Range 23A, Pelham Range NW of Cane Creek Cemetery, Smoke/Flame Expedience Range	Field flame expedient (diesel/Mogas) reported to have leaked at this range. Sampling program initiated.	Case, 1995	5.2.9.2	
110(7)PR	7	(31,37)	43	Range 56, Pelham Range, Smoke/Flame Expedience Range	Smoke generators on tracked vehicles.	Case, 1995	5.2.9.6	
111(7)HR(P)	7	(18,33)	1	Former Multi Craft Shop, Bldg. 245. Building demolished. Photographic wastes.	Potential for a release. Wastes went down sink which discharged to a storm sewer.	Weston, 1990; Pence, 1995; Sewer map	5.1.13.9	
112				Parcel number was not used.				
113				Parcel number was not used.				
114				Parcel number was not used.				
117(7)	7	(28,48)	6729	Pelham Range	Area is unevaluated.		6.0	
118(7)	7	(16,38)	23	Pelham Range	Area is unevaluated.		6.0	
119(7)	7	(23,40)	114	Pelham Range	Area is unevaluated.		6.0	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

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122(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(10,26)	2	Former Fog Oil Storage Area Main Post, west of skeet range.	Reported release of fog oil from filling operations. Location approximate.	Witt, 1996 Davis, 1996	5.1.18.6	
123(6)PS/PR(P)	6	(28,39)	> 1	Range 4A Fog Oil Storage, Pelham Range	Has bermed concrete pad with a floor drain which drains to sump. Some fog oil has been released here. There is an oil/water separator here.	Davis, 1996; West, 1996; Garland, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.2.18.3	
124(7)PR	7	(26,22)	1	Smoke Range BVZ, Main Post	Smoke generator operation.	Witt, 1996	5.1.12.5	
125(7)HR(P)	7	(23,40)	> 1	Old Incinerator, Bldg. 5710, northern main post. Near landfill #2.	Previously unknown site, needs more evaluation	Office of the Post Quartermaster, 1937; General Map, Fort McClellan.	5.1.13.12	
126(7)HR(P)/PR(P)	7	(24,50)	2	Former Post Garbage Dump (N. of Reilly Air Field)	Operational history is unknown.	Office of the Post Engineer, 12-12-46; Master Plan, Ft. McClellan, General Utilities Map, Electrical.	5.1.4.7	
127(7)HR(P)/PR(P)	7	(22,28)	P	Washrack/Grease rack, Bldg. 1740, Soldier's Chapel	6 washracks and a grease pit discharged to the ground.	Witt, 1996	5.1.3.13	
128(7)HR(P)/PR(P)	7	(19,33)	P	Washrack, no longer used. Cane Creek @ Nielsen St.	Reportedly discharged into Cane Creek	Witt, 1996	5.1.3.13	
129(7)HR(P)/PR(P)	7	(16,34)	P	Washrack, near Bldg. T-222., no longer used.	Reportedly discharged into Cane Creek	Witt, 1996	5.1.3.13	
130(7)PS	7	(23,38)	1	Quartermasters Gasoline Storage Area, near ASP, Main Post	POL Storage. Operational history is unknown.	Office of the Post Quartermaster, 1937; General Map, Fort McClellan.	5.1.13.14	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

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131(7)PS	7	(22,37)	P	Former Fuel Yard (location approximate, extent unknown)	POL storage. Operational history is unknown.	Office of the Construction Quartermaster, 1919; General Topographical & Location Map.	5.1.13.14	
132(7)PS	7	(23,29)	P	Former gas station at Bldg. 1594. Located at Area 15 motor pool at the former Chemical laundry. Building removed.	Standard post gas station built 1941. Tanks no longer appear to be present.	VSI, 1996, Post Plan Log book, 1941, Basic Information Maps, 1986; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System.	5.1.1.6	
133(7)PS	7	(22,30)	P	Former gas station at Area 14, Bldg. 1494, at the old Chemical Laundry. Building removed.	Standard Post gas station built in 1941. Tanks no longer appear to be present.	VSI, 1996, Post Plan Log book, 1941, Basic Information Maps, 1986; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System.	5.1.1.6	
134(7)PS	7	(23,30)	P	Former gas station at Area 15, Bldg. 1594A. Located at the old chemical laundry. Building removed.	Standard Post gas station built in 1941. Foundation is still intact.	VSI, 1996, Post Plan Log book, 1941, Basic Information Maps, 1986; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System.	5.1.1.6	

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135(7)PS	7	(20,39)	P	Former gas station at Bldg. 594, located at the Area 5 motor pool. Building removed.	Standard Post gas station built in 1941. Foundation is still intact.	VSI, 1996, Post Plan Log book, 1941, Basic Information Maps, 1986; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System.	5.1.1.6	
136(7)PS	7	(21,37)	P	Former gas station at Bldg. 694, located at the Area 6 motor pool. Building removed.	Standard Post gas station built in 1941. Foundation is no longer present.	Weston, 1990, VSI, 1996, Post Plan Log book, 1941, Basic Information Maps, 1986; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System.	5.1.1.6	
137(7)PS	7	(18,31)	P	Former gas station at Bldg. 2094, located at the former Area 2000 motor pool, now the go-cart track. Building removed.	Standard Post gas station built in 1941. Foundation is no longer present.	Weston, 1990, VSI, 1996, Post Plan Log book, 1941, Basic Information Maps, 1986; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System.	5.1.1.6	
138(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(15,32)	> 1	Former Printing Plant Bldg. 143 (basement)	Printing operations from unknown date until 1969.	Brownell, 1996	5.1.15.2	
139(7)PS	7	(16,39)	P	Former gas station at Bldg. 1094, located at the former Area 1000 motor pool. Building removed.	Standard Post gas station built in 1941. Foundation status is unevaluated.	Post Plan Log book, 1941, Basic Information Maps, 1986; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System.	5.1.1.6	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

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140(7)PS	7	(17,44)	P	Former gas station at Bldg. 1294, located at the former Area 1200motor pool. Building removed.	Standard Post gas station built in 1941. Foundation status is unevaluated.	Post Plan Log book, 1941, Basic Information Maps, 1986; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System.	5.1.1.6	
141(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(12,36)	P	Former Pesticide Storage and mixing at Bldg. T-2249.	Reported pesticide mix/storage facility. No sampling performed.	Owen, 1996	5.1.7.3	
142(7)PS	7	(3,16)	22	Motor Pool at the Bill Nichols Army National Guard Reserve Center	Vehicle Maintenance, wash rack, oil water separator.	Harmon, 1996	5.1.6.2	
143(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(19,40)	1	Motor Pool at Area 1300.	Vehicle Maintenance, wash rack, oil water separator.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, AL, 1964 (Revised); Layout Plan.	5.1.6.4	
144(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(18,32)	4	Former motor pool at Area 2000 at current go-cart track	Vehicle Maintenance, wash rack, oil water separator.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, AL, 1964 (Revised); Layout Plan.	5.1.6.12	
145(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(19,28)	15	Motor pool at Areas 1900 and 1800, east of current post office	Vehicle Maintenance, wash rack, oil water separator.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, AL, 1964 (Revised); Layout Plan.	5.1.6.12	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

146(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(15,27)	4	Motor Pool at Area 3100, across from the polygraph institute.	Vehicle Maintenance, wash rack, oil water separator.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, AL, 1964 (Revised); Layout Plan.	5.1.6.7	
147(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(11,27)	2	Motor Pool at Area 3100, just south of 23rd road.	Vehicle Maintenance, wash rack, oil water separator.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, AL, 1964 (Revised); Layout Plan.	5.1.6.7	
148(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(17,42)	13	Former Motor Pool at Area 1300.	Vehicle Maintenance, wash rack, oil water separator.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, AL, 1964 (Revised); Layout Plan.	5.1.6.4	
149(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(21,37)	8	Former Motor Pool at Area 600, current Wildlife Management Office	Vehicle Maintenance, wash rack, oil water separator.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, AL, 1964 (Revised); Layout Plan.	5.1.6.10	
150(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(17,39)	4	Former Motor Pool at Area 1000, at current Bldg. 1012.	Vehicle Maintenance, wash rack, oil water separator.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, AL, 1964 (Revised); Layout Plan.	5.1.6.12	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

151(7)HS(P)/PS(P)/ HR(P)/PR(P)	7	(16,34)	38	GSA Area and surrounding warehouses	Vehicle Maintenance, wash rack, oil water separator, general storage. Shipping and receiving	Brooks, 1996. NSA 1994. FTMC Sanitary Sewer Maps, 1946, FTMC General Layout Map, 1964.	5.1.13.15	
152(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(17,29)	8	Former DPDO, also called the Former Salvage yard. A former Washrack is located in the extreme SE corner of the parcel.	Area needs further evaluation. The DPDO formerly stored PCB transformers and lead acid batteries.	Office of the Post Engineer, 12-12-46; Master Plan, Ft. McClellan, General Utilities Map, Electrical.	5.1.13.3	
153(7)HR(P)	7	(17,28)	1	Ground Scar south of Bldg. 3134.	Area needs further evaluation.	Aerial photo, 1964, frame 023.	5.1.16.1	
154(7)HR(P)	7	(9,35)	4	Ground scar/ trenches are present, off of Littlebrandt Rd.	Area needs further evaluation.	Aerial photos, 1961, frame GR-2CC-138; 1964, frame 062.	5.1.16.2	
155(7)HR(P)	7	(18,50)	> 1	Ground scar with small pit, north of Landfill #3.	Area needs further evaluation.	Aerial photo, 1964, frame 087.	5.1.16.3	
156(7)HR(P)	7	(23,37)	2	Ground scar south of the ASP.	Possible dump or landfill. Area needs further evaluation.	Aerial photo, 1957 - 1961.	5.1.16.4	
157(7)HR(P)	7	(19,27)	8	Ground scar, south of autocraft shop.	Area needs further evaluation.	Aerial photos, 1964, frame 022; 1954, frame GR-10M-58.	5.1.16.5	
158(7)HR(P)	7	(23,28)	> 1	Ground scar, located at the south end of the confidence course.	Area needs further evaluation	Aerial photo, 1964, frame 023.	5.1.16.6	
159(7)PR	7	(69,32)	5	Smoke Area at south slope of Morgan Mt.; Choccolocco Corridor	Smoke generator operation.	Witt, 1996	5.1.19.2	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3
[b] From Appendix A of EBS
[c] EBS Section Number
[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

160(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(57,33)	3	Pelham Range, Former Fog Oil Storage Area at former airfields (UTES)	Petroleum storage.	Witt, 1996	5.1.18.1	
161				Parcel is used at beginning of Table 6-1				
162(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(15,28)	1	Printing Plant Bldg. 3138. At one time, stored and used solvents in process.	Area needs further evaluation.	Weston, 1990 Brownell, 1996	5.1.15.1	Currently uses dry process.
163(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(24,25)	11	Area 1600 Motor Pool	Vehicle maintenance, wash rack, oil/water separator.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, AL, 1964 (Revised); Layout Plan.	5.1.6.5	
164(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(24,33)	5	Area 800 Motor Pool	Vehicle maintenance, wash rack, oil/water separator.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, AL, 1964 (Revised); Layout Plan.	5.1.6.3	
165(7)HS/PS/PR(P)	7	(40,44)	4	Pelham Range, SOT Site Administration Area	Fog oil storage.	Witt, 1996	5.2.12.1	
166(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(20,34)	> 1	Training Aids Building, Bldg. 267	Photo lab operations.	Weston, 1990	5.1.18.11	
167(7)PS	7	(15,43)	P	WAC Museum, Bldg. 1077. One 1,000-gal UST for No. 2 heating oil.	Petroleum storage.	Jaye, 1995 and 1996; Weston, 1990.	5.1.1.4	UST was removed in 1996.
168(7)PS	7	(18,43)	P	National Guard, Bldg. 1224, wash rack.	Oil/water separator.	FTMC, 1995c; USAEHA, 1986; Weston, 1990.	5.1.3.6	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

169(7)PS	7	(57,34)	P	Pelham Range, DOL Wash Rack	Oil/water separator.	FTMC, 1995c; USAEHA, 1986; Weston, 1990.	5.2.3.2	
170(7)PS	7	(22,35)	P	Consolidated Maintenance Facility, Bldg. 351, Wash Rack.	Steam-powered, oil/water separator.	FTMC, 1995c; Robinson, 1995.	5.1.3.4	
171(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(15,32)	> 1	Former Printing Plant, Bldg. 144 (1st Floor),	Area is unevaluated.In operation 1969 - 1974.	Brownell, 1996	5.1.15.2	
172(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(14,41)	> 1	Former Printing Plant, Bldg. 1060.	Area is unevaluated. In operation from an Unknown date to 1973.	Brownell, 1996	5.1.15.2	
173(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(19,32)	> 1	Former Printing Plant, Bldg. 2051.	Area is unevaluated. In operation 1974 - 1975.	Brownell, 1996	5.1.15.2	
174(7)HS	7	(18,42)	1	National Guard, Small Weapons Storage and Cleaning Compound, Bldg. 1378.	Storage Only	Pence, 1996	5.1.13.17	
175(5)HS	5	(20,48)	13	Industrial Landfill	Currently, only accepting yard wastes and construction debris. Special area accepts asbestos	Weston, 1990; Jaye, 1995; ADEM, 1995b; Guardian Systems, 1995; FTMC, 1995d	5.1.4.5	
176(7)PS/PR	7	(10,21)	P	AST Located at Range 13	Used for heating fuel, found to be leaking during recent inspection	Thomas, 1996	5.1.2	Corrective measures will be taken.
177(7)PS/PR	7	(18,25)	P	AST Located at Range 16	Used for heating fuel, found to be leaking during recent inspection	Thomas, 1996	5.1.2	Corrective measures will be taken.
178(7)HR(P)	7	(10,37)	146	Golf Course	Possible pesticide contamination	BCT, 1996	5.1.7.4	
179(7)HR	7	(16,27)	1	Former Personnel Decontamination Station (PDS) at Bldg. 3185	Bleach	Toole, 1995; Carrol, 1995; Harvey, 1995; Witt, 1996	5.1.8.16	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

180(7)HR(P)	7	(16,26)	1	Former Detection and Identification Area	BG, HD, CK, GC, CX, AC, STB, DS-2	Weston, 1990; SAIC, 1995b; SAIC, 1993; Harvey, 1995; Toole, 1995; Carrol, 1995; FTMC DOE, 1964	5.1.8.6	None; Proposed alternative: Deed restrictions. SI complete. RI/FS pending.
181(7)HR(P)	7	(8,25)	1	Training Area T-4: Former Biological Simulant Test Area	BG, SM, STB, DS-2	Weston, 1990; SAIC, 1993; SAIC, 1995b; USATHAMA, 1977	5.1.8.7	None; Proposed alternative: UXO surveying, excavation/removal and off site disposal of buried material.
182(7)HR(P)	7	(16,25)	12	Training Area T-5: Former Toxic Hazards Detection and Decontamination	HD, HX, GB, STB, DS-2	Weston, 1990; SAIC, 1995b SAIC, 1993; Carrol, 1995; Toole, 1995; Harvey, 1995	5.1.8.8	None; Proposed alternative: Clearance of surface ordnance.
183(6)HR	6	(19,27)	6	Training Area T-6: Former Agent Decontamination Training Area aka Howitzer Hill aka Naylor Field	HD, L, GB, STB, DANC, DS-2	Weston, 1990; Harvey, 1995; Carrol, 1995; Toole, 1995; White, 1995; Witt, 1996; SAIC, 1993; Weston, 1990; FTMC DOE, 1954 and 1957	5.1.8.9	
184(7)HR(P)	7	(24,42)	2	Training Area T-31: Former Technical Escort Reaction Area	GB, HD, STB, DS-2	USAEHA, 1986; Weston, 1990; Toole, 1995	5.1.8.11	
185(7)HR(P)	7	(25,42)	1	Former Technical Escort Reaction Area	HD, GB, VX	Toole, 1995; Carrol, 1995; FTMC DOE, 1964	5.1.8.11	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

186(6)HR	6	(26,38)	8	Training Area T-38: Former Technical Escort Reaction Area	CNB, FS, DANC, phosgene, GB, VX, HD, decon agents: STB, DS-2	SAIC, 1995b; SAIC, 1993; Harvey, 1995; Toole, 1995; Carrol, 1995; Witt, 1996.	5.1.8.12	
187(7)HR(P)	7	(33,15)	3	Training Area T-24A: Former Chemical Munitions Disposal Area	CG,BZ, GB, HD, STB, DS-2	Weston, 1990, SAIC, 1993; SAIC, 1995b; Harvey, 1995; Toole, 1995	5.1.8.10	
188(7)HR(P)	7	(15,28)	1	Old Toxic Training area	HD, STB, DS-2,	USAEHA, 1986, Weston, 1990; White, 1995; Toole, 1995; Witt, 1996.	5.1.8.13	SI completed, Decision pending review.
189(7)HR(P)	7	(20,33)	2	Reported CWM Spill/ Burial Site	HD	Weston, 1990; Harvey, 1995; Carrol, 1995; Toole, 1995; Witt, 1996, West, 1996.	5.1.8.14	
190(7)HR(P)	7	(19,30)	2	Reported CWM Spill/ Burial Site	HD	Weston, 1990; Harvey, 1995; Carrol, 1995; Toole, 1995; Witt, 1996, West, 1996.	5.1.8.14	
191(7)HR(P)	7	(15,31)	1	Reported CWM Spill/ Burial Site	HD	Weston, 1990; Harvey, 1995; Carrol, 1995; Toole, 1995; Witt, 1996, West, 1996.	5.1.8.14	
192(7)HR(P)	7	(15,29)	1	Reported CWM Spill/ Burial Site	HD	Weston, 1990; Harvey, 1995; Carrol, 1995; Toole, 1995; Witt, 1996, West, 1996.	5.1.8.14	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3
[b] From Appendix A of EBS
[c] EBS Section Number
[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

193(7)HR(P)	7	(15,28)	> 1	Reported CWM Spill/ Burial Site	HD	Weston, 1990; Harvey, 1995; Carrol, 1995; Toole, 1995; Witt, 1996; West, 1996	5.1.8.14	
194(7)HR(P)/PR(P)	7	(4,23)	6	Former Weapons Demonstration Area	explosive residue, white phosphorous, fuel residue	White, 1995; FTMC DOE, 1957; Witt, 1996.	5.1.10.37	
195(7)HR(P)	7	(22,45)	> 1	Gas Mask Test Chambers (Bldgs. T-401 & T-402)	CS	Carrol, 1995; Prater, 1995; TRADOC, 1979	5.1.8.15	
196(7)HR(P)	7	(21,44)	> 1	Former Gas Mask Test Chamber (Bldg. 439) .	CS	Prater, 1995; TRADOC, 1979	5.1.8.15	
197(7)HS	7	(24,40)	35	Ammunition Supply Point	Small arms and fuzed ordnance, explosives, red phosphorus	VSI, 1996	5.1.18.1	
198(7)HR(P)	7	(22,45)	2	Former CS Training Area	CS	Carrol, 1995	5.1.8.17	
199(7)HR(P)	7	(24,39)	> 1	Bldg. 4416 (Igloo No. 14) at the Ammunition Supply Point	VX, GB, radioactive materials, explosive ordnance	Harvey, 1995; Carter, 1996.	5.1.18.1	
200(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(24,30)	10	Ground Scar with probable trenches at the former Driving Course, SE Main Post	STB and DS2 excess released in trenches	Witt, 1996, EBS VSI	5.1.16.7	
201(7)HR(P)	7	(6,32)	2	Range I, Pelham Range	Former Agent Shell Tapping Area CWA, fuzed ordnance, explosives	Harvey, 1995; White, 1995; SAIC, 1993	5.2.8.1	Top 2 ft of soil removed
202(7)HR(P)	7	(47,39)	4	Range J (Former), Pelham Range	HD	Weston, 1990; SAIC, 1995a,b; SAIC, 1993	5.2.8.2	
203(7)HR(P)	7	(12,39)	3	Range K: Former Agent Training Area, Pelham Range	CWA	Weston, 1990; SAIC, 1995a,b; SAIC, 1993	5.2.8.3	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

204(7)HR(P)	7	(11,37)	> 1	Range L (Former): Lima Pond, Pelham Range	CWA	Weston, 1990, SAIC, 1995; SAIC, 1993	5.2.8.4	
205(7)HR(P)	7	(45,42)	9	Old Water Hole, Pelham Range	Formerly used; Unspecified toxic chemicals	Weston, 1990; SAIC, 1995b; SAIC, 1993	5.2.8.5	
206(7)HR(P)	7	(27,42)	3	Former Personnel and Equipment, Decontamination Station, Pelham Range	STB, DANC, DS-2	White, 1995	5.2.8.8	
207(7)HR	7	(14,36)	> 1	Former Decontamination Training Area,south of the Toxic Gas Area, Pelham Range	CWA	Witt, 1996	5.2.8.9	
208(7)HR(P)	7	(33,13)	92	Former Anniston Army Depot Disposal Site, Pelham Range	Reported decontamination of unspecified material	May, 1995; Weston, 1990; Witt, 1996.	5.2.8.7	
209(7)HR(P)	7	(31,34)	99	Former Biological Test Area, Pelham Range	Presumed BG, SM, HD	May, 1995; Chemical Corps Biological Laboratories, 1953	5.2.8.10	
210(7)HR(P)	7	(4,35)	1	Reported HD Spill/Burial Site, Pelham Range	HD	Weston, 1990	5.2.8.6	
211(7)HR	7	(10,40)	297	Former Toxic Gas Area, Pelham Range.		White, 1996	5.2.8.11	
212(7)PS	7	(15,27)	P	Bldg. 3138 Motor Pool, One 5,000 gal UST for Heating oil.	Petroleum Storage.	Jaye, 1995and 1996; Weston, 1990;	5.1.1.2	UST was removed in 1996.
213(7)	7	(18,11)	370	Pelham Range.	Area is unevaluated.		6.0	
214				Parcel number was not used.				
215 - 224				Parcel numbers used at beginning of table.				
225(7)HS/HR(P)	7	(13,39)	> 1	Solvent Storage Bldg. 2282. Located west of Bldg. 2281.	Area is unevaluated.	Levy, 1995	5.1.17.2	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

226(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(14,38)	1	Boiler Plant No. 2, Bldg. 2278.	Buildings and surrounding area.	BCT, 1997	5.1.5.2	
227(7)HR(P)	7	(24,50)	22	Fill Area, east end of Reilly Air Field.	Area is unevaluated.	EPIC Report, 1990		
228(7)HR(P)	7	(12,32)	2	Trenches west of Remount Creek.	Area is unevaluated.	EPIC Report, 1990		
229(7)HR(P)	7	(19,49)	4	Fill Area NW of Reilly Air Field.	Area is unevaluated.	EPIC Report, 1990		
230(7)HR(P)	7	(24,42)	2	Fill Area north of Lanfdill No. 2.	Area is unevaluated.	EPIC Report, 1990		
231(7)HR(P)	7	(25,47)	21	Probable Fill Area at Range 30.	Area is unevaluated.	EPIC Report, 1990		
232(7)HR(P)	7	(10,25)	> 1	Mounded material west of Range 19.	Area is unevaluated.	EPIC Report, 1990		
233(7)HR(P)	7	(10,26)	> 1	Fill Area west of Range 19.	Area is unevaluated.	EPIC Report, 1990		
234(7)HR(P)	7	(11,24)	9	Trenches at Range 19.	Area is unevaluated.	EPIC Report, 1990		
235(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(16,41)	> 1	Boiler Plant No. 3, Bldg. 1076	Buildings and surrounding area.	BCT, 1997	5.1.5.2	
236(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(21,29)	1	Boiler Plant No. 4, Bldg. 1876	Buildings and surrounding area.	BCT, 1997	5.1.5.2	
237(7)HR(P)	7	(56,30)	2	Cleared Area with mound, Choccolocco Corridor	Area is unevaluated.	EPIC Report, 1990		
238(7)PS	7	(17,33)	P	Former Gas Station Bldg. 3794, Bldg. Removed. Located near current Bldg. 234.	Area is unevaluated.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Steam and Gas System		
239(7)HR(P)	7	(29,28)	> 1	Trench near Range 20 firing line.	Area is unevaluated.	EPIC Report, 1990		
240(7)HR(P)	7	(31,29)	1	Trench near Range 20 firing line.	Area is unevaluated.	EPIC Report, 1990		
241(7)PS(P)/PR(P)	7	(17,30)	2	Former Area 2100 Motor Pool. Located N of the Former DPDO.	Area is unevaluated.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Sanitary Sewerage System		
242(7)PS/PR(P)	7	(26,44)	5	Former Fog Oil Storage Area at Gate 6 Road (Pelham Range)	Area is unevaluated	Davis, 1996	5.2.18.1	

[a] From Figures 1 and 3

[b] From Appendix A of EBS

[c] EBS Section Number

[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

[a] From Figures 1 and 3
[b] From Appendix A of EBS
[c] EBS Section Number
[d] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
1Q-A(P)/L	(5,34)	27	3600's Officers Quarters; Wirans, Church, and Morton Roads and Dependent School, Bldg. 3681	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
2Q-A/L	(6,36)	22	3500's Officers Quarters; Morton, Church, and Baker Roads and the Scout Bldg. 3527 and 3400's Officers Quarters, Littlebrant Drive	Presence of asbestos and lead based paint	JCE,1995; Weston, 1990b	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
3Q-A(P)/L	(5,28)	14	3700's NCO Quarters; Cooper, Bray, and Littlebrant Drive	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
4Q-A/L(P)	(10,31)	50	3200's; AT Enlisted Mens Barracks, General Institution Buildings and NCO Club	Presence of asbestos Possible presence lead based paint	EMI, 1987	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
5Q-A/L(P)	(12,35)	1	3301 and 3303 Family Housing CO/WO	Presence of asbestos Possible lead based paint	Weston, 1990b	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
6Q-A/L(P)	(14,35)	3	Senior NCO Family Housing Bldgs. 21 through 24, Officers Open Dining, Bldg. 51	Presence of asbestos Possible lead based paint	Weston, 1990b	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
7Q-A(P)/L	(14,33)	2	Buckner Circle Officers Quarters Bldgs. 11 to 16	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
8Q-A/L(P)	(14,32)	3	Administration Bldgs., 61, 63, and 65	Presence of asbestos Possible lead based paint	EMI, 1986	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
9Q-L	(14,31)	1	Drennen Drive NCO Quarters 89, 90, 106, 107.	Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995; Weston, 1990b	5.3.3	Ongoing program
10Q-A/L	(14,31)	3	NCO Quarters 81-87, 105, and Child Development	Presence of asbestos and lead based paint	JCE,1995; Weston, 1990b	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program

[a] From Figures 2 and 4

[b] Average is rounded to nearest whole number

[c] From Appendix A of EBS

[d] EBS Section Number

[e] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
			Center, Bldg. 66.				
11Q-R	(14,29)	> 1	General Administration Bldg. 3295	Presence of Radon	RADON-A	5.3.6	Long term mitigation; on going program
12Q-A(P)/L	(12,29)	4	Centurion Chapel, Bldg. 3293 and the Army Community Service Center, Bldg. 3213.	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
13Q-A/L(P)	(11,28)	3	Bldg. 3131	Presence of asbestos Possible lead based paint	EMI, 1987	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
14Q-A/L(P)	(14,28)	13	Bldgs. 3130, 3181, and 3183	Presence of asbestos Possible lead based paint	EMI, 1987	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
15Q-L	(14,31)	> 1	NCO Quarters, Bldg. 103	Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995; Weston, 1990b	5.3.3	Ongoing program
16Q-X/A(P)/L(P)/R	(15,32)	1	Bldg. 141 Pistol Range in attic of bldg.	Possible presence of asbestos and lead based paint, small arms. Presence of radon in 141A.	Appendix C, Oesch, 1996, EBS VSI, 1996	5.3.1 5.3.3 5.3.6	Long term monitor; Bldg. mitigated.
17Q-A/L(P)	(16,32)	2	Personnel Office, Bldg. 161, 162, 163	Presence of asbestos Possible lead based paint	EMI, 1986	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
18Q-P	(14,41)	P[e]	Bldg. 1030, Electical Substation.	Six transformers, 3 PCB, 3 non-PCB transformers.	Pinson, 1997		Ongoing program
19Q-A(P)/L	(16,32)	1	Library, Bldg. 2102	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
20Q-A(P)/L	(17,31)	4	Bldgs. 128, 130 and 2101	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program

[a] From Figures 2 and 4

[b] Average is rounded to nearest whole number

[c] From Appendix A of EBS

[d] EBS Section Number

[e] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
21Q-A(P)/L/R	(16,31)	> 1	Work Shop, Bldg. 129	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint and radon	JCE, 1995; FTMC DOE, 1994	5.3.1 5.3.3 5.3.6	Ongoing program
22Q-P(P)	(15,31)	P	Transformer at Bldg. 141C.	Possible PCB transformer, not yet tested.	Pinson, 1997		Ongoing program
23Q-P(P)	(15,32)	P	Transformer at Bldg. 162.	Possible PCB transformer, not yet tested.	Pinson, 1997		Ongoing program
24Q-A(P)/L	(22,28)	> 1	Chapel, Bldg. 1740	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
25Q-A/L(P)	(19,33)	1	Transportation Bldg. 247	Presence of asbestos Possible lead based paint	EMI, 1986	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
26			Parcel number was not used.				
27Q-A/L(P)	(17,33)	3	Bldg. 241	Presence of asbestos Possible lead based paint	EMI, 1986	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
28Q-A/L	(15,33)	3	Baltzell Gate Road Family Housing Bldgs. 25-30	Presence of asbestos and lead based paint	JCE, 1995; Weston, 1990b	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
29Q-A/L(P)	(17,35)	9	Facility Engineers Bldg. 215	Presence of asbestos Possible lead based paint	EMI, 1987	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
30Q-A(P)/L	(16,37)	2	Child Development Center, Bldg. 2213	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
31Q-A(P)/L	(18,37)	6	Hospital, Bldg. 292	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
32Q-A(P)/L	(16,38)	5	WAC Circle Housing, Bldgs. 2235-2240 and T-2241-T-2243 and T-2270-T-2273	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program

[a] From Figures 2 and 4

[b] Average is rounded to nearest whole number

[c] From Appendix A of EBS

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[e] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
33Q-A(P)/L	(17,39)	2	Gym, Bldg. 1012	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
34Q-A/L	(15,37)	1	Chemical Museum, Bldg. 2299	Presence of asbestos and lead based paint	EMI, 1986; JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
35Q-A/L(P)	(13,38)	17	Enlisted Mens Barracks, Bldgs. 2220-2227, Bldgs. 2203, 2281, and 2282	Presence of asbestos Possible lead based paint	EMI, 1987	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
36Q-A/L	(14,40)	1	Dispensary, Bldg. 2290	Presence of asbestos and lead based paint	JCE, 1995; EMI, 1986	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
37Q-A(P)/L	(14,40)	1	WAC Chapel, Bldg. 2293	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
38Q-A/L(P)	(14,41)	1	Bldg. 1060	Presence of asbestos Possible presence of lead based paint	EMI, 1986	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
39Q-A/L(P)	(15,42)	17	Bldgs. 1020-1023, 1081, and 1062	Presence of asbestos Possible lead based paint	EMI, 1986	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
40Q-A(P)/L	(15,33)	> 1	Chapel, Bldg. 67	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
41Q-A/L	(11,34)	21	3300's Officers Quarters; Avery Drive	Presence of asbestos and lead based paint	JCE, 1995; Weston, 1990b	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
42Q-A(P)/L	(9,27)	29	3700's NCO Quarters; Summerall and Sharp Road	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
43Q-A(P)/L(P)	(19,29)	4	MP Barracks, Bldg. 1801	Possible presence of asbestos and lead based paint	Pinson, 1996	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program

[a] From Figures 2 and 4

[b] Average is rounded to nearest whole number

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
44			Parcel number was not used.				
45			Parcel number was not used.				
46			Parcel number was not used.				
47			Parcel number was not used.				
48			Parcel number was not used.				
49			Parcel number was not used.				
50			Parcel number was not used.				
51			Parcel number was not used.				
52			Parcel number was not used.				
53			Parcel number was not used.				
54			Parcel number was not used.				
55			Parcel number was not used.				
56			Parcel number was not used.				
57			Parcel number was not used.				
58			Parcel number was not used.				
59			Parcel number was not used.				
60Q-P	(22,38)	P	Current PCB Storage Facility, Bldg. 4460	Presence of PCB	Pinson, 1996	5.1.18.3 5.3.4	Ongoing program
61			Parcel number was not used.				
62Q-A(P)/L(P)/RD	(16,34)	> 1	Radiological Facility, Bldg. 228	Possible presence of asbestos and lead based paint. Presence of radiological issues	May, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3 5.3.5	Ongoing program
			Radiological Facility,	Possible presence of		5.3.1	

[a] From Figures 2 and 4

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
63Q-A(P)/L(P)/RD	(23,34)	> 1	Bldg. T-812 1/2	asbestos and lead based paint. Presence of radiological issues	May, 1995	5.3.3 5.3.5	Ongoing program
64Q-RD	(16,40)	2	Radiological Facility, Bldg. 1081, Sibert Hall.	Presence of radiological issues	May, 1995	5.3.5	Ongoing program
65Q-RD	(13,39)	1	Radiological Facility, Bldg. 2281	Presence of radiological issues	May, 1995	5.3.5	Ongoing program
66Q-RD	(16,28)	3	Radiological Facilities, Bldgs. 3180, 3182, 3192, and alpha/bromine fields	Presence of radiological issues	May, 1995	5.3.5	Ongoing program
67Q-RD	(24,39)	P	Radiological Facility, Bldg. 4416	Presence of radiological issues	May, 1995	5.3.5	Ongoing program
68Q-RD	(7,23)	8	Iron Mountain	Presence of radiological issues	May, 1995	5.3.5	Ongoing program
Main Post							
69Q	(12,25)	13	Skeet Range	small arms, lead	Case, 1995; FTMC Reg. 350-2	5.1.9.1	
70Q	(11,19)	311	Range 12: Competitive Pistol Range	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995;	5.1.9.2	
71Q	(11,22)	549	Range 13: Qualification Pistol Range	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995;	5.1.9.3	
72Q-X	(20,25)	397	Range 16: Grenade Launcher Range/ Dud Impact Area	fuzed ordnance, explosives	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Weston, 1990; Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995; Case, 1995; Woodford, 1995	5.1.10.1	
73Q-X	(8,24)	22	Range 17: Explosives Proficiency Training Area	fuzed ordnance, presumed explosives	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Weston, 1990; Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995; Case, 1995; FTMC DOE, 1964	5.1.10.2	

[a] From Figures 2 and 4

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
74Q	(20,27)	3303	Range 18: Down Range Feedback (known distance) Range	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Weston, 1990; Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995; Case, 1995	5.1.9.4	
75Q	(11,24)	1529	Range 19: Qualification Pistol Range	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.1.9.5	
76Q-X	(31,28)	1605	Range 20: Infiltration Course	small arms, explosives	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.1.9.6	
77Q	(35,32)	2249	Range 21: Trainfire 1 (Field Fire) Range	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.1.9.7	
78Q	(33,32)	1810	Range 22: Zero Range (25 m)	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.1.9.8	
79Q	(27,26)	4566	Range 23: Trainfire (Record) Range	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.1.9.9	
80Q	(36,32)	7	Range 24 Upper: Defensive Techniques	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.1.10.3	
81Q	(36,34)	5	Range 24 Lower: Combat Indoctrination	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.1.9.10	
82Q-X	(34,15)	51	Range 24A: Multipurpose Range (smoke, demolition, FFE)	explosives, fuzed ordnance, field flame expedient, small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.9.11	
83Q	(26,27)	1713	Range 25: Known Distance (KD) Range	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.9.12	
84Q-X(P)	(28,26)	1266	Range 26: Live Fire and Maneuver Area	small arms, fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Weston, 1990, Case, 1995; Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995	5.1.9.13	
85Q	(31,31)	954	Range 27: Stress Pistol and Shotgun Range	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.1.9.14	
86Q	(28,28)	993	Range 28: Blank Fire and	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case,	5.1.9.15	

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
			Maneuver Range		1995		
87Q-X	(26,23)	1969	Range 29: Weapons Demonstration Range	small arms, fuzed ordnance, explosives	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995; Weston, 1990	5.1.9.16	
88Q	(25,49)	521	Range 30: End of Cycle Test Range	small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Weston, 1990; Case, 1995; Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995	5.1.10.4	
89Q-X	(24,44)	1423	Range 31: Weapons Demonstration Range	small arms, fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.1.10.5	
90Q-X	(28,17)	31	Range 32: Hand Grenade Range	fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.1.9.17	Range policed after each training exercise
91Q-X	(8,23)	59	Dud Impact Area	fuzed ordnance	Weston, 1990, Case, 1995; Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995; Woodford, 1995	5.1.10.2	
92Q-X	(30,50)	26	Former Tank Range	fuzed ordnance	U.S. Army Map Service, 1959	5.1.10.6	
93Q-X	(30,47)	22	Former Tank Range	fuzed ordnance	U.S. Army Map Service, 1956	5.1.10.6	
94Q	(56,38)	3647	Former Range 40	small arms	USACE, Mobile District, 1971 and 1991; Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995	5.1.19.3	
95Q	(55,40)	7	Former Range 41	small arms	USACE, Mobile District, 1971 and 1991; Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995	5.1.19.3	
96Q	(54,41)	699	Former Range 42	small arms	USACE, Mobile District, 1971 and 1991; Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995	5.1.19.3	
97Q	(55,43)	4	Former Range 43	small arms	USACE, Mobile District, 1971 and 1991; Davis, 1995;	5.1.19.3	

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
					Bragg, 1995		
98Q	(34,47)		Former Rifle/Machine Gun Range	small arms	U.S. Army Map Service, 1956 and 1959	5.1.10.7	
99Q	(32,46)	9	Former Rifle/Machine Gun Range	small arms	U.S. Army Map Service, 1956	5.1.10.7	
100Q	(27,50)	3755	Former Rifle/Machine Gun Range	small arms	U.S. Army Map Service, 1959	5.1.10.7	
101Q	(29,48)	14	Former Rifle/Machine Gun Range	small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.1.10.7	
102Q	(27,47)	13	Former Rifle/Machine Gun Range	small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.1.10.7	
103Q	(24,47)	25	Former Rifle/Machine Gun Range	small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.1.10.7	
104Q	(23,45)	8	Former Rifle/Machine Gun Range	small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.1.10.7	
105Q-X	(38,49)	P	Former Mortar Firing Point	fuzed ordnance	Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995	5.1.10.8	
106Q-X	(24,49)	10	Former Rifle Range/Grenade Area	fuzed ordnance, small arms	U.S. Army Map Service, 1959	5.1.10.9	
107Q-X	(29,50)	3734	Former Grenade Range	fuzed ordnance	U.S. Army Map Service, 1959	5.1.10-9	
108Q-X	(24,24)	4891	Former Artillery Training Area	fuzed ordnance	NSA & ERC, 1992, fig. 71.	5.1.10.18	
109Q-X	(33,31)	2	Former Mortar Range	fuzed ordnance	U.S. Army Map Service, 1959	5.1.10.10	
110Q	(27,23)	15	Former Rifle Range	small arms	U.S. Army Map Service, 1959	5.1.10.11	
111Q	(28,21)	47	Former Rifle Range	small arms	U.S. Army Map Service, 1959	5.1.10.11	

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
112Q	(29,16)	1399	Former Machine Gun Range	small arms	U.S. Army Map Service, 1959; USACE Mobile District, 1971	5.1.10.12	
113Q-X	(33,15)	3	Former Demolition Area	undocumented; presumed explosives and fuzed ordnance	U.S. Army Map Service, 1959; USACE Mobile District, 1971	5.1.10.13	
114Q-X	(4,21)	14	Former Large Caliber Range	undocumented; presumed fuzed ordnance	FTMC DOE, 1957	5.1.10.14	
115Q	(4,19)	1	Former Small Arms Range	small arms	FTMC DOE, 1957	5.1.10.16	
116Q-X	(5,17)	437	Former 60 mm Mortar Range	fuzed ordnance	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Reservation Map; U.S. Army Map Service, 1959	5.1.10.17	
117Q-X	(4,17)	184	Former Main Post Impact Area (Museum Area)	mortar and rifle grenade, fuzed ordnance	Knight and Wallace, Jr., 1973; Bragg, 1995; Doyle, 1995	5.1.10.35	
118Q-X	(28,30)	4	Former Main Post Impact Area (Range 25 backstop)	inert and possible fuzed ordnance; Stokes Mortars	Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995; Woodford, 1996	5.1.10.35	
119Q-X	(37,31)	P	Former Main Post Impact Area (large caliber rounds outside established impact area)	fuzed ordnance	Garland, 1995	5.1.10.35	
120Q-X	(38,28)	P	Former Main Post Impact Area (large caliber rounds outside established impact area)	fuzed ordnance	Garland, 1995	5.1.10.35	
121Q-X	(26,25)	P	Former Main Post Impact Area (large caliber rounds outside established impact area)	fuzed ordnance	Davis, 1995	5.1.10.35	
122Q-X	(29,23)	P	Former Main Post Impact Area (large caliber rounds outside established impact area)	fuzed ordnance	Bragg, 1995	5.1.10.35	

[a] From Figures 2 and 4

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
123Q-X	(30,16)	P	Former Main Post Impact Area (large caliber rounds outside established impact area)	fuzed ordnance	Bragg, 1995	5.1.10.35	
124Q-X	(34,13)	P	Former Main Post Impact Area (large caliber rounds outside established impact area)	fuzed ordnance	Garland, 1995	5.1.10.35	
125Q-X	(10,25)	P	Former Main Post Impact Area (large caliber rounds outside established impact area)	fuzed ordnance	Davis, 1995; Bragg, 1995	5.1.10.35	
126Q-CWM	(28,40)	8	Chemical Defence Training Facility	GB, VX, DS-2, bleach	Weston, 1990; Lipse, 1995; Cooke, 1995	5.1.8.1	
127Q	(20,43)	5	Former Trap and Skeet Range.	Lead shot	Historical Aerial Photograph, 10 March 1973 (Series #334, fm 69)	5.1.10.36	
128			Parcel Number was not used.				
129Q-X	(6,22)	16	Vietnam Village on southwestern Main Post	CS	Witt, 1997	5.1.12.3	
130Q-X	(14,16)	5	Mock Village, located at present Yahoo Lake.	Area is unevaluated.	U.S. Army Map Service, June, 1959		
131Q-X	(57,40)	4	Impact Area, Choccolocco Corridor (1949)	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
132Q-X	(29,46)	3	Impact area, North Central Main Post.	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
133Q-X	(30,47)	5	Impact area, North Central Main Post.	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
134Q-X	(32,49)	4	Impact area, North Central Main Post.	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
135Q-X	(28,35)	2	Impact area, near Stump	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		

[a] From Figures 2 and 4

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
			Dump.				
136Q-X	(41,46)	4	Impact area, NE Main Post.	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
137Q-X	(42,51)	1139	Range, NE Main Post.	Presumed mortar range	EPIC, 1990		
138Q-X	(36,29)	42	Impact Area, Mortar Range vicinity	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
139Q-X	(39,28)	8	Impact Area, Mortar Range vicinity	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
140Q-X	(38,26)	7	Impact Area, Mortar Range vicinity	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
141Q-X	(37,25)	28	Impact Area, Mortar Range vicinity	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
142Q-X	(35,28)	5	Impact Area, Mortar Range vicinity	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
143Q	(57,43)	33	Range, Choccolocco Corridor (1949)	Presumed small arms range	EPIC, 1990		
144Q-X	(57,43)	19	Range, Choccolocco Corridor (1949)	Presumed fused ordnance, impact area identified by EPIC	EPIC, 1990		
145Q-X	(57,41)	38	Range, Choccolocco Corridor (1949)	Presumed fused ordnance, impact area identified by EPIC	EPIC, 1990		
146Q	(57,37)	102	Range, Choccolocco Corridor (1949)	Presumed small arms range	EPIC, 1990		
147Q-X	(56,43)	3	Impact Area, Choccolocco Corridor (1949)	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
148Q-X	(56,41)	6	Impact Area, Choccolocco	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
			Corridor (1949)				
149Q	(24,41)	1912	Former Rifle Range	Small arms	U.S. Army Map Service, 1959	5.1.10.11	
150Q	(18,24)	6	Former Rifle Range	Small arms	U.S. Army Map Service, 1959	5.1.10.11	
151Q	(5,19)	1	Former Rifle Range	Small arms	FTMC DOE, 1957	5.1.10.15	
Pelham Range							
152Q-X	(37,36)	41	Range 23A: Multipurpose Range	Small arms, fuzed ordnance, explosives, field flame expedients	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995;	5.2.9.2	
153Q	(59,18)	24	Range 50: Small Arms and Demolition Range	Small arms, explosive residues.	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995;	5.2.9.3	
154Q-X	(63,22)	8141	Range 51: Multipurpose Familiarization Range	Small arms, fuzed ordnance, explosives	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995;	5.2.9.4	
155Q-X	(61,17)	9272	Range 52: 10 m Zero and Transition/Qualification Range (Machine Gun/Recoilless Rifle Range Historically)	Small arms, fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995;	5.2.10.1	
156Q	(61,14)	2299	Range 53: Machine gun Training Range	Small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.2.9.5	
157Q	(59,28)	1466	Range 57: 300 m Field Fire RETS Range	Small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.2.9.7	
158Q	(61,24)	918	Range 59: 300 m Record Field Fire RETS Range	Small arms	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.2.9.8	
159Q-X	(56,11)	3104	Range 60: Mark 19 (40 mm Grenade and Machine Gun Training Range)	Small arms, fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case, 1995	5.2.9.9	
160Q-X	(10,33)	4481	Tank Range	Small arms, fuzed	FTMC Reg. 350-2; Case,	5.2.9.12	Range policed

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
				ordnance	1995		after each training exercise
161Q-X	(19,30)	2058	Large Impact Area	Small arms and fuzed ordnance	FTMC 1204th, 1991; Case, 1995	5.2.9.1	
162Q-X	(45,20)	2528	Small Arms Impact Area	Small arms and fuzed ordnance	FTMC 1204th, 1991; Case, 1995	5.2.9.1	
163Q-X	(18,27)	> 1	OB/OD Area	Demolition of small arms, fuzed ordnance and explosives	Weston, 1990; Woodford, 1995	5.2.11.1	
164	(31,20)	> 1	EOD Area	None, Bivouac Area	FTMC 1204th, 1991, Case, 1996.	5.2.12.2	
165Q-X	(63,23)	7932	12,000 yd Former Range	Undocumented; presumed fuzed ordnance.	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.2.10.2	
166Q	(26,23)	2349	4,400 yd Former Range	Undocumented; presumed small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.2.10.2	
167Q	(34,42)	871	4,400 yd Former Range (Field Firing Range No. 2)	Undocumented; presumed small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.2.10.2	
168Q	(52,33)	2498	3,520 yd Former Range	Undocumented; presumed small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.2.10.2	
169Q	(54,28)	1350	Unidentified Former Range	Undocumented; presumed small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.2.10.2	
170Q	(62,27)	397	Unidentified Former Range	Undocumented; presumed small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.2.10.2	
171Q	(60,23)	1862	Unidentified Former Range (Field Fire Range No. 1)	Undocumented; presumed small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.2.10.2	
172Q-X	(33,45)	5	Former Pelham Range Impact Area (outside established impact areas)	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC DOE, 1944	5.2.10.3	

[a] From Figures 2 and 4

[b] Average is rounded to nearest whole number

[c] From Appendix A of EBS

[d] EBS Section Number

[e] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
173Q-X	(46,42)	117	Former Pelham Range Impact Area (outside established impact areas)	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC DOE, 1944	5.2.10.3	
174Q-X	(60,32)	29	Former Pelham Range Impact Area (outside established impact areas)	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC DOE, 1944	5.2.10.3	
175Q-X	(61,29)	3	Former Pelham Range Impact Area (outside established impact areas)	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC DOE, 1944	5.2.10.3	
176Q-X	(38,19)	54	Former Pelham Range Impact Area (outside established impact areas)	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC DOE, 1944	5.2.10.3	
177Q-X	(32,19)	13	Former Pelham Range Impact Area (outside established impact areas)	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC DOE, 1944	5.2.10.3	
178			Parcel number was not used.				
179			Parcel number was not used.				
180			Parcel number was not used.				
181			Parcel number was not used.				
182			Parcel number was not used.				
183			Parcel number was not used.				
184Q-X	(12,42)	P	Mortar Firing Point #5	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	
185Q-X	(19,39)	P	Mortar Firing Point #7	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	
186Q-X	(15,31)	P	Mortar Firing Point #12	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
187Q-X	(10,21)	P	Mortar Firing Point #11	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	
188Q-X	(18,15)	P	Mortar Firing Point #6	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	
189Q-X	(31,16)	P	Mortar Firing Point #10	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	
190Q-X	(30,19)	P	Mortar Firing Point #3	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	
191Q-X	(31,24)	P	Mortar Firing Point #4	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	
192Q-X	(35,26)	P	Mortar Firing Point #8	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	
193Q-X	(26,29)	P	Mortar Firing Point #1	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	
194Q-X	(30,33)	P	Mortar Firing Point #2	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	
195Q-X	(24,35)	P	Mortar Firing Point #13	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.10	
196			Parcel number was not used.				
197			Parcel number was not used.				
198			Parcel number was not used.				
199			Parcel number was not used.				
Main Post and Pelham Range (Mixed Locations)							
200Q	(8,22)	1757	Former Landscape Range (Washington Range)	Small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992, fig. 72	5.1.10.11	
201Q	(4,20)	1480	Former Field Firing Range	Small arms	NSA and ERC, 1992	5.1.10.11	

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
			(Washington Range)				
202Q-RD	(15,33)	981	Former Rideout Field Radiological Area, Pelham Range.	Radiological	May, 1995; FTMC DOE, 1964	5.3.5	
203Q-X	(48,28)	P	Artillery Firing Point #5	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.11	
204Q-X	(49,33)	P	Artillery Firing Point #4	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.11	
205Q-X	(53,36)	P	Artillery Firing Point #3	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.11	
206Q-X	(54,41)	P	Artillery Firing Point #2	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.11	
207Q-X	(41,41)	P	Artillery Firing Point #10	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.11	
208Q-X	(50,9)	P	Artillery Firing Point #8	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.11	
209Q-X	(52,31)	P	Artillery Firing Point #11	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2; FTMC 1204th, 1991	5.2.9.11	
210Q-X	(14,38)	11	Former Pelham Range Impact Area (outside established impact areas)	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC DOE, 1944	5.2.10.3	
211Q	(27,45)	7	MOUT Site	Small arms, simulators, flares	FTMC Reg. 350-2	5.1.9.18	
212Q-X	(43,35)	P	Artillery Firing Point #12 location is approximate.	Fuzed ordnance	FTMC Reg. 350-2	5.2.9.11	
213Q	(33,13)	456	Former Bandholtz Machine Gun qualifying range. Main Post.	small arms	NSA & ERC, 1992, fig. 72.	5.1.10.19	

[a] From Figures 2 and 4

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
214Q	(31,18)	1934	Former Bandholtz field firing range. Main Post.	small arms	NSA & ERC, 1992, fig. 72.	5.1.10.20	
215Q	(25,44)	2273	Former Defendam field firing range # 2. Main Post	small arms	NSA & ERC, 1992, fig. 72.	5.1.10.21	
216Q	(22,43)	319	Ammo supply point safe quantity distance zone	Safety zone encloses magazine and chemical bunker	FTMC (1995 CAD map)	5.1.18.2	
217Q-X	(15,32)	44	Bldg. 143. Former Pistol Range in attic of building	small arms	Oesch, 1996, EBS VSI, 1996	5.1.10.22	
218Q-X	(16,35)	P	UXO point	UXO found	Davis, 1996	5.1.10.35	
219Q-X	(23,25)	P	UXO point	UXO found	Davis, 1996	5.1.10.35	
220Q-X	(24,13)	P	UXO point	UXO found	Garland, 1996	5.1.10.35	
221Q-X	(12,24)	1	Former Rifle Grenade Range North of Washington Ranges	Fuzed ordnance	Colby, 1961; U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Reservation Map.	5.1.10.23	
222Q-X	(12,26)	2	Former Rifle Grenade Range (at skeet range)	Fuzed ordnance	Colby, 1961.	5.1.10.24	
223Q	(29,26)	44	Former Range 25 - east. Rifle range	small arms	Office of the Post Quartermaster, 1937; General Map, Fort McClellan.	5.1.10.25	
224Q	(26,26)	6	Former Pistol Range S. of R25 - east	small arms	Office of the Post Quartermaster, 1937; General Map, Fort McClellan.	5.1.10.26	
225Q	(49,35)	2531	Former Defendam Range (eastern)	small arms	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Reservation Map.	5.1.10.27	
226Q	(44,28)	1876	Former Machine Gun Range	small arms	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Reservation Map.	5.1.10.28	
227Q	(33,25)	73	Former Pistol Range	small arms	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile	5.1.10.29	

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
					AL, 1946; Reservation Map.		
228Q	(10,26)	756	Former Machine Gun Transition Range	small arms	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Reservation Map.	5.1.10.30	
229Q-X	(9,25)	193	Former Rocket Launcher Range	Area needs further evaluation.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Reservation Map.	5.1.10.31	
230Q-X	(24,41)	437	Former 37 mm Anti tank range	Fuzed ordnance	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Reservation Map.	5.1.10.32	
231Q	(5,16)	839	Former Range (O.Q. - 2A)	Presumed small arms.	U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile AL, 1946; Reservation Map.	5.1.10.33	
232Q-X	(5,25)	350	Area 45, includes all area south of Summerall Gate Road, north of known ranges which are not other wise designated.	Various ordnance. Area is unevaluated.		5.1.10.34	
234Q-A(P)/L	(6,33)	4	3600 Buildings, Officers Quarters	Possible presence of asbestos, presence of lead based paint.	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	
235Q-A/L	(8,34)	5	3500 Buildings, Officers Quarters	Presence of asbestos and lead based paint.	JCE, 1995; Weston, 1990b	5.3.1 5.3.3	
236Q	(23,47)	1	Drainfield for northern part of Main Post		FTMC Sewer Map, 1995		
237Q-X	(66,30)	28	Possible Range, Eastern Choccolocco Corridor	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
238Q-X	(71,30)	8	Impact Area, Eastern Choccolocco Corridor	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
239Q-X	(27,21)	13	Impact Area, Central Main Post	Presumed fused ordnance	EPIC, 1990		
240			Parcel number was not used.				

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Table 6.0-2. Non-CERCLA Issues Descriptions, Fort McClellan (Page 1 of 18)

Non-CERCLA Issues Label	Coord[a] (X < Y)	Size (Acres)[b]	Description	Non-CERCLA Issues	Source of Evidence[c]	Reference[d]	Remediation or Mitigation
241			Parcel number was not used.				
242			Parcel number was not used.				
243			Parcel number was not used.				
244Q-A(P)/L/R	(14,32)	> 1	Buckner Circle Officers Quarters Bldg. 7.	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint. Presence of radon.	JCE, 1995; Pinson, 1997	5.3.1 5.3.3 5.3.6	Ongoing program, Radon mitigated 1994.
245Q-A(P)/L	(14,33)	1	Buckner Circle Officers Quarters Bldgs. 8 & 9	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint	JCE, 1995	5.3.1 5.3.3	Ongoing program
246Q-A(P)/L/R	(14,33)	> 1	Buckner Circle Officers Quarters Bldg. 10.	Possible presence of asbestos. Presence of lead based paint. Presence of radon	JCE, 1995; Pinson, 1997	5.3.1 5.3.3 5.3.6	Ongoing program, Radon mitigated 1994.
247Q-X	(16,6)	40	Probable Range, SW Main Post	Presumed fused ordnance.	EPIC, 1990		

[a] From Figures 2 and 4

[b] Average is rounded to nearest whole number

[c] From Appendix A of EBS

[d] EBS Section Number

[e] Point Coverage; No Acreage Assigned

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APPENDIX B

Fort McClellan Environmental Baseline Survey
Personnel Interview Notes

Date: February 26, 1997
Interviewee: First. Sgt. Baker
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: HD contamination at former dog kennel

Fst. Sgt. Baker was a dog handler prior to his assignment to FTMC; however, he never handled dogs at FTMC. Mr. Baker has been stationed at FTMC since 1993 and is now assigned to Delta Co 787th. MP (x-3192).

The kennel, located at Area T-5, is now used by (Special Reaction Team) SRT for storage of equipment. Two dogs were boarded at this kennel; one patrol dog and one narcotics dog. The last dog left FTMC in 1994 or 1995. Mr. Baker understands that the dogs were removed from FTMC because they were no longer needed.

Mr. Baker has no knowledge of any other kennel at FTMC and he has no knowledge of any mustard-contaminated soil at the kennel.

Date: October 27; November 2,8, and 9, 1995; January 12, and April 10, 1996
Interviewees: Gary Bragg and Wayne Davis
Interviewer: John Herbert, ESE
Topics: FTMC history

- Gary Bragg grew up hunting and fishing at Ft. McClellan shortly after the post was closed after WWII. Started military service with Engineer Troop Supply at Ft. McClellan in 1962.
- Davis has been at Ft McClellan from 1961 to present; now master planner.
- Few maps of historical Ft. McClellan survived purge of files performed several years ago.
- Rock Crusher at Range 23 area: approx 1972/1974, mortar round exploded in rock crusher severely injuring employee.
- Mortar positions: Firing positions on north side of post. Impact areas were on western side of the Mts. UXO is found on most of the western side of the Mts.
- Tracers caused fires, many secondary explosions in 1960s and 1970s.
- Range 24A: mortar rounds found when exploratory work for an aborted dam was performed.
- 75mm/80mm round and canister shot found near Ranges 23 and 29.
- Range 16 is the hottest on post. 3.5' rockets (bazookas) were fired here. Initially built as hand grenade range and functioned in this capacity for years. Mark 19 grenade launcher produced more duds than any other weapon and very sensitive duds.
- Bragg hunted in Choccolocco Corridor as a youngster. Troops threw hand grenades into creeks during the war to kill/harvest fish.
- Ranges 40, 41, and 42 built in Vietnam era as small arms ranges.
- Davis: Live agent training on Howitzer Hill
- Old Post incinerator located SE side of Trench Hill Used in WWII as an incinerator, then storage for heavy equipment parts in 1962 to 1964. This is the third incinerator which Davis mentioned to Ron Levy earlier. This facility originally constructed as a steam plant? Used firebox as incinerator. Bragg used to incinerate wooden vehicle crates, fan belts, hoses, and reportedly, a dead horse, in 1950s to 1962.
- A fourth incinerator (evidence discovered during this site visit) was constructed by troops in 1927; location unknown. Evidence = file card in one of four building inventory books; photo included.
- Gary Harvey can speak to burial of material at Toxic Gas Yard.
- Concave east area in 18B (see FTMC topo sheet) was retained within FTMC because of the presence of UXO duds. This area was at one point scheduled to be turned over to Laguard Environmental Interpretive Center.
- Stump Dump received storm debris and construction debris (sheet rock and concrete). Dressed this area recently and placed rip-rap on the bank; created catch basin.
- Chemical impregnated laundry. Long John-type clothing impregnated with wax/neutralizing chemical mixture for chemical school training. This was a huge laundry in metal-sided buildings near B25 (Bivouac Area for Range 25). This laundry used large quantities of toluene to strip wax from clothing prior to

laundering/reimpregnation. This site was previously a motor pool during WWII. Pump islands removed.

- POL point located southwest of Trench Hill.
- Lots of undocumented POL points on post??
- Range 17 - No knowledge.
- Ranges 12 and 13 - machine gun ranges in 1960s.
- Range 19 - 9mm + 22 cal pistol.
- Range 20 - built approx 1983. Explosive pit for artillery simulators.
- Old overhead fire range in use in 1962 near range 23. See FTMC map.
- Range 30 - live overhead fire range in 1960s and in WWII. M-60 and 30 cal.
- Hanes Gym, Bldg. 2281, and golf course Tees receive fill dirt which contained lead bullets; this from borrow pit at Range 30 impact area.
- Range 31 - live warheads on AP rounds fired here (conflict with report from Maj Case). Also fired Flash here = flame weapon using liquid containing powdered Mg.
- Flame thrower range at north side of Howitzer Hill. See FTMC map: Bldg. 1 - stored mechanized flame thrower
- Bldg. 2 - mixed napalm adjacent to this Bldg.
- Smoke areas R and S
- Fog Oil Dump - Located at Range S; not a disposal site but a distribution point. Drums of fog oil leaked. Area approx 12 x 12 ft looks like asphalt because of evaporated oil. Oil used in smoke generators to yield white cloud of smoke.
- Range 24A - flame thrower range.
- Artillery duds from WWII?
- Range 32 - one dud grenade now in the berm.
- Range 25 - constructed 1940/1941, 600 yd KD range, constructed for M-1903 Springfield and M-1 Garand rifles. Used as machine gun range also.
- Range 18 - same details as Range 25
- Range 26 - Small arms, old hard target at this range indicate use as large caliber range at some time (WWII or previous?).
- Range 51 - fired bazookas this range.

Terminated interview at 1200; will continue next week.

Continuation of interview with Davis and Bragg

November 2, 1995

- Smoke Areas R and S on slope of Reservoir Hill
- R16 - hottest on post, Hand grenade, 203 = 40mm launcher, M-79 = rocket launcher.
- KD = known distance
- R18 - No fused ammo used on this range
- R23 - relatively new rifle range (M-16)
- R29 - used something in the past on hard targets here. Davis and Bragg believe this should be a dudded range. They found M-203 practice rounds here and hard targets shot full of holes.

- R23 - rifle range only; however, Davis found the artillery shell fragment at this range. Mortar round in rock crusher at this site. Canister shot from this site also.
- R26 - strictly small arms.
- R27 - special reaction team small arms range.
- R21 and 23 - small arms only
- R24 upper - M16 small arms
- R24 lower - training only, no live fire
- R30 - machine gun ranges (set of 3 ranges)
- R31 - firepower demonstration range, hard targets were "shot to hell here". Used flash here = round with mixture of jellied fuel with powdered Mg + Al.
- R24A - submachine gun range in this area early; still there in early 1960s, used previously. Berms all over the place in this area.
- Duds collected with cleared vegetation or other debris went to the landfill or stump dump in early years; this because duds were not viewed as a problem (hearsay per Bragg).
- R40 - small arms only, 3 ranges this area
- Range on S side of Summerall Gate Rd. existed in 1961; this when Davis came to FTMC.
- Joe Doyle has document relating to UXO at area 18B; this is semicircular area on western Post boundary which was retained by FTMC.
- Range J - no knowledge
- Range L - no knowledge
- VC on Pelham map = mock Viet Cong village
- R51 - Bragg personally fired bazooka here

November 8, 1995
Visited sites
Sgt Woodford of 142nd EOD accompanied.

- R25 walked area in back of target berm. Located numerous 3-inch Stokes Mortar rounds. All appeared sand-filled or otherwise inert.
- Impact point for training ranges is generally approx ½ of the max range of the item being fired. Might use this info to identify likely firing points.
- R17 unidentified ordnance items (see notes of interview and site visit with Major Case) are booms for 2.36-inch Bazooka rounds. One 2.36-inch round observed to contain unexploded HE shape charge. Warhead cover remained on several other rounds (practice?, live?). Hard targets at this site are perforated by many HE hits. Also observed expended "slap flare".
- Boiler Plants: One of the two plants retains painted Bldg. designation 4428. (Maps subsequently made available identify these buildings as incinerators.) Yellow smoke grenade (functioned) adjacent to Bldg. 4428. Coal bins at these boiler plants were brought in from other locations. Concrete sump located behind Bldg. 4428; metal cover was askew. This is potential attractive nuisance?
- R31 Shot hard target here as early as 1961 - 1962. This is the large nondescript

  range oriented E-W on aerial photos. Photos suggest hard targets for direct fire exercises.

- Davis fire 66mm incendiary rocket filled with TEA at this range. TEA is powdered metallic incendiary material.
- R31 once contained a tracked target used for antitank weapons practice.
- 90mm recoilless rifle round (armor piercing) observed at APC as well as several 40mm practice grenade bases.
- at Sheridan hard target: many 40mm practice grenade bases, 40mm smoke grenade, slap flares, AP and HE impact marks.
- This range apparently used for 50 cal training (interpreted from condition of targets.
- Lots of 30 cal lead in the impact are within this range. Numerous unfired blank rounds also.

November 9
Visited Sites

Smoke Area S
- Old and new oil filters on the ground.
- Ran smoke generators at Ranges R and S 1952 through 1960s; ceased using the ranges in 1970. Range S was the primary range; Range R used only when no vacancy at Range S. Policed the ranges in 1970 when Chemical School departed FTMC.

Chemical Laundry
- Chemical laundries were positioned close to the road. Both located on a very large asphalt parking lot on the north side of 5th Avenue.
- Building slab located on east side of parking log (south side) was once equipped with a grease pit (this pit now filled and capped with concrete. Concrete block pit behind this building slab contains one 55 gallon drum intentionally perforated, one 5 gallon can, and one relatively new oil filter. Full coal bin at this location also.

Former Toxic Agent Area
- Concrete slabs remain; assumed to be where bleachers were located. Soil appears excavated downhill of the bleachers location.
- Two sewer systems at FTMC: sanitary and storm sewer; no industrial sewer.
- No knowledge of survey data for actual range locations.

Visited Tar Plant boiler house (Bldg. S-4437).
- Remaining pipes are steam lines used to heat the tar (asphalt) for application to roads. Tar Tank was located behind and to the left of the building (when looking at the front door). A large spill of RS or RS-2 asphalt occurred here in the late 1960s because youngsters opened a valve to the tank. The tar flowed into the creek and off post. FTMC took the asphalt distributor out of service in the mid 1970s.

Choccolocco smoke area.
- Visited Choccolocco Corridor looking for smoke training areas. Could not locate the site of smoke training. Davis and Bragg remember the area being next to Choccolocco Road (in the vicinity of the unidentified purple elliptical feature plotted on the training map at B44A). It was in use in 1961 when Mr. Davis came to

FTMC. This training area was used periodically until approximately 1972. Used M3A3 smoke generators. Mr. Davis does not recall storing fog oil at this training area.

April 10, 1996

- Bldg. 4417 (secure igloo): used to store ammunition, not chemical warfare materiel.
- Reilly Air Field: Temporary buildings on hill, metal hangar at the air strip, was about the extent of the facility. Fueling at Reilly AF was conducted using a tanker truck; he never saw any refueling from USTs. Remembers seeing tanker truck on road between the cantonment area and Reilly AF. Davis recalls that there was an active flying club in the early 1960s. Never more than one or two fixed wing aircraft and six helicopters at Reilly AF. Filled tanker at bulk storage area.
- Storm debris is now piled up on east end of runway at Reilly AF.
- Smoke Areas R&S/Fog oil dump: stored fog oil at Smoke Area S; this is the site of oil staining. Not familiar with any other storage on Main Post during life of Smoke Areas R and S. Smoke was used/generated at other areas on Main Post.

- Fog Oil Dump at Pelham Range: Used prior to 1973, Davis' 490th Chemical Bat'n (smoke generation Bat'n.) policed this are and used the fog oil. This fog oil dump was located on the west side of Gate 6 Road.
- Fenced/posted area, near Large Impact Area, on Pelham Range: Mr. Davis recalls that a fenced and posted area, presumably containing chemical agent, was located south or southwest of the Large Impact Area on Pelham Range; this generally confirms the report by Ralph Johnson.
- Unauthorized dumping at pits and quarries: Mr. Davis is not aware of any dumping sites officially established on Main Post, or unofficially used to any significant degree. However; Mr. Davis believes that smoke pots and other materials were buried near crossroads 1 (at FTMC coordinates 97.6, 32.5) and that this material was subsequently excavated.
- Davis believes that the site mapped as Lima Pond is a natural sinkhole. He believes Lima Pond is actually located north of Crossroads 4 (FTMC grid 96.3, 33.8). Site was dredged according to Ron Levy. Floating smoke pots and smoke grenades were used at Lima Pond.
- Red OP: fired recoilless rifle from this point historically; suspects that UXO may be found between this point and the Large Impact Area.

Date: January 1996
Interviewees: Pete Brooks
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf, ESE
Topics: GSA Area

-Contact Pete Brooks. Has been here for a long time
-All vehicles are contracted from GSA which also conducts the maintenance on them.
-Bldg. 234 Battery Maintenance Shop. Some batteries stored here in small area, but mostly used for vehicle maintenance.
-Bldg. 244 Old Black Smith shop. Now empty.
-Bldg. Veterinarian, now GSA main office.
-Bldg. 243 Old Stable, now storage.
-This whole area was the livery for the base during World War I. Used horses more than cars and this is where they were kept. Most Bldgs. are in good condition and are more than likely on the historical register.
-Other contacts are Richard Knight, historical info on motor pool, (205) 236-0439, and Clarence Ponder, retired, worked here in the 1950's.
-Bldg. T-245, formerly located east of Bldg. 236, was the Main Post bakery in the 1950' and 1960's, before that operation was relocated to Bldg. 1272. Then Bldg. T-245 became a ceramics center. Also a photo lab was housed in here. Torn down approx. 1993-1994.

Date: November 02, 1995
Interviewees: Ron Burke, DEH
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: DEH maps

DEH photographs limited to photos of buildings, building construction, and building fires.

Maps available at DEH:
1977 General Base Maps, set of 35 maps, Cantonment Area only, located in basic info drawer, just inside door).
1988 General Site Plan, 9 sheet set, located in drawer marked "Hold" (map case at window).

Date: November 9, 1995
Interviewee: Katie Campbell
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf, ESE
Topics: Old Dental Clinic

Scattered notes for 11/9/95

Old Dental Clinic
-Old Dental Clinic # 2 located at Bldg. 952 and 954. Moved out of there in 1977. Buildings built in 1941. Bldg. 954 or 952 burned several years after the move. Bldgs. don't belong to Dental Clinic any more. Wastes were disposed as hazardous as far back as 1975-- Katie Campbell, secretary at dental clinic and has worked there since 1975.

Date: May 6, 1996
Interviewee: Johnny Capone
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Chemical Training

Mr. Capone was stationed at FTMC from approximately 1955 to approximately 1969. He recalls little of the chemical training which occurred at FTMC.

Mr. Capone referenced an area known to him as "Area XYZ" located on top of a hill somewhere on Main Post. He doesn't recall exactly where this is or what type of training occurred here; may have used live agent.

He trained at Reilly Lake by pumping water to show how to set up showers and operate equipment. Used no chemicals at this location

Location near old PX: Trained using jeeps, don't remember details. This is near an old motor pool. (Howitzer Hill is located SW of a motor pool and jeeps were used in exercises; however it is not located very close to the old PX. I suspect that he is referring to Howitzer Hill.) The name Howitzer Hill was unfamiliar to Mr. Capone.

Baines Gap: Mr. Capone's description sounds like this is in Choccolocco Corridor. He recalls that troops bivouacked in this area and used no chemicals. It has been so long ago that he doesn't remember many details.

Date: November 7, 1995
Interviewees: Tom Carrol (Chemical School)
Interviewer: John Herbert, ESE
Topics: Chemical School

- Worked at FTMC 1961 - ??
- Started using VX in late 1960s (approximately 1966 - 1967). Rabbit and goat demo conducted north of D&I Area.
- MR and methysalicilate (oil of wintergreen) = simulant for HD.
- PDS = personal decontamination station (see annotated map). Decontamination at the PDS was accomplished using only soap and water in a standard shower. The only chemical decontamination agent used was STB, and that only at the shuffle pit located outside the building. The only potential for release is of STB.
- Simulated area decontamination (of road and grassed field) were conducted along the road at Area T-5. Only water was used in this training exercise, no chemical agents or decontaminants.
- EOD practiced burning of chemical munitions.
- Poured blister agent on aids at Howitzer Hill, then decontaminated.
- Trainees walked from training area at Howitzer Hill to the PDS. Walked through decontamination shuffle pit at Howitzer Hill and again at the PDS (this to decontaminate boots).
- An EOD training area was located near the atomic simulator. Practiced burning chemical munitions after performing render safe procedures.
- Area T-5: Also known as Area D; only used simulant agent; practiced decontamination procedures.
- Field = spray for simulated decontamination of grass.
- Decontamination on hard surface; used talc to simulate calcium chloride slurry (see annotated map).
- STB on road and field.
- Thirteen days of decontamination after HD spill mentioned by Mr. Harvey.
- Transfer exercise: After transfer from 1-ton container into 55-gallon drum, pumped HD back into 1-ton container; then decontaminated the drum and transfer line. This always. Neither filled a drum, nor disposed of one.
- Howitzer Hill training area: visible on aerial photos south of flame range, south of the road.
- SCAITS kits used at D&I Area. This is old proficiency area. Old SCAITS kits of 1950s had very mild concentration of agent. Nothing hit ground here.
- T-4 no knowledge
- T-6 Used DANC in addition to chemicals mentioned in Enhanced PA.
- Carrol would rather be around HD than DANC, which was highly corrosive. Quit using DANC in approx 1962 - 1965 when DS2 became available.
- Mr. Carrol is confident that Lewisite was used at Howitzer Hill; confirm with General George Friel.
- T-31 contact Andy Toole
- Tech Escort area is adjacent to Range 31. Used DS2 at Tech Escort Area. Mr. Carrol believes live chemical munitions were burned in this area as training exercise (ask Toole).
- Gas mask test chamber CL on one side, CS on the other. No potential for release.

- CS training area located across street to west of Chemical Munitions Demo Area; powdered CS spread on the ground here. This CS training was conducted to teach area denial.
- T24A "Mega gallons" of fog oil used here. This was an approved disposal site in the late 1960s and early 1970s. At this location, burned "whatever needed to be burned." Mr. Carrol believes troops trained at T24 for disposal activities. Ask Toole.
- Old Toxic Training Area (AREE 22) no knowledge; ask Sergeant Major Murray.
- Chemical school lab located on second floor of Building 3181. No knowledge of sump. Generated only general lab waste in this laboratory.
- Chemical Laundry 111th Impregnation Plant plotted on map.
- 317th Impregnation Plant Plotted on map.
- Used M-1 or M-2 impregnation kits which included B-1 dye (carcinogenic). Laundered clothing; didn't strip out wax.
- Hasty decontamination consists of a quick rinse; equipment still contaminated afterwards. Used only simulant during hasty decontamination exercises. During approximately the last 10 years, trainees have used MR or polyethylene glycol 200 (PEG 200) as simulants for hasty decontamination.
- All chemical training using live agent was conducted at Redstone Arsenal during the period between the return of chemical school to FTMC and the opening of CDTF in 1987. No training using live agent was conducted at FTMC during that time period.

Date: January 22, 1997
Interviewee: Tom Carrol (Chemical School)
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: SCAITS Kits

Mr. Carrol reports that SCAITS kits consisted of a metal container resembling a 5 gallon can in which vials of various agents were stored. (Mr. Gary Harvey defined SCAITS as the acronym for Standard Chemical Agent Identification Test Set). SCAITS kits were used to demonstrate, and to maintain proficiency in, detection and decontamination of chemical agents. The concentration of agent varied over the years (lower concentrations as time progressed). The contents were recognized as being highly toxic. SCAITS kits were "used everywhere (all military installations at which) troops trained" and were "issued to everybody". Mr. Carrol recalls that SCAITS kits were issued to almost all military units regardless of whether they were "chemical units". Armor units, for example, would have been issued these kits.

Mr. Carrol does not recall if SCAITS kits were assigned a particular shelf life but he does remember that they were occasionally removed from service or "called off the shelf" by lot number and sent to "Logistics" (Defense Logistics Agency) for proper disposal. Individual units at Ft McClellan did not dispose of SCAITS kits.

Date: October 26, 1995; January 10, 1996
Interviewee: Major Case, Base Range Control Officer
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Firing Ranges

Major Case has been stationed at FTMC since 1989 and has worked with range control during much of that time. He has been the range control officer since May 1994. Ranges are not numbered consecutively; there are no ranges 1 through 11, and other gaps in the numbers exist.

Currently report duds which occur during firing practice or which are discovered on the ground. Range calls Range Control who then calls 142nd EOD to handle immediately.

All of Pelham Range will be licensed to the National Guard to continue current land use. Main Post Ranges 16 and 17 slated to be outside the National Guard enclave. These two ranges will be turned back to the public and are the worst problems in Maj Case's eyes.

Indirect Fire = mortar and artillery points in Pelham Range.
All mortar and artillery impact areas are within the Large Impact Area. Mortars used = 81 mm and 4.2 inch (= 107 mm). Artillery used = 105 mm, 155 mm, and 8 inch howitzer. Weapons authorized are same for '83 and '89 regulations.

Direct Fire = rifle, pistol, grenade, rocket, etc. Direct fire ranges located on Main Post and at Pelham Range.

All following information relating to types of weapons used at specific ranges comes from Regulations dated 1983 and 1989.

Range 12: Location: Southwest Main Post
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: 9 mm pistol

Range 13: Location: Southwest Main Post
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: 9 mm, 45 cal, 38 cal pistol

Range 16: Location:
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through mid 1994.
Ordnance fired this range: M-203 (40 mm grenade), M-72 Law, M-18 claymore mine. HE rounds fired here historically are dud-producing rounds.
Comments: EOD has looked at this old range and found layers of UXO. EOD has identified ordnance types not currently fired at this range. Maj Case believes this range should be a permanently dudded area.

Range 17: Location:
Dates of use: Pre 1983 through mid 1994.
Ordnance fired this range: Most recently used as communications training area, no live fire. In 1983 used as EOD training range and impact area.

Range 18: Location: South central Main Post
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: M-16; day and night phase, tracer (WP).

Range 19: Location: Southwest Main Post
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: 45 cal, 38 cal pistol and shotgun

Range 20: Location:
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: M-60 with tracer (WP), dynamite, TNT, C4.
Comments: Practice overhead fire of M-60 machine gun, night firing with tracer (WP). Demolition training range.

Range 21: Location: East-central Main Post
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present
Ordnance fired this range: M-16 with tracer (WP).

Range 22: Location: East-central Main Post
Dates of use: Pre-198 through present
Ordnance fired this range: M-16 with tracer (WP).

Range 23: Location: Southeast Main Post
Dates of use: Pre-198 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: M-16 with tracer (WP).

Range 23A: Location:
Dates of use: Constructed between 1983 and 1989.
Ordnance fired this range: C4, TNT, M-4 burster, blasting caps, simulators, trip flares, det cord, smoke-producing munitions and equipment.
Comments: Multipurpose Range. Range used for smokes, demolition, field flame expedient training. Diesel and Mo Gas mixture for field flame expedient. WP or sulfur may be present. Materials for field flame expedient (diesel/Mo Gas) reported to have leaked at this range. Containers were usually 55 gal drums. Subsequently cleaned up.

Range 24 Upper: Location:
Dates of use: Constructed between 1983 and 1989. Closed
Ordnance fired this range: M-16 with tracer (WP), and flares.
Comments: This range is labeled Range 24 on the FTMC Main Post Training Maps. Range activities restricted to 1989 and 1990. Practiced defensive techniques.

Range 24 Lower: Location:
Dates of use:
Ordnance fired this range: Flares and M-16 blanks only.
Comments: This range is used as a training area only; no live fire.

Range 24A: Location:
Dates of use: Constructed between 1983 and 1989.
Ordnance fired this range: C4, TNT, M-4 burster, blasting caps, simulators, trip flares, det

cord, smoke-producing munitions and equipment.
Comments: Range used for smokes, demolition, field flame expedient training. Diesel and Mo Gas mixture for field flame expedient. WP or sulfur may be present. Materials for field flame expedient (diesel/Mo Gas) historically stored in 55 gal drums. This is a chemical school range.

Range 25: Location: East-central Main Post
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: M-14, M-16, M-1, M-60, tracer (WP).
Comments: This is one of the oldest ranges on post, established for M-14 training; now licensed to AL National Guard. Practice day and night phase firing.

Ordnance sometimes encountered after heavy rains; UXO includes mortar, and artillery. These items not currently used at R-25.

Range 26: Location:
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: M-16 since 1983.
Comments: Currently live fire and maneuver; previously had other uses. No requirements for night firing.

Range 27: Location: East-central Main Post
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: Pre-1983 to 1983-1989 = M-16; between 1983/1989 to present = 9 mm pistol and 45 cal machine gun.
Comments: This range is now licensed to the ATF for 38 cal pistol and 45 cal machine gun, and shotgun training.

Range 28: Location:
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present
Ordnance fired this range: M-16 blanks only.

Range 29: Location:
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through 1983-1989 = M-16
1983-1989 through present = 45 cal, 38 cal, 9 mm, C4, TNT, M-16, M-60, AT-4, M-72 Law, and M-203.
Ordnance fired this range: Converted between 1983 and 1989 to US Weapons demonstration range. (AT-4 = light weight antitank weapon = 84 mm HEAT. 9 mm trainer cartridge used at Rage 29 to simulate live round. Trainer round uses yellow powder to mark impact.)

Range 30: Location:
Dates of use:
Ordnance fired this range: M-16 blanks, flares, simulators
Comments: Range closed between 1983 and 1989. End of cycle training. This range not used for at last the last 15 years; may not have been used for some time prior to 1983.

Range 31: Location: Northeast Main Post
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through approx. 1984/1985.
Ordnance fired this range: 45 cal and 38 cal pistol, M-16, M-60, M-72 (demo only), and M-203 (demo only).

Comments: M-72 and M-203 demo rounds only; inert rounds. Stopped operations when Mount Site and CDTF were constructed; these facilities are in line of fire or in ricochet zone.

Range 32: Location:
Dates of use: Constructed between 1983 and 1989
Ordnance fired this range: Practice and live hand grenades.
Comments: Practice grenades contain blasting cap-like device.

Range 40: Location: Choccolocco Corridor
Dates of use: Unknown (WWII)
Ordnance fired this range: M-1, tracer probably, others??
Comments: This range probably not used since Korean War based on the size of trees removed approx 6 yrs ago. Trees appeared to be 20 to 25 yrs old at that time (indicating range abandoned approx. 1964. Choccolocco Corridor lease from state; used for land navigation training, MP driving, Chemical School training, and bivouac. No live fire currently allowed in this area.

Range 50: Location:
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: Pre-1983 through approx. 1985: Tank-mounted M-60, 50 cal, and COAX (7.62 mm). 1985 to present: sniper rifle.
Comments: Prior to 1985, this range supported tank Tables #1, 2, and 3; machine gun practice using various caliber weapons. Stopped use when Tank Range constructed. Has become multipurpose small arms and demolition range. ATF now using the range for long range sniper practice. No demolition to this date.

Range 51: Location:
Dates of use:
Ordnance fired this range: M-60, 50 cal, M-16, M-203, M-72 Law, claymore, tracer.
Comments: Multipurpose familiarization range. This is a dudded impact area. EOD has identified and disposed of ordnance not currently fired at R-51.

Range 52: Location:
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: 50 cal and M-60.

Range 53: Location:
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: Pre 1983 through 1983-1989 = 50 cal and M-60. Post-1989 = M-60.

Range 52: Location:
Dates of use: Pre-1983 through present.
Ordnance fired this range: 50 cal and M-60.

Range 57: Location:
Dates of use: Approx. 1985 to present.
Ordnance fired this range: M-16
Comments: This is one of the most recently constructed Pelham rages. Day phase fire only.

Range 59: Location:
Dates of use: Approx. 1985 to present.
Ordnance fired this range: M-16 with tracer (WP).
Comments: This is one of the most recently constructed Pelham rages. Day and night phase fire.

Range 60: Location:
Dates of use: Approx. 1985 to present.
Ordnance fired this range: Mark 19 grenade launcher, 40mm grenade machine gun, M-60.
Comments: Range constructed approx. 10 yrs ago. 40mm HE grenades produce duds. This is a dudded impact area.

Tank Range: Location:
Dates of use: 1985/1986 to present.
Ordnance fired this range: 105mm, 120mm, 50 cal, COAX (7.62mm), tracers; illumination rounds in times past.
Comments: Use non-dud producing rounds. Police area after firing. Targets are within the Battle Drill training area.

Skeet Range: Location: Southwest Main Post
Dates of use: Approx. 1989 to present.
Ordnance fired this rage: shotguns only; .410, .12, .20, and .28 gauge.

Major Case has no knowledge of historical range boundaries; Gary Harvey may have some info on this.

USACMLS 15 noted on historical maps is the US Army Chemical School Area 15. Located in area 19 Bravo.

TA-19B is a training area: NBC situational training (familiarization with equipment for example). No potentially contaminating materials used.

No knowledge of areas within Choccolocco Corridor.

Date: May 3, 1996
Interviewee: Major Case
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Range 32 and Pelham Range EOD Area

Live grenades are used only at the grenade pads located at Range 32 (R-32). This portion of the range was off limits when I visited R-32 after-hours.

Major Case believes that the danger from live ordnance is limited only to the grenade pads. Practice grenades are used at other portions of the range, which I visited. Practice grenades contain a blasting cap-like device. All practice grenades are recovered and reused. Major Case reiterated that he is in the business of producing no duds.

The metal-lined, sand bagged pit located near the eastern bleachers is an "attention getter". A small amount of C-4 explosive is detonated in this pit in order to get the attention of trainees at the beginning of class. All C-4 is reportedly consumed with no visible residue.

The site marked "EOD Area" on the Pelham Range maps was an area where EOD could meet and "set up". Explosives were never used at this location to the knowledge of Mr. Case. This area is labeled on Pelham Range maps annotated "For Training Only". This site area is no longer used by EOD; all EOD explosive disposal occurs at the OB/OD within the Large Impact Area.

Date: October, 1997
Interviewee: Major Case
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Weapons cleaning, burning propellant packs, impact areas

The National Guard Training Center conducts all weapons (small arms) cleaning at the current weapons cleaning facility. Major Case does not know when or where other units may have cleaned weapons.

Burning of excess propellant is conducted at the Artillery Firing Points (AFPs). The propellant is burned in the open area at the AFP. The next training exercise might then be conducted on top of the burned propellant. Propellant packs are used only in artillery pieces; not in mortar rounds as had been speculated by members of the BCT. Use of propellant packs is used by some U.S. Army units during mortar firing exercises but FTMC units consider it to be "too much of a hassle" according to Major Case. Mortar rounds used at FTMC are self contained; the propellant is an integral, internal component of the round.

Precise impact areas are not easily defined. They may cover a very large area. Rounds at small arms ranges may impact a hillside behind targets. In some instances the terrain behind a small arms range may be relatively flat for several hundred yards, resulting in a long impact area. Many "short" rounds occur during training at small arms ranges, resulting in many impacts short of the targets.

Date: March 13, 1997
Interviewee: Mr. Ray Clark
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Reported Mustard at former dog kennel

Mr. Ray Clark was Chief of the FTMC Environmental Management Office from 1970 through 1986. He understood that dogs paws were burned at a kennel and that his office followed up the report. He does not recall where the kennel was; it was not necessarily at Reservoir Ridge. Mr. Clark reports that this is not an issue which "to stick out in my mind".

Mr. Clark recall that the incident occurred sometime between 1980 and 1984. Mr. Clark never saw the dogs and he doesn't remember the details of this incident.

(Interviews with Mr. Bruce Green, Mr. Bob Safay, and Mr. Witt also address this topic).

Date: August 19, 1996
Interviewee: Mr. Horrace Cobb
Interviewer: John Herbert and Bill Elliott, ESE
Topics: Range 40 Complex, Choccolocco Corridor

Mr. Horace Cobb related information regarding the small arms ranges located within Choccolocco Corridor known as Ranges 40, 41, 42, and 43 (referred to here as the Range 40 Complex). Historical maps indicate that the direction of fire was to the west and into Mokely Hill.

Mr. Cobb grew up in this area and currently owns a farm located between Choccolocco Road and the base of Mokely Hill. Mr. Cobb remembers seeing soldiers training at the Range 40 Complex when he was a child. These ranges were used during WW II and during the Korean War according to Mr. Cobb. Mr. Cobb believes that these ranges were used for small arms training because he heard small arms fire including machine guns, and he saw tracer fire on the slopes of Mokely Hill. He recalls no large caliber weapons fire at these locations. Mr. Cobb does remember smoke training (red, green, blue, and black) being conducted in the vicinity of these ranges.

Mr. Cobb has never visited these ranges. He has no other knowledge of training operations at the Range 40 Complex or at any other location within Choccolocco Corridor.

Date: October 31, 1995
Interviewees: Bill Garland, Directorate of Environment (DOE)
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: UXO

UXO found at several locations within the Main Post (see map overlay). Artillery rounds over 12 inches long have been found on mountain slopes.

FTMC established Dud Impact Area south of R17 after children brought home live rounds, reportedly found "stacked" in this area; reportedly unfired rounds.

Bill has been at FTMC for over 10 yrs and has never heard a large round explode during fires on the Main Post; however, Pelham Range contains a large amount of unexploded small arms blank ammo. During a recent burn near Rideout Hall, foresters were driven out by a continuous, deafening roar of blank ammo going off. Bill speculates that troops find it more convenient to dispose of unused ammo on the way back to the bus rather than to turn it in. Must have been tens of thousands of rounds going off in that fire.

Bill has also found "Target holes" (spotter's pits) at unrecorded ranges on Main Post. These are hazards; act like pit falls; ~10 ft deep; once found a deer in one of these.

Can go out looking for UXO on mountain slopes and find nothing. See these items occasionally.

Date: February 26, 1997
Interviewee: Mr. Bruce Green
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: HD contamination at former dog kennel

Mr. Green was stationed at FTMC August 1974 through December 1975 as First Sgt. of the 111th MP company; returned 1979 as commandant of drill Sgt. school; retired Dec 1982. He was a civilian employee 1985 through 1987 as a training specialist at the MP school, and from 1987 to the present as Chief of the Law Enforcement Dept.

Mr. Green was not directly involved with working with the dogs, but the dog handlers worked for Mr. Green's unit. Kennels were located at Bldg. 3172 at the north end of Area T-5 and not at the base of Reservoir Ridge. Mr. Green knows of no kennels at Reservoir Ridge. Four dogs were housed in the kennel. Mr. Green has no idea when the kennels opened; they closed in 1993.

The kennel was abandoned because FTMC received a directive in 1993 to consolidate working dogs centrally in SE. This directed that FTMC suspense from having working dog facility. The dogs were transferred to other facilities.

Mr. Green knows of no dogs ever being exposed to mustard at FTMC. One dog died of mysterious causes approx 1988. Prior to expiring, it appeared lethargic. Mr. Green personally saw this dog and it exhibited no evidence of mustard burns. Mr. Green never heard of mustard prior to this discussion.

Dog handlers speculated that dog's condition was somehow related to the proximity of the kennel to area T-5, T-6, and the D&I Area and they were concerned about any unusual health impacts on dogs or trainers. The dog handlers submitted a "Request for Environmental Survey" dated 22 Feb. 1988. The Army's response was dated march 1988. The response cited USATHAMA 1977 and 1984 surveys, Army clearance of the area for surface use, and the conclusion that no further investigation was required.

Mr. Green knows of no other environmental issues concerning the dog kennel.

Date: May 3, 1996
Interviewee: Mr. Bob Grogan
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Reilly Air Field

Mr. Grogan had three tours of duty where he visited Reilly Air Field (1975 - 1979, 1980 - 1983, and 1989 - 1993). Mr. Grogan recalls that Reilly Air Field (RAF) was home to an active flight detachment until 1978 or 1979. At the peak of activity during Mr. Grogan's tenure, RAF was home to 6 helicopters and 2 to 3 fixed wing aircraft. From about 1992 through 1996, a single helicopter was stationed at RAF. It was used for missions in the local area such as supporting ROTC and transporting VIPs. Helicopters also operated out of Pelham Range.

Mr. Grogan recalls no crashes of aircraft during his tenure at FTMC.

All refueling of aircraft was performed using a fuel truck prior to 1979. Starting in 1992, all refueling was conducted at the Anniston Airport. He recalls no fuel tanks at RAF.

Maintenance was performed on aircraft at RAF. He suspects that fuel leaks, and fluids changed during maintenance may be cause of environmental concern, although he has no personal knowledge of maintenance operations. Also, Mr. Grogan stated that Chinook helicopters leaked a great deal of fluids; these may be of concern at parking areas.

Mr. Grogan reports that a prefabricated hangar was once located on the east side of the parking area.

Mr. Grogan suggested we contact the following individuals:

Mr. Waymon Hedrick
Mr. Robert Pettit - RAF Maintenance Officer

Date: October 31, 1995
Interviewees: Chuck Grogan
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf
Topics: Aboveground Storage Tanks

Aboveground Storage Tank Notes

- There are 28 ASTs that are under Johnson Controls
-Fuel is all Diesel fuel No. 2, at Bulk Storage it is Fuel No.2 and a tank of No. 4.
-EOCT stands for End of Course Training.
-Johnson control contact is Chuck Brogan
-None of the tanks have secondary containment.
-Chuck believes that he has seen oil stains at 19 B and the lower section of Range 24. There are cans placed under these tanks.
-Tanks are pink or red.
-2 propane tanks at Bldg 3217 with a total vol. of 30,000 gal. Used for curtailment of fuel.
-2 (250 gal)tanks at the golf course of MoGas and diesel -no concrete pad. Need to confirm visually.
-Bromine Pad tanks-closed in place. Water emptied out (confirm) but tanks remain in place. Pose no threat due to short 37 hour half life of Bromine. Bromine was generated on site
-CDTF there is 20,000 gal wastewater tank. This water is burned in the incinerator. Wastes are generated from decontamination.
-At CDTF there is also a 8000 gal H_2SO_4 AST (empty and has been for years), an 8000 gal caustic soda solution AST (holds diluted soda solution). Aboveground fuel oil tank, empty, that used fire the fuel the incinerator which is now powered by natural gas.
-CDTF contact is Doug Lipse at (205) 820-7848
-Is tank still present at Bldg. 4438? Bldg. doesn't exist anymore.
-In the winter months, tanks are refilled monthly for heat.
-At Bldg. 296 there are 6 tanks @ 25,000 gal each and 1 tank @ 10,000 gal. Only one of the 25,000 gal tanks is used. These tank will be removed in 1996 an replaced with a 10,000 gal tank. When done there will be 2 tanks of 10,000 gal each for heating fuel

Date: November 03, 11, 1995; January 9, 1996
Interviewees: Gary Harvey, FTMC Base Transition Officer, previously NCIC
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Toxic Agent Yard

Gary Harvey [FTMC Base Transition Officer, previously NCIC (Noncommisioned Officer in charge)].

When a Private at FTMC, Harvey headed Toxic Agent yard. Spread agent where needed to be spread. Started at FTMC in 1961.

No VX used at FTMC during Mr. Harvey's tenure (1961 - 1964).

Agent was not routinely buried at FTMC; only one instance of burial of live agent to Mr. Harvey's knowledge, that at area T-38 (see below).

Used several types of ordnance (projectiles) in training exercises. No explosives in these rounds. Chem school found these projectiles to be among the best containers for transport of agent to training sites.

105mm = GB, 155mm = HD, 4.2 inch mortar = phosgene

Objective was always to accomplish decontamination. not so much on soil, because just could not think about it.

Cracked 155 rounds using explosives, after exercise, then put round into barrel half-filled with decontamination solution. Always used excess decontamination solution; decontamination solution flowed wherever agent went. "Always performed super, super decontamination."

T-38:
Toxic Gas Yard: Also stored CNB, FS, DANC, phosgene. Filled smoke tanks at Toxic Gas Yard. Ron has a list of agents stored here.
FS = liquid smoke; formed smoke on contact with air.
CNB = tear gas in benzene carrier; very bad stuff.

Poured HD into a small STB-filled pit to illustrate to trainees the fire hazard (pure HD burns on contact with pure STB).

Buried agent only once to Harvey's knowledge; that = one rusty drum of mustard buried in deep hole filled with STB. Old HD-filled 55 gal drum Mr. Harvey helped bury originated from transfer training at the Toxic Gas Yard (T-38). Buried within the boundaries of the Toxic Gas Yard.

Sump is more of a concern to Harvey than anything else at the Toxic Agent Yard. This sump = unlined pit which received empty agent vials, excess decontaminant, FS (smoke), all manner of decontamination and training wastes.

Used DANC in the early 1960s.

Mr. Harvey believes STB was tilled into the soil at T-38 during final decontamination.

Dug up old chemical rounds used on R24 or 24A. Rounds blown and contents removed. Groundwater in some of the rounds when dug up. Rounds rusted shut so couldn't confirm that no agent present, so treated as though contained live agent. Used PINS machine to confirm no agent present. Approx 10 rounds. Ron should have report on this incident. Harvey is convinced, from his experience on these ranges, that these shells were tapped and drained, then decontaminated prior to burial.

Used airfields to fly smoke tanks. No fuel tanks at Pelham range air field. Flew helicopters from Pelham Range to conduct aerial rad surveys at Rad Training Area.

Harvey knows of no exposure of troops using M-1 kits. He and his staff used kits to ID agent, using ID paper. Harvey transported agent but did not actually conduct the training.

Stored GB in igloo at Ammo Yard. Toxic Agent Yard use to store other agents including HD, phosgene, chlorine. VX not stored at FTMC during Harvey's tenure.

Gas mask test chambers - Used to demonstrate effectiveness of gas masks in providing protection and to confirm mask fit before performing training with live agent. Used CS, CN, of CL in mask confidence tests. Heat from a candle made CN off-gas, CS came in capsule; CL from canister. Live exercise, preceded mask test using CL = gas mask test chamber at How Hill at gate; one also at Agent Yard on Reservoir Ridge. No environmental issues.

Goats - used at Howitzer Hill in demonstrations. Had howitzers there, and other equipment. Contaminated equipment with agent heavily (used several gallons). Students then decontaminated the equipment and then tested to confirm complete decontamination. After completion of the decontamination exercise, personnel decontamination was accomplished by washing off using a decontamination truck at How Hill. Personnel then walked to the PDS where they cleaned garments using soap and water, undressed, and then went into the showers.

Goat exercises (at Howitzer Hill): Placed one drop of agent on goat nose or in eye; waited for symptoms to set in, then revived. Finally, decontaminated goat. Mr Harvey has no knowledge of the VX Demonstration Site.

Chem shell tapping was called a "G-shoot"; Harvey has no idea how name derived. 105mm = GB, 155mm = HD, 4.2 inch mortar = phosgene rounds taken to Road Junction 30 (western Pelham Range). This area now fenced. Cracked with C4 explosive. Identified agent and decontaminated. This is the AREE on map at Rideout Hall.

Chemical School moved to FTMC in 1954 *(other sources say 1951)*. Never heard of firing chemical rounds filled with live agent. Never heard of not fully decontaminating training aids after a training exercise.

Shell Tapping class held at Toxic Gas Yard at Reservoir Ridge; phosgene shell; used hand drill to penetrate round and collect sample for identification.

Lewisite was in D + D sets. Harvey knows of no other L at FTMC. Never saw a L round. Probably did not teach using L because it was not in the US arsenal.

CDTF - no issues to Mr. Harvey's knowledge.

D + I Area - used only simulants here. Don't know of using any live agent at this site. See Chem School Historian for ID of chemical simulants. Set vials of simulant on poles approx 3.5 ft high (off the ground). These poles show on 1964 aerial photos. Approx 24 poles. Nothing hit the ground at this site. No live agent used during the 1961 - 1964 time frame. No pits/disposal in this area. From 1961 on (Mr. Harvey's tenure), training did not use SCAITS Kits in the D&I Area. They used simulants only.

Conducted a "County Fair" (round robin training exercise) in a circular area in the woods across from Bldg. 3181. This was to clear masks and other training activities.

Harvey can't imagine a 55 gallon HD spill. One HD spill in spring of 1961 resulted from leakage from one or two gallon containers in a trailer during transport from Toxic Yard to Howitzer Hill. Decontaminated roads using bleach slurry. Decontamination operation lasted 13 days. Never received mustard in 55 gallon drums. HD was delivered to FTMC in one ton containers. Taught students to transfer HD from these containers into 55 gallon drums (at T-38). Maybe only a couple of gallons transferred per day. Drums never left the site and never filled a drum during the 8 yrs Harvey was at FTMC. Harvey believes they would have decontaminated (chemically neutralized) the agent in the drum.

Operation Exit Green Dragon - chem school transfer during approx. 1973. Documents decontamination at each training site when Chem School transferred to Aberdeen. Harvey assisted in decontaminating equipment at Howitzer Hill by placing equipment atop stacked RR ties and then burning. Maintained equipment cherry red for several hours.

Area T-5: This was known as "Area D" and was a decontamination training area. Training utilized only the simulant MR in this area from 1961 to 1964. No live agent was used in this training area. MR was delivered in 55 gallon drums.

T-31 - No knowledge.

T-38 - Tech escort training on south side of fenced compound at Toxic Yard.

Area T-24: fenced area at Range 24A. This is where found the chem rounds (used PINS to confirm absence of agent).

Old Toxic Training Area (AREE #22) - this was before Harvey's time. Harvey never poured agent in a ditch; no knowledge of this.

Range I = shell tapping area = G shoot area = Road Junction 30 at Pelham Range.

Range J, L, Old Water Hole, and HD spill sites - no knowledge.

No live agent training was conducted at FTMC during this period between the return of the Chemical School and opening of the CDTF in 1987.

From 1961 on until 1973, training with agent was conducted only at established training sites with training aids; no training at any other sites with live agent.

SOTS = test site for security systems for nuclear weapons. Test of sticky foam here. No direct knowledge of sticky foam test.

No knowledge of quarries or borrow pits.

XXCC3 = material used in impregnation plant

No knowledge of Old Toxic Training Area.

Date: May 14, 1996
Interviewee: Ken Haynes
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Security Operations Test Site

Mr. Haynes worked at the Security Operations Test Site (SOTS) from 1988 through 1995 as an electronics engineer and test manager. He is now working at Huntsville District Corps of Engineers, Huntsville, AL.

The SOTS is composed of two separate facilities; an Administration Center and a Test Site. The Test Site was constructed to replicate a nuclear weapons storage facility for the purpose of testing and evaluating security systems. The SOTS was constructed in 1985 with the Administration Center located on a previous LORAN site.

Testing began at the SOTS in 1982.

Administration Center: No tests of environmental concern were conducted here. This is an intrusion test facility in which sensors were evaluated. The only equipment used here were hand and power tools. No explosives or chemicals were used at the administration center. Only copy toners, paint for buildings, and normal administration materials were used here.

A complex of 4 trailers was once adjacent to the driveway leading into the administration center. Only one remains; that on the left side of driveway. One storage shed is locate on the right side. The was shed used to store smoke generators & drums of fog oil (by chem school).

An AST propane tank serviced the trailers; septic tank also?

Test Site: The test site consists of a guard shack, Maintenance and Assembly building (M&A Bldg.), two igloos and one igloo headwall. The M&A Bldg. provided general storage, work shop, electrical/ electronics room, facilities and also was used to billet troops. Certain explosive devices (using C-4 explosive) were assembled in the workshop.

The test site was equipped with a fire pond simply to accurately replicate a real weapons storage site. This pond would have provided water for firefighting at a weapons storage site. No fire fighting was ever conducted at this facility to Mr. Haynes' knowledge. Troops were known to throw material into the fire pond after policing the area after a test.

Explosives were used during many of the security tests including copper clad shaped-charges. Use of these devices was discontinued because they produced very sharp shrapnel. Copper-clad shaped charges were replaced by linear shaped charges (a lead-clad explosive). Small arms ammunition was generally restricted to blank ammunition; rarely was live fire of small arms authorized.

Explosives were used at all 3 igloos. Troops blew locks off doors during tests.

Igloo #2 was hit repeatedly with explosives. Titanium oxide smoke was used at igloo #2. Caustic chemicals were used to make the smoke. Two smoke generators were installed in Igloo #2.

Sticky foam was used at the headwall (magazine #3)

Diesel generators were serviced by an above ground storage tank at the test site. No USTs were ever present at the test site to Ken's knowledge.

Temporary structures were present at the west end of the loop road. One weapons container remains at this location. Mr. Haynes has no knowledge of tests at these sites (temporary structures) however, he speculates that tests may have been conducted using torches & explosives).

Two sets of tests were conducted of sticky foam
late 1988 - test behind head wall
1994 on concrete & grass at the headwall.

Doors were removed and cleaned. Manifolded tanks, chain link cages, and angle iron frames were covered with dried sticky foam after the tests. These metal materials were cut up and disposed of.

The 1994 test was heavily regulated by FTMC Directorate of the Environment (DOE). The foam was tested and determine to be nonhazardous.

Performed R&D testing in 1991 of sticky foam in front of magazine #1.

Test personnel never used the recommended substance (classified) to clean up the sticky foam because they knew it would cause an environmental problem.

Tests utilized torches, carry-cable (aluminum cable with a plastic coating to convey oxygen gas - used by commercial divers as torches), various ceramic & steel saws, explosives, various armor plating, survivable overpack containers (Thermolag = proprietary substance to protect contents from torches).

Date: May 16, 1996
Interviewee: Mr. Hedrick
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Reilly Air Field

Operations officer for Reilly Air Field (RAF) from 1970 - 1973. He visited RAF from 1964 -1992.

Mr. Hedrick is certain that fuel tanks were never installed at RAF. He stated that the demand for aircraft fuel at RAF was insufficient to justify installation of onsite fuel tanks. Operations at RAF supported a maximum of 3 fixed wing aircraft and 3 helicopters during Mr. Hedrick's tenure. Each of these aircraft had a fuel capacity of less than 3,000 gallons. Aircraft were refueled by tanker truck (4,000 - 6,000 gallon capacity). The tanker truck obtained fuel from the Main Post bulk storage area which contains several large above ground tanks. Aircraft would also refuel at nearby airports including Anniston, Gadsden, and rarely Jacksonville.

Aircraft maintenance performed at RAF was strictly daily maintenance in support of choppers and fixed wing aircraft. This was "unit maintenance" only and consisted of daily inspections, and unscheduled maintenance including changing of some fluids. All petroleum based and synthetic fluids were recovered and recycled/reclaimed through appropriate channels. More involved maintenance was performed at Lawson Field at Ft. Benning.

Small amounts of residual fuel (from aircraft startup and shutdown) may be present on the pavement at the maintenance and taxi area and where the tanker truck parked. Mr. Hedrick never saw any runoff of POL to the grass.

Chinooks were not based at RAF during Mr. Hedrick's tenure though some may have landed and stopped-over at FTMC for brief periods.

Mr. Hedrick knows of a couple of aircraft crashes. One H-21 helicopter crashed at Pelham Range during filming of a training film. Helicopter fuel spillage is concentrated at the site and burns there with little spread. A few fixed wing aircraft may have crashed at RAF. All of this occurred in the early 1960s. Mr. Hedrick has no specific knowledge of any of these incidents.

Date: January 1996
Interviewees: K. W. Huxford
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf, ESE
Topics: Various Historical Operations

-Kimberly Clark owns property to the southwest of Pelham Range.

Landfill #3
-First couple years put trees on Northern trenches.
-Bill Garner, in Heflin knows what was put in the landfill.
-lots of drums, no discrimination
-tires, chemicals, paint

Contaminated Areas
-Ditch near the Hot Cell that was contaminated, along 23rd St, on south side.
-doesn't know what was in the ditch.
-may have had something to do with training.

Old Hospital
-caught fire and burned one night.
-stopped it by bulldozing off one of the canopies.

Old Dental Clinic
-Post Engineer Chester A. Smith
-would know about operations

Chemical Laundries
-can't identify

Pelham Range
-some dumping at large impact area.
-LORAN testing on Pelham range

Ranges
-Jack Hudson was forestry guy, still around
-saw ordnance on Area 52. Used to work fire breaks and shells would run in front of the machine
-range near museum are old mortar ranges. Firing into the mountain
-Most old ranges were just set, no boundaries set up.
-Mr. Huxford constructed fire breaks
-Choccolocco Corridor. Ranges were used during his tenure, especially during summer months.
-two or three smoke ranges were located within Choccolocco Corridor.

Job Duties
-marked timber for sale
-planted trees

Cemeteries
-reservoir ridge (this one is over 100 years old).
-one near the juvenile detention center.
-cemetery, with 2 graves, probably broken. Skelton family.
-Cemeteries are listed in Alabama Room of the Library here in Anniston

Flame Thrower
-Howell was a range officer at the flame range
-Owns/operates the gold shop on south Quintard

Miscellaneous
-Dam in Pelham was put in before Civil War.
-Old Iron mill. Old slag is still present.

Date: January 11, April 18, 1996
Interviewee: Mr. K. W. Huxsford
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Pesticide and herbicides use/application/disposal, ranges, training areas

Mr. Huxsford was the Lands and Grounds/Forestry Supervisor at FTMC from 1960 to 1979. Mr. Huxford recalls that:

- Old Hospital: The location is correct as plotted; confirmed that the majority of the building burned.
- Two or three fenced "Toxic Areas" were located on the north and south sides of the Gate 10 Road.
- Unauthorized dumps: All waste on Main Post went to the landfill; however, Mr. Huxford recalls that scrap material may have been disposed of in the Large Impact Area at Pelham Range near the concrete bunker. He recalls that smoke pots being disposed of in this area.
- UXO located south of Summerall Gate Rd: Mortar ranges were once located in this area. This area "burned off clean" at one point in time and no UXO was visible above ground. He also recalls that the FTMC EOD group swept this area more than once. Mortar ranges fired east onto Baltzell Hill and Wheeler Hill.
- Artillery: Prior to WWII, artillery simply set up and fired into the side of the mountains.

Mr. Huxsford has no knowledge of the following sites:

- Landfill south of Summerall Gate Rd: Mr. Huxsford has no knowledge of this site reported by Johnson. Mr. Huxsford speculates that some trash may have been disposed of in this area but he doubts the existence of a landfill at this site.
- Training outside formal training areas: Mr. Huxford has no knowledge of any training with toxic chemicals outside formal and established training areas. He believes that soldiers may have trained in donning of protective equipment, and other similar activities, and that they may have produced smoke outside formal training areas; however, he doubts seriously that any training with toxic chemicals would have been performed in this manner.
- Toxic storage area at the "Bynum Boundary fence": Mr. Huxford has no recollection of this site which was reported by Mr. Johnson as being located at the southern boundary fence separating Pelham Range and Anniston Army Depot. However, Mr. Huxford recalls that much of the timber on the south side of Pelham Range was contaminated by metallic fragments and was "sold for pennies on the dollar" during his tenure.

Date: January 15, 1997
Interviewee: Mr. Paul James (DOE)
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Autocraft Shop

Mr. Paul James was stationed at Ft McClellan from 1962 through 1966.

In response to the question "Where were autocraft services performed prior to construction of the current autocraft shop (Bldg. 1800)", Mr. James stated that no equivalent service center was available during the time he was stationed at FTMC.

Date: October 1995
Interviewee: Lee Jaye
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf, ESE
Topics: AREEs

AREE # 30
Underground Storage Tank Program and Associated Facilities

AREE # 2
Autocraft Shop
-This is an area for army personnel to work on personal vehicles.
-Includes several bays, repair shop, paint spray booth w/ floor drain to sewer and vents to the atmosphere.
-Waste oil 600-gal steel UST is located just outside Bldg. 1800.
-Installed 1982
-Oil stains around the unloading and vent pipes of this tank.
-Stains run for 30 feet down gradient from these pipes
-A contractor pumps out the tank when it is full.
-Parts laydown area in the back of Bldg. 1800 was observed by Weston as having oil stains on the pad.
-In addition, oil stained soil was found leading up to and inside the intermittent creek bed found downgradient of the site
-12 waste oil 55-gal drums are stored adjacent to the parts laydown area.
-Oil stains have been i.d. around these drums.
-2 gas cylinders are located here as well.

AREE #3
Ordnance Motor Repair Shop
-Two 55-gal drums on rack

AREE #4
Alabama Army National Guard Unit Training Equipment Site
(UTES)
-Located at Bldg. 1225
-Installed 1987
-Used for maintenance of tanks and armored carriers
-Waste oil was formally collected in 1000-gal coated steel UST.
-Tank was removed & replaced with a new 500-gal tank.
-Old tank was stored on site.
-Forty 55-gal drums of waste oil was collected while the new tank was being installed.
-Oil stains have been i.d. around the old UST and drums. See Weston picture 15.

AREE #5
Six Motor Pool Areas

Motor Pool near Bldg. 1693
-No longer in use
-Abandoned gas pump and 2 service islands
-Tanks installed 1942
-2 USTs, each held 10,000 gal.
-Scheduled for removal 11/90

Motor Pool near Bldg. 3294
-Still active
-12,000 gal fiberglass tank
-AEHA document dated 3/1/90 notes that the ground near Bldg. 3294 is stained in the area where fuel is transferred
-AEHA document goes on to say that the ground is stained in spots along the fence on the eastern side of the motor pool
-AEHA reported that 2 small tributaries east of the motor pool have oil sheens and their banks have oil on them.
-Tank was removed in 1990

Motor Pool at Bldg. 3148
-This site is still active
-AEHA reported a spill here
-AEHA reported that oil is being spilled at the oil changing rack.
-Used oil is drained from the trucks into a pipe leading into a pipe leading to a UST and that spilled oil goes directly into the ground.
-There are stains on the ground at the storm drains around the perimeter of the motor pool.

Motor Pool at Bldg.2109 (PX Station)
-This site is still active
-Tanks installed 1968
-Four 10,000 gal steel tanks, scheduled for replacement 1990
-All tanks were tight tested n 6-25-89, three of four were found to be leaking

Motor Pool at Bldg. 265
-This site is still active
-6 fuel pumps are located here, 2 diesel and 4 MOGAS pumps
-3 unlabeled 55-gal. drums are located here
-Fuel pumps here do not have automatic shut off and as a result small spills occur frequently.
-Area is not bermed, so fuel spillage runs off onto the ground & into a near by stream.
-Loading platform located west and adjacent of Bldg. 265. Four loading arms on the dock, 1 MOGAS, 1 diesel-2 and 2 diesel.

Bldg. 128
-Fitness center
-4000 gal Steel tank installed in 1978
-Active heating oil
-Tight tested '89, 91, '92, '93
-Scheduled for removal/replacement 1996

Bldg. 130
-Field house
-2,500 gal steel tank installed in 1975
-Active heating oil
-Tight tested '91, '93
-Tank to be removed/replaced 1996

Bldg. 141
-Enlisted barracks w/Dining Hall (now Administration as well)
-2500 steel tank installed in 1972
-Active heating oil
-Tight tested '89, '91, '92
-To be removed/replaced 1996

Bldg. 143
-Administration, General Purpose
-4000 gal fiberglass tank installed in 1976
-Active heating oil
-Tight tested '91, '93
-To be removed/replaced 1996

Bldg. 162
-Military personnel Bldg.
-2500 steel tank installed in 1977
-Active heating oil
-Tight tested '91, '92
-To be removed/replaced 1996

Bldg. S-55
-Bldg. demolished
-4000 gallon steel tank removed in 1991
-Tank installed in '78, inactive as of 1990, unknown use
-No closure report on record, no monitor wells at site

Bldg. B-44
-Bivouac Area
-1000 gal steel tank installed in 1980
-Active heating oil
-Tight tested in '91, '92, '93
-To be removed/replaced 1996

Bldg. 202/215
-Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH)
-AREE #1
-2,000 gal steel tank installed in 1982 was replaced with 2,500 gal. fiberglass tank in 1993.
-Old tank closed in place w/cement slurry, see closure report
-No contamination found, some soil removed to landfill
-Used for vehicle maintenance
-Installed 1982
-Waste oil
-Fill pipe to this tank is locked to prevent the addition of any unauthorized materials
-Area 3 ft in diameter around fill pipe was oil stained.
-Serviceable bulk petroleum area also located behind Bldg. 202. A curbed concrete area that contains empty and full 55-gal drums of hydraulic oil, gear lubricant, lube oil and mineral spirits.
-Closure report for tank, 1/26/95
-Drip pans used under drums w/spigots to catch the drip.
-A 55-gal drum of antifreeze is stored in a caged area behind Bldg. 202.

Bldg. 238
-Motor Pool
-2000 gal steel tank installed in 1982 replaced by a 2500 gal fiberglass tank in 1994.
-Was used for active waste oil
-See closure report 1/26/95

Bldg. 251
-Telephone exchange
-500 gal steel tank was removed and not replaced in 1994
-Used as a emergency fuel source
-Takeout pipe destroyed by snow plow in 1993 after that no longer useable.
-Now have a ground fuel pod in use.
-See closure report 1/26/95

Bldg. 265
-Petroleum Oil & Lubricant (POL) Point
-Tanks 1-8 have been replaced by 12000 fiberglass tanks
-Now, 4 tanks have MOGAS, 4 have diesel.
-3 of the original 8 were i.d. in the Preliminary Assessment (PA) as leaking. All were replaced in 1991.
-No closure reports available. See Preliminary Investigation Report (PIR) and the PA for sampling program.
-13 to 14 MW are located at this site
-Tanks 9-16 were removed and not replaced in 1990. No closure reports
-All were inactive, installed in 1942 and were 12,000 gal. steel tanks used for diesel and MOGAS

Bldg. 273
-Clothing Store, Bldg. was demolished
-1000 gal steel tank installed in 1978 was removed in 1991
-Tank was inactive and was previously used for heating oil
-No closure report on record, unregulated tank

Bldg. 294
-Noble Hospital
-8,000 gal steel tank installed in 1978
-Used as back-up fuel for the hospital generator, non-regulated fuel
-Tight tested in '91, '93
-To be replaced in 1996

Bldg. 303
-General Purpose warehouse
-3,000 gal steel tank
-Used as back-up fuel
-Tight tested in '91, '92, '93
-To be replaced in 1996

Bldg. 326
-Motor Pool (2 tanks)
-Two 500 gal steel tanks installed in 1975
-One tank held gasoline, the other diesel
-Tanks were removed in '90-'91
-No closure report on record.

Bldg. 338
-Motor pool
-2000 gal steel tank installed in 1982 was closed in place in 1994 and replaced with a 2,500 gal fiberglass tank
-Tank holds used oil
-See closure report 2/1/95
-A second tank is a 2,500 gal steel tank used for heating oil.
-This tank is scheduled for removal 1996.

Bldg. 503
-Recreation Bldg.
-20,000 gal steel tank, installed in 1978, was replaced in 1994 by a 20,000 gal fiberglass tank
-Used for active heating oil
-Tight tested in '91
-See closure report 1/20/95

Bldg. 598
-Bldg. demolished, (2 tanks)
-One 3000 gal steel tank that held diesel was removed in 1991.
-No closure report on record for this site
-Need visual confirmation. We looked for evidence of a tank w/ Mr. Jaye and found none. Will go back to look for monitor wells

-Second tank was of unknown volume and contents.
-It was removed in 1991 as well.

Bldg. 796
-General Storage House
-1000 gal steel tank was installed in 1976
-Inactive, was used for heating oil
-Tight tested in '91, '92, '93
-Building was demolished
-Tank to be removed in 1996

Bldg. 894
-Motor pool (2 tanks)
-Two 6,000 gal steel tanks that were installed in 1968
-Inactive, one was used for gas, the other diesel
-Tanks were removed in 1991, no closure report on record.
-In PA, notes, not in the PIR.

Bldg. 888
-Motor Pool
-2000 gal steel tank installed in 1982
-Active, used for waste oil.
-Removed in 1994, not replaced
-See closure report 1/20/95

Bldg. 1012
-Gym and Pool, Located near the chem school (2 tanks)
-Two 5,000 gal steel tank installed in 1977
-Inactive, was used for heating oil
-One tank was removed '90 - '91. No closure report, unregulated tank
-Second tank scheduled to be removed in 1997.
-Tight tested in '92 and '93
-Bldg. no longer used oil for heating, use gas instead

Bldg. 1077
WAC Museum (2 tanks)
-One 1,000 gal fiberglass tank installed in 1987
-Active, used for heating oil
-Tight tested in '91, '93.
- To be removed in 1996, heating system has changed
-Second 1,000 gal steel tank installed in 1977
-Inactive, was removed in 1990
-MWs installed at site.
-I.D. in the PIR, maybe the PA.
-Site is closed.

Bldg. 1076
-Boiler Plant # 3 (2 tanks)

-Two 15,000 gal steel tanks, installed in 1953, were replaced by (2) 15,000 gal fiberglass tanks in 1991.
-No closure reports on record
-Regulated, active, used for heating oil.
-Equipped for leak equipment and control.

Bldg. 1201
-Shower
-1,000 gal steel tank, installed in 1978
-Used for active heating oil
-Tight tested '91, '92, '93
-Shower was removed
-Tank to be removed in 1996

Bldg. 1202
-Shower
-1,000 gal steel tank, installed in 1978
-Used for active heating oil
-Tight tested '91, '92, '93
-Shower was removed
-Tank to be removed in 1996

Bldg. 1271
Decontamination Facility (2 tanks)
-One 3,000 gal steel tank installed in 1979
-Active, used for heating oil
-(2) 2,500 gal steel tank installed in 1979
-Active, used for heating oil
-Both tight tested in '91, '92, '93
-To be removed in 1996

Bldg. 1338
-Sewage Pump Station
-150 gal steel tank
-Active, gasoline, used to back up the generator
-To be replaced in 1997

Bldg. 1394
-Motor pool (2 tanks?)
-(2) 5,000 gal steel tank, installed in 1942 was removed in 1991.
-One used for MOGAS, one for diesel
-No closure report on file

Bldg. 1696
-Motor Pool
-2000 gal Fiberglass tank installed in 1982 was closed in place in 1994.
-Replaced by a 2500 gal fiberglass tank was installed
-Active, holds waste oil.
-Monitoring, See closure report 2/1/95.

Bldg. 1693/1697
-Motor Pool
-2000 gal fiberglass tank was closed in place in 1994
-Used oils
-Tank was not replaced.
-See closure report 2/1/95

Bldg. 1800
-Self serve auto
-600 gal steel tank was removed in 1994
-Replaced by a 2500 fiberglass tank
-Tank used for waste oil
-See closure report 1/20/95, PA, notes, AREE #2
-Second tank 2000 gal steel tank was installed in 1976
-Used for heating oil
-To be removed/replaced in 1997
-Tight tested 1993

Bldg. 1876
-Boiler Plant #4 (3 tanks)
-(2) 50000 gal steel installed in 1975
-Used for heating oil
-Tight tested in 1993
-(1) 500 gal steel tank installed 1975 tank
-Used for backup generator
-To be replaced in 1997 or 1998

Bldg. 1928
-Bowling Alley
-1000 gal steel tank was installed in 1978
-Used for heating oil
-Tight tested in '91, '92 and '93
-To be replaced in 1996

Bldg. 1929
-Dental clinic

-1500 gal. steel tank installed in 1976
-Used for heating oil
-Tight tested in '91, '92, '93
-To be replaced in 1996

Bldg. 1965
-PX
-3000 gal steel tank
-Active heating oil
-Tight tested 91, 92, 93
-To be removed and not replaced in 1996

Bldg. 1966
-Post Office
-1000 gal steel tank installed in 1977
-Active heating oil
-Tight tested 91, 92, 93
- To be removed and most likely replaced in '97

Bldg. 1997
-Motor pool
-2500 gal steel tank, installed in 1972
-Active heating oil
-Tight tested 91, 92
- Probably to be replaced in 1997

Bldg. 2109
-PX, Base service station (5 tanks)
-(4) 10,000 gal steel tanks installed in 1968
-Removed and replaces in 1991 by (4) 10,000 fiberglass tanks
-These tanks leaked, see PA and PIR on this site for info.
-All are either gasoline or diesel
-No closure reports on file
-(1) 500 gal steel tank was removed in 1994 and a 2500 gal fiberglass tank was installed
-See closure report 1/20/95

Bldg. 2278
-Boiler Plant #2 (2 tanks)
-(2) 25,000 gal fiberglass tanks were installed in 1984
-Regulated heating oil
-Upgraded in 1991 to meet leak requirements. Leak detection equipment installed.
-Tight tested in '93

Bldg. 3131
-Barracks
-20,000 steel tank was installed in 1980
-Active heating oil
-Tight tested in '91, '93
-To be removed in '96

Bldg. 3138
-Location
-25,000 gal steel tank installed in 1978
-Replaced with a 3,000 gal steel tank in 1994
-See closure report 1/20/95
-10,000 steel tank to be replaced in 1997
-Check with notes

Bldg. 3161
-Headquarters Bldg.
-1000 gal steel tank was installed 1980
-Active heating oil
-Tank tight tested '89, '91, '93
-Tank to be removed in 1996

Bldg. 3176
-Boiler Plant #1 (3 tanks)
-(2) 18,000 gal steel tanks installed in 1953
-Tanks were removed and replaced in 1991 by two 18,000 fiberglass tanks
-Leak detection equipment installed
-See PIR site 4, PA and notes
-(1) 500-550 gal steel tank for backup generator
-Will be replaced in '97

Bldg. 3196/3148
-Motor Pool (2 tanks)
-10,000 fiberglass tank was installed in 1986 (at Bldg. 3196)
-Active diesel fuel
-Tight tested '89, 91,
-1000 steel tank installed 1982
-Waste oil tank
-Closed in place, 1994, replaced w/ a 2,500 fiberglass tank
-See closure report 1/25/95

Bldg. 3212
-NCO club
-2500 gal steel tank installed in 1973
-Active heating oil tank
-Tight tested 91, 92, 93
-To be replaced in 1997

Bldg. 3213
-Recreation center
-4,000 gal steel tank was installed in 1980
-Tight tested 89, 91, 92, 93
-To be replaced in 1997, 1998

Bldg. 3298
-Motor pool
-2,000 gal steel tank was installed in 1982
-Active heating oil
-Tank closed in place and replaced in 94 by a 2,500 gal fiberglass tank
-See closure report 1/27/95

Bldg. 3293
-Chapel
-4000 gal steel tank installed in 1980
-Tight tested in 89, 91, 92, 93
-To be removed in 1996

Bldg. 3294
-Motor pool
-12,000 gal steel tank installed in 1986 was removed in 1990
-No closure report
-Need to check for MW at site.

Bldg. 3299
-Motor pool
-10,000 gal steel tank installed in 1953
-Tank was removed in 1986
-Need to see if evidence of MW at site

Bldg. 3691
-Sewage pump station
-150 gal steel tank that holds gasoline for back up
-Tight tested 91, 93
-To be replaced in 1997 or 1998

Bldg. 4407
-Ammo storage dump
-1000 gal tank used for heating oil
-Removed 1994,
-No closure report, because it was not a regulated tank

Bldg. 4437
-Outdoor electric Bldg. (since demolished)
-2500 gal. steel tank was installed in 1975
-Inactive, abandoned
-Removed 1991
-Need to check out

Bldg. 5700
-Sewage Pump Station
-150 gal. steel tank that holds gasoline for back up
-Tight tested 91, 92, 93
-To be replaced in 1997 or 1998

Bldg. 8801
-Rideout Hall
-(2) 500 gal steel propane tanks, empty
-Removed in 1992

Bldg. 350
-Consolidated maintenance Bldg.
-2500 gal. fiberglass tank for Diesel, replaced in 1994
-10,000 gal. fiberglass tank for used oil

Bldg. 2252
-Golf Maintenance Bldg.
-5000 gal. steel tank
-Was identified in 1994
-To be removed in 1996

Bldg. 427
-Pelham Range
-2 UST's in 1994
-10,000 gal. fiberglass tank for diesel fuel
-600 gal. fiberglass tank for waste oil.
-Installed 1994

Old Gas Station Notes

-visited old gas stations at Bldgs. 594, 694, 894, 1494, 1594, 1594A, & 1694
-visited Motor pools at Bldgs. 3294, 3138, & 1694
-visited UST removal/replacement sites
-Jaye said Ray Murphy was present during the 1991 tank removal. Said he would contact him to confirm tank locations.
-said that the last of the Secondary Investigation Sites, POL point and the Base Service Station were cleared for no further action by ADEM. Will send copy of letter.

Date: October 26, 1995
Interviewee: Lee Jaye, Environmental Engineer, Bregman & Co.
Interviewer: William Elliott, ESE
Topics: Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint Programs

LEAD-BASED PAINT PROGRAM

- The lead-based paint program was started around 3 years ago to evaluate blood levels observed in children on post.
- 192 family housing and other units tested.
- John Calvert Environmental did study; collected samples in Feb and March 1994.
- Report of July 17, 1995, summarizes results and recommendations.
- There do not appear to be problems with elevated blood lead levels in children; Lt. Chancey of hospital has more information.
- There are buildings which contain lead based paint in trim, but no major problems and no abatement planned at this time.
- No records of problems.

ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

- Prior to 1985-86, asbestos from building demolition probably went to landfills.
- Several studies have been done by Weston, *et. al,* 1986-87.
- Survey of residential buildings;
- Army regulations require survey of all buildings but FTMC did not have funds-prioritized sites.
- Stan Beaty of DEH handles building demolition contracts and addresses asbestos abatement/removal/ disposal on building by building basis for demolition.
- For closure, will be done same way.
- Asbestos in most buildings on post:
- Non-friable asbestos problems include: Transite panels, fire walls, doors, expansion joints, floor tiles, mastic, shingles, and roofing felt.
- Friable asbestos problems include: boiler and tank insulating jackets, exhaust flue and pipe insulation, HVAC ducts, ceiling acoustic tiles, wallboards/panels.

Date: April 4, 1996
Interviewee: Mr. Ralph Johnson
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Pesticide and herbicides use/application/disposal, ranges, training areas

Mr. Johnson worked at FTMC as a forester from 1960 to 1987. He maintained fire lanes throughout all of Main Post, Pelham Range, and Choccolocco Corridor and conducted timber harvest operations on Main Post and Pelham Range.

Pesticides were used on all of Main Post and Pelham Range.

Herbicides were sprayed to clear Kudzu on Pelham Range fields and some on Pain Post. Used a lot of Tordon in the form of both liquid and pellets. Used some others as well but Mr. Johnson can't remember specifics. Mr. Johnson reports that over 1,000 pounds of Tordon pellets were on hand when this herbicide was outlawed by USEPA. (EPA has not prohibited the use of this herbicide; FTMC apparently decided to cease using it). Mr. Johnson reports that the entire inventory of Tordon was "carried to the landfill and covered up". This landfill has been "reclaimed" (Landfill #4?).

Stored pesticides and herbicides at a facility known as the "Forestry Shack" located south of Gate 4 Road. This building was used primarily as a place for forestry staff to get out of the weather, not for storage of materials. Forestry staff did store more pesticides and herbicides at this location than at any other. Stored marking paint, paint spray guns, paint thinner, and small quantities of Tordon pellets in this building. Liquids were stored in 55 gallon drums outside the Forestry shack. Some boxes of Tordon pellets and marking paint/supplies may have been in the building when it burned in the early to mid 1970s. Forestry operations moved into the current Forestry Compound approximately 18 months after the Forestry Shack burned.

Forestry staff used decontamination trucks to apply liquid pesticides and herbicides.

Mr. Johnson's work at FTMC took him across much of Main Post and Pelham Range. He did not work in the Chemical School range operations but he recalls that:

- Chemical training was conducted at an old range east of Range 16 during the late 1960s to 1970s. (Others who were directly involved with the Chemical School have stated clearly that all training with toxic chemical agents was restricted to formally established training areas).
- An old landfill was located south of Summerall Gate Road. Mr. Johnson reports that this landfill was closed prior to his commencing work at FTMC in 1960 but evidence of this previous landfill as present. Mr. Johnson found this area when working along fire breaks; he could see impressions of landfilling activity on top of the hill. A fellow in the sanitation department told him that FTMC used this area as a landfill in WWII. Mr. Johnson annotated this area on the Main Post Training map. (This report is unconfirmed and aerial photographs taken during the 1940s and 1950s show no evidence of this reported landfill. Also, see
  K.W. Huxford interview notes).

- A range located south of Summerall Gate Road fired toward the sand pit and Science Museum area. Weapons system is unknown. Two to four inch diameter mortar rounds were present in this area. (These observations confirm Mr. Bragg's recollections).
- Mortar rounds were present in a large area south of Summerall Gate Road. Mr. Johnson annotated this area on the Main Post training map.
- Chemical school used much of Main Post for training before "settling into a few areas". He suggests that training occurred outside currently known training areas but has no knowledge of specifics of these training exercises. Mr. Johnson has no personal knowledge of these training activities. All personnel directly associated with the Chemical School are certain that live chemical agent was never used outside established training areas.
- Goats killed in chemical training exercises were disposed in landfills. He personally observed these goat carcasses. This was done in 1960s through 1970s.
- "Concrete wells" removed from the Rad Field were dumped in a draw at Pelham Range. Mr. Johnson was relocating a fire break when he discovered them. Date of his observation was approx. 1-2 yrs after closure of the rad field.
- During the late 1960's "a lot of stuff" was stored in the open along the "Bynum Boundary fence" (southern boundary fence separating Pelham Range and Anniston Army Depot. He was told by his superiors that this material was very dangerous. This "toxic area" measured approximately 0.25 miles long and was fenced with 3 strands of barbed wire. Mr. Johnson had to relocate a fire break around this fenced area. Mr. Johnson annotated this area on the Pelham Range Training map. The material stored here was described to him as "potent stuff" and signs identified the location as a "Toxic Area". (This report is unconfirmed; see
  K.W. Huxford interview notes).
- Two or three fenced "Toxic Areas" were located on the north and south sides of the Gate 10 Road. Mr. Johnson annotated these areas on the Pelham Range Training map. Mr. Johnson recalls 3 areas north and 2 areas south of the road. The largest of these areas did not measure more than 40 x 60 ft. One of these sites is an old sink; personnel stacked brick in it. Mr. Johnson recalled that it was rumored that FTMC may have disposed of foreign ordnance at this site.
- Mr. Mitch Modrell (deceased) told Mr. Johnson that excess agent was buried at various training sites when training was completed for the day (This is in basic agreement with the report given by Mr. Witt regarding operations at Pelham Range but not for operations at Main Post). Mr. Modrell also reported that various munitions were brought back from overseas after WWII and that these items were disposed of at FTMC.

Date: November 06, 1995; November 08, 1995 (Cooke only)
Interviewees: Doug Lipse (CDTF), Steve Cooke (CDTF)
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: CDTF

1000 - 1115 hrs

Students issued underwear and all else they wear into the CDTF during live agent training. Wear this into the "hot area" (contaminated area). Clothing is monitored after exiting hot area to ensure 3X condition.

Use only nerve agents GB and VX at the CDTF. GB is nonpersistent. VX is extremely persistent.

Decontamination consists of:
- Students go through a hot rinse shower, then to a regular shower.
- Underwear and rubber hoods are washed with soap and hot water (~ 180° F).
- Battle dress overgarments (BDO) (carbon impregnated) are autoclaved after each use; used five times then incinerated.
- All wastes from within the "hot are" are incinerated.

Hazardous waste produced at the CDTF consist of:
- Mask filters (residual Cr); disposed of in hazardous waste landfill.
- Mercuric cyanide from test kits. This is used to detect mustard; removed from test kits before entering "hot area".

CDTF is not licensed to incinerate hazardous waste or nerve agent. None has ever been incinerated here.

Trainees move from one bay to another to detect, identify, decontaminate, and confirm clean. Use very small amounts of agent on jeep, mock rifles, Sheridan tank.

Decontaminating agent of choice for the US Army is DS2; Marines prefer bleach.

Every training bay has a drainage trench which flows into a common trench, and then into a sump at Training Bay #7. Liquids from sump are pumped to 20,000 gallon tank via overhead pipes. pH adjustment, originally employed, did not work well; this generated large volumes of salts which required disposal.

Sample water in 20,000 gallon tank. Check to make sure that agent concentration is less than 20 ppm (drinking water standard), then incinerate. Can easily burn 200 gallons/hr. Incinerator is fired with natural gas now; previously used fuel oil.

No leaks from tanks or piping now or in the past, with one exception. Sulfuric acid and caustic tanks were originally manifolded to the same pipe for transfer of chemicals to the 20,000 gallon wastewater tank. Line began leaking at a point within the containment area during transfer of

sulfuric acid. Small volume leaked; subsequently neutralized and cleaned up. No longer use sulfuric acid; tank now empty.

Small amount of caustic stored onsite to prepare dilute mixture (55 gallons in 4,000 gallons of water).

Ash disposed of in the Ft McClellan landfill.

Air handling filters = intake filters. These disposed of in the Ft McClellan landfill (clean air prior to moving through the CDTF, no possibility of exposure to agent).

Induced draft (ID) filters filter air before release from CDTF. Filters consist of activated carbon. Coconut based charcoal (no chromium used in manufacture). Pyrolized after use and prior to disposal
3X 'd using a minicam prior to pyrolization.
5X = 15 minutes at 1,000° F.

Lipse is most worried about tunneling of carbon, not saturation with agent.

Water off cold laundry goes to sanitary sewer. Water off hot laundry (from containment area where certify 3X)

Hot cells would be 5X'd by incinerating. VX is very persistent; must be rubbled and incinerated prior to release to the public. Lipse and Cook are concerned that hot area must not be turned back to the public because concrete absorbs VX; " someone will get killed".

1986 - 3X'd bays, then turned on heaters during cold snap. Sheridan tank pegged minicam even after the tank had been painted. Temperature is very important. A site can be 3X'd at one temperature, and have very high concentrations of agent in air if the temperature rises.

Agent stored within this complex within a locked vault.

AST - stored fuel oil previously used to fire the incinerator. UST for backup generator.

1/08/95
Steve Cooke

Water in tank containment area is from rain earlier in the week. This rainwater is discharged to the storm drain after visual inspection. Agent and DS2 cause an oily sheen on water.

Date: November 9, 1995
Interviewee: Mr. Madden
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf, ESE
Topics: Fire Training Pit

Scattered notes for 11/9/95

Fire Training Pit
-Fire Training pit was not lined until 1978, then a concrete pad was put in --Mr. Madden, Fire Dept., has been here for 20+ years.
-fuel and water mixture was put directly on the ground prior to 1978.
-Used once a year for train purposes

Date: January 22, 1997
Interviewee: Rich Mahan
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Disposal of munitions and EOD training activities

Mr. Rich Mahan is currently employed at the ordnance group, Huntsville District, Corps of Engineers. He trained at Ft McClellan during 1971 and was a member of the 142nd EOD at Ft McClellan from June, 1973 through the fall of 1974.

Mr. Mahan was referred by Mr. Ron Levy, of FTMC DOE, in the belief that Mr. Mahan may have knowledge of discovery of one buried 75 mm phosgene round. During the telephone interview, Mr. Mahan stated that he had no knowledge of discovery of any buried phosgene rounds at Ft McClellan.

Mr. Mahan attended EOD training at the EOD School range located in the southeast portion of Main Post (Range 24A). Small EOD disposal operations were also conducted at this site. Small "shots" were used to dispose of unusable munitions. Mr. Mahan recalls burning one large "lot" (production run) of smoke grenades and also burning white phosphorus grenades and high explosive rounds at Range 24A. None of these munitions were transported to Range 24A from active ranges; any UXO found on the ground was detonated in-place. Rounds disposed of at Range 24A were damaged or otherwise not appropriate for use.

The chemical portion of EOD School training was conducted at Range 24A using live agents. Mr. Mahan recalls a chute constructed of channel iron which was used to conducted a glass vial of agent to a metal plate. The glass vial would break and release a small amount of agent to demonstrate agent volatility. Protective equipment (suits and masks) confidence training and decontamination training were also conducted at Range 24A. Mr. Mahan could not recall volumes of materials used or procedures involved in these training activities.

Large ordnance disposal operations were conducted at the EOD site located within the Large Impact Area at Pelham Range. Mr. Mahan described the location of the OB/OD area he used as being the central portion of the Large Impact Area and stated that it may not be the same location as the OB/OD area in use today; however, the description of the historical OB/OD site is consistent with the location of the currently used OB/OD site. Mr. Mahan stated that the 142nd EOD routinely "countercharged" duds in place in the Large Impact Area. Duds were not transported to the OB/OD site for disposal.

Mr. Mahan has no knowledge of the site located east of the Large Impact Area and identified on the Pelham Range Training Map as "EOD Area".

Date: 10/25/95, 03/11/97
Interviewee: John May, Radiation Protection Officer (RPO), USACMLS
Interviewer: William Elliott and Allison Holtzendorf, ESE
Topics: Radiological Program, and miscellaneous sites.

Main Post

T-812 1/2

-former radium storage vault, stored sources during '60's.
-USAEHA did closeout survey in May '73, report available.
-sealed radium sources were disposed of by Radiation lab people in the 1960s.
-CHPPM did release survey in Feb. 1995 that included wipe tests to comply with NUREG/CRF849 for license termination.
Results indicated no readings above NRC limits for unrestricted use.
-Current status is that the Bldg. remains but is unused; was used for paint storage sometime after 1973. Originally constructed as 4 ft x 4 ft concrete cinder block.
-Still contains paint but no one claims it. Area around it vacant for 7 years, left paint behind.
-Results of CHPPM wipe tests in Feb 1995 were clean, no measured radiation above NRC limits for unrestricted use. Final report is unavailable. Fran Szrom is contact for CHPPM.

Bldg. 228

-Radiological Calibration Facility for TMDE Radiac instruments
-in 1987 or '88 stopped using it; active from late 1950s.
-Bldg. was occupied for a little while for electronics in 1980s.
-No indication of spills or releases, but closeout survey records not located.
-Materials used: Sr/Y-90 and Pu 239 (Alpha radiation sources).
-EOD unit is in there now, moved in after electronics was moved to Bldg. 350, around 1989.
-No further action because historical wipe tests were below NRC criteria for unrestricted use.

Bldg. 3180

-Bldg was demolished in '87
-Clean debris went to landfill (#4) ?
-contaminated debris went to Barnwell, SC as part of Bldg.3192 cleanup, report not available.
-Strontium 90 "pig"?? (storage container) still stored here in Sibert Hall.
-Dry Well was a source shield, in concrete.
-pig was found in the dry well.
-this is the hole visible in the existing concrete pad.
-sealed sources for building 3192 activities were stored here.
-received clean unrestricted status from CHPPM.
-drums currently onsite are from 1987, outside for past 6 months, contents are excavated soil from valve control pit and from W4 area and 1960s spills on the edge of the driveway.
-sifted soil is clean and at the site piled up.
-control pit (for sewer control) some hot soil was removed.
-Site will be released all at once. By May 1996 maybe?
-dates of operation are unknown, probably 50s and 60s.
-AEHA did closeout survey in 1973 and found some residual rad contamination in the soil and concrete.

Bldg. 3181

-Rad lab operational from 1958 to 1973 (approximately).

-room 35, and small room next door were radioisotope lab and storage area.
Handled unsealed microcurie sources with short half-lives, small quantities.
-cleanup done in same AEHA report as T812½.
-air duct above (hood) rm 35. not done yet(still hot). Only one duct, motor reportedly removed and duct sealed at both ends.
-would have to shut down bldg to clean up. CHPPM may do this in 1995-96 work.
-Close out survey is not on record here; could be at Cameron Station Army Records Holding Area, Washington, DC
-MP operation here started date unknown…
-room 35 now is a computer room.

Bldg. 3182
-Lab W, the area we are concerned with, was a calibration lab.
-Radiological training bldg.
-currently is MP museum, when did they move in?
-dates of operation 1960-61 to 1972-73.
-AEHA chem school closeout survey, 1973.
-No further action. Will be in CHPPM report. Will be released for unrestricted use --for all of these. Started in Feb. In 1995 Closeout report, CHPPM went back and revisited all of these sites.
- hot tiles had to be removed (floor).
-report will give results from recommendations of 1993 USAEHA report.

Bldg. 3192
-Bldg originally used for classroom and hot cell; used to prepare and maintain multicurie (large) Cobalt 60 sources for exercises at Rideout field.
-had a big release around 1968 time frame.
-Resulted in contamination of building, plumbing, tanks, control valve pit, manway, soil surrounding building.
-(8) other releases throughout the building's lifetime are just mentioned as spills.
These small spills were below unacceptable levels for that time and are not documented. These were from about 1959 to 1970 along the sidewalk and driveway. These are Co 60 and Cs 137 spills.
-1973 initial decontamination of bldg. was conducted.
-In 1983 AEHA issued report that contamination extended beyond existing fence line west of the building.
-AEHA also documented rad tank leakage to subsurface soils.
-1986 Chem Nuclear corp. report on extent; DEH should have copies.
-Hilbert report-part of Chem Nuclear report ('85) indicated several remaining fixed contamination sources: door trough, A/C vents, roof trusses, insulation, plumbing, concrete floor.
They recommended additional soil removal and cleanup of Bldg.; which is set to begin Nov.6, 1995 by AT.
-Current bldg. status is locked and fenced and placarded. RPO controls access.

Alpha Field
-used Uranium plates(3x6 inch)- now in storage at Sibert vault.
-area is near former Bromine field, under asphalt parking lot now.
Location confirmed by AEHA-under the parking lot for the current polygraph institute.

-Was used for helping to teach Alpha teams monitoring techniques for Nuclear Weapons accidents- simulated a 1 kiloton weapon in a plane crash.
-operation dates '60 to '71-'72
-all plates accounted for and are in Sibert vault.
-all sources are wipe tested and are clean.
-CHPPM did a Gamma survey using a micro-Roentgen meter.
-no leaks or contamination documented.
-site has been released for unrestricted use by CHPPM/NRC.
-a second Alpha field was indicated by a 1979 EIS document; was constructed near Galloway gate; never was operational; radioactive sources were never used at that location; now a secure parking lot.

Bromine Field
-Same operation dates as Alpha Field- 1960 to 1972.
-Used as a post-nuclear rad decontamination training area for vehicles.
-4 ASTs contained Bromine at one time, now full of rusty water.
-Br 82, 37 hour half life decays to non-radioactive Kr 82, an inert gas.
-Decommissioned around 1972; control pit still intact.
-Decontamination soln. soapy H2O and steam applied to vehicles, then rad survey of vehicle for effectiveness.
-May have had a water softener in early '60's, used "ramine"? as a lubricant.
-Valves were checked and lubed daily.
-No termination or closeout survey on file.
-All piping and valves are still intact; lubricants could have been stored onsite.
-Part of parking lot now covers Bromine field;
-No further action planned.

PELHAM RANGE
-Rideout Field
Active as far back as '58 and called "Radiological Survey Area";
In 1960S it got the name Rideout Field.
Site was active till 1972.
AEHA 1973 survey did not i.d. any residual contamination.
AEC certified site clean in 1977.
A Co-60 source was found here in Jan. 1985.
1971 disposition form states that material was transported from Iron Mountain rad burial site to a burial pit here just outside Rideout Hall.
The 1985 Co 60 source may have come in with this Iron Mountain soil.
CHPPM survey w/ Geoprobe starts Nov. 1, 1995.

-Iron Mountain
Wastes were dumped on Iron Mountain, but the labs were down in Rattlesnake Gulch RSG--cleaned in '71.
1995 CHPPM survey showed site is clean.

-Rattlesnake Gulch
Sources were arranged in pipes above ground level and also hung in trees. Gamma flux for detection.
The lab was constructed of cinder block and sandbags.
Training used Co-60 sources.
Plowed bldg. under in place at unknown date and later cleaned up in 1971 by AEHA.
Material from lab bldg was removed to disposal site in Oakridge Tenn.
1995 study by CHPPM is done and data says it is clean, report not written yet.

-Range K
No rad material used or exposed here, even though reported by Weston in 1990; incorrect.
This was used as a break area for troops, only. Not a problem site.

CURRENT RADIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES
Bldg. 256
Shipping and receiving warehouse on Main Post.
No incidents that are reported, but everything comes through here.
No complete survey ever done.
Site is mentioned in the '93 AEHA/CHPPM report.
Only h&s surveys done; no environmental (rad) survey done.
Site is still active, will be addressed later in BRAC closure process.

Building 1081-Sibert Hall
Will be decommissioned when USACMLS moves to Ft. Leonard Wood; no problem areas to date; needs to be rad surveyed; no known releases or problems.

-AREE 52 Building 2281
Former rad lab with a vault has been released by NRC for unrestricted use.
Lead sheeting may still be in there, belongs to Army.

Building 4416
is an ammo bunker…in the ASP.
Sealed Co/Cs sources were temporarily stored here, never unboxed, during '80-'81 until Sibert vault was built.
Now might have ammo in it, don't know.
All wipe tested clean, no record of release or problems.

-Range 24-Alpha
Tested the pneumatic source actuator devices. No rad sources used, just dummy sources; might find reference to this, but no releases occurred.

-Building 407
No rad sources were used here.
Simulated rad surveys only; using radio waves.

Building was used for training for rad survey teams.

-Other
Tracer isotopes and x-rays only a Noble Hospital.
No rad disposed at landfills to his knowledge.
No depleted Uranium used onpost.
Penetrator testing done at Pelham in early '50's.
Suspects that from talk from Col. Palmer(deceased), Tantalum isotope was used in 1950s to simulate low level fallout; used as a disperser, don't know where on-post, might be powder as fallout dust, has short half-life; no records exist.
There might be high Thorium background due to lantern mantle ash used for training in 1970s.
At T-38; quit using DS-2 in training about '83. Started around 1958-looked like milky water; used in motor pools and wash racks to decontaminate vehicles.
Stored STB at the motor pools, might be potential problems at storage sites.
Biological simulants are the only simulants used onpost; at Willit springs on Pelham range aka Morrisville maneuver area, and the other site is near Summerall gate entrance; 1960s?
Anniston AD did decontamination on Pelham range; north ANAD gate, so. side of Pelham Range.

FOLLOWUP ON 11 MARCH 1997

Talked to John May about specific issues raised by EPA comments on Draft EBS.

1. Discussed potential rad issue at bldg.1689 from 1980 AEHA inspection report. Four nuclear density gauges were temporarily stored in a metal cabinet in this bldg. The gauges were new, still packed in boxes, and were in transit. Held for pickup by reserve unit. After inspection, USACMLS took custody and stored until picked up. The sources all wipe tested clean, surveys did not indicate any problem. No NRC concerns, so site is not a rad site and should not be discussed as such.

2. Concerning EPA comments on NRC NUREG/CR5849, John says all recent and current CHPPM and contractor rad site work is in accordance with these guidelines. All sites will be addressed this way for closure.

3. John reviewed our interview notes and indicates that the isotope of Tantalum possibly used onpost is not known; please deleted references to "Tantalum 109"; it is incorrect.

4. John will have comments on Draft EBS, and will respond to EPA comments from Rick Button, EPA Health Physics.

Date: October 30, 1995; January 11, 1996
Interviewees: T.K. Miller (Chemical Museum Curator) and Sgt. Major Murray (Chemical School)
Interviewer: John Herbert, ESE
Topics: Chemical School

Murray:

- Shell tapping = tap and drain, neutralize, burn munition. May have been tapping actively.
- Knows of no burning of agent on Main Post or Pelham Range.
- Can't help refine area boundaries.
- Decontamination training at the hard stand at Bldg. 3197: used only water. Taught operation of the decontamination truck here.

Sgt Major James White was involved in Chem School for many years, including live agent training.

Storage at T-38? Did store agent in the igloos as well.

Miller: Bldg. where museum is now located once was used to store mustard (this reported to him by an acquaintance who worked in the building). Mustard reportedly dumped in a hole on Baines Gap Mt.

~ 4 oz bottles used in live agent training.

Early on used GI soap for decontamination (strong alkali soap). This confirmed by displays in museum.

MR = molasses residuum = simulant for mustard; used because density is very close to mustard. Good for firing stimulant rounds because round has same ballistics.

Murray: Lewisite probably used because would probably train in use/decontamination of all agents potentially encountered.

Never used large volumes to contaminate training aids.

Field detection kit (M-1), see photocopy, = 12 tubes of agent. 3 tubes each of 4 agents. Used to expose troops to small concentrations for recognition purposes. Also ideal for training re: detection. Break tip of tube and pour out contents. Kits included HD, L, chloropicrin, phosgene.

Simulants = any commercially available chemical which gives similar reading on detection equipment. Varied with the individual trainer and what he had available. Acetone worked well for HD and L detection paper.

Chloride lime and HTH (high test hypochlorite) = various bleaches used as decontamination agents.

M-1 test kit used as follows: place agent-filled tubes in small hole, detonate, troops set up

downwind to "get a sniff". "Any Post which carried out realistic training used these sets". Then down hole using STB.

Murray's outfit didn't use live agent. Murray was with the Chem School from 1956 to 1957; and again as Operations Sgt in 1958 - 1960.

Murray not aware of any spills between Aug 1956 and June 1960. He would have been involved in cleanup. Very small spills might have been cleaned up by trainees as part of exercise and not reported.

Chemical Processing Company (Chemical Laundry reported by Davis). Impregnated new clothing with wax and neutralizing chemicals. Murray believes they would not have stripped out the wax. Impregnated clothing with chlorinated paraffin and CCl_2 or CCl_3, or RH195. Chemical laundries/impregnation plants were set up during the approximate time period 1956 through 1960. (Probably removed approx 1962 - 1964).

SOP for chemical laundry/impregnation unit: Used the M-2 plant. Mr. Murray cant confirm use of toluene or ethyl alcohol at these plants.

Bldg. 1271 is the Quartermaster laundry used by the 111th or the 317th. This laundry was for general clothing. No chemical contaminated clothing laundered here.

Ask Jimmy White about flame thrower range and Fougasse = flame warfare material. Mixed napalm in hole and detonated with WP grenade. Used as display for graduation. Also used in fougasse training.

Date: November 9, 1995
Interviewee: Wayne Mizell
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf, ESE
Topics: Wastewater Treatment Plant

Scattered notes for 11/9/95

Wastewater Treatment Plant
-Wastewater treatment plant serves the base, Pelham Heights, and Lenlock Center down to the Foodway. 200,000 gpd are from off post. Trickle beds at the WWTP date back to 1918, some structures to 1941 and others are new.--Wayne Mizell.
-Upgrades are now operational.
-serves only 1.2 mgd.
-discharge effluent back into Cane Creek.

Date: November 09, 1995
Interviewees: Ray Mulholland (DOE)
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Fog Oil

Fog oil is essentially 10 wt motor oil without additives.

Fog oil stored at two locations at FTMC:
R24A on Main Post, and R4A on Pelham Range

R24A - smoke line is positioned on concrete containment. One 55 gallon drum at each training table supplies fog oil to the smoke generator. Generator is set up on the table. Bottom half of a 55 gallon drum is used to contain small spills. No visual evidence of smoke oil spillage at the smoke line.

Oil water separator at the smoke line was taken out of service because it failed to operate properly, possibly due to misuse by troops during training. Small volume of containment assured by concrete berm a the base of the concrete containment. Oil skimmed off periodically; however, small amount of rain would overtop the containment and release floating oil.

Drum storage area (R24A)
Drum storage area is divided into storage and working areas. Dry sweep used to clean up small spills. Storage area drains to a sump which discharges to an oil water separator. Working area is atop a metal grate which discharges to the oil water separator. The oil/water separator at the R24A drum storage area functions properly. Clean water discharged to creek. Approximately 3 to 4 barrels of oil recovered from this oil/water separator every few months. This rate of oil accumulation indicates that training troops are not consolidating partially used barrels as dictated by policy, but rather, dumping them into the oil/water separator. Small spills would not produce this large a volume of oil. Gasoline may also have been disposed of into this oil/water separator because gasoline constituents not present in fog oil were detected in discharge at one time.

No significant releases of fog oil in the 1.5 yrs of Mr. Mulholland's service at FTMC. However, Bill Garland stated that very large volumes of fog oil have been released over the years at this location and that remnants of fog oil can still be found in wetlands adjacent to R24A. Historically stored fog oil on the ground at R24A at the location of the fog oil drum storage area. Lots of fog oil released here apparently.

R4A - Pelham Range
Same general setup as at R24A. Work and storage area within the drum storage area are configured differently, and the work area is not actually within the bermed containment. Oil/water separator discharges to ground which slopes to creek.

The Air Force used the R4A drum storage area to temporarily store jet fuel in 1994. No other knowledge of any other materials stored at either R24A or R4A.

Date: May 15, 1996
Interviewee: Tom Murrell - USACE ST. Louis
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Ranges

Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District
CELMS-PM-M (OC) Tom Murrell
1222 Spruce St.
St. Louis, MO 53103-2833

Mr. Murrell is currently conducting an Archive Search for FTMC for the purpose if identifying historical ranges. The Archive Search is not yet complete; however, Mr. Murrell reports the following:

He has reviewed quartermasters maps dated 1917 through 1957.
The Army set up a tent camp known as Camp Shipp in 1889. Camp Shipp was located in the vicinity of "Blue Mountain."

In 1889-1922 the 34th Alabama Field Artillery trained at area of present day FTMC. They used just over 1,000 acres for artillery ranges. Mr. Murrell has found no specific information regarding the location of these training activities.

Maps of WWI vintage contain no information regarding locations of ranges.

Two areas cleared of vegetation are visible on the north side of the ASP on 1944 aerials.
1941 photo shows 37 mm antitank range with moving target on tracks.
Machine gun range with moving targets is visible in aerial photos (unidentified) at grid 14/ 28.5 (this is the FTMC grid used on the Main Post Training Map).

Baines Gap Rd., Summerall Gate, and the road past Yahoo Lake have been in existence since before 1917.

Fighting Gear of WWII by C.B. Colby, 1961 reports the following:
Bazooka = 2.3" (700 yd) or 3.5" (855 yd) range
60 mm mortar = max range 2,000 yd. max effective range 500 yd.
rifle grenade = up to 200 yd range

57 mm round found & recovered by EOD. Location grid 12.46/33.52. This round was reportedly armor piercing/training (AP-T). It is equivalent to the British 6 pound gun.

Date: April 26, 1996
Interviewee: MSGT Oesch
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Ranges in Attics

Master Sgt Oesch is currently assigned to the BRAC office at FTMC. He reports that what appear to be small arms ranges are present in the attics of Bldgs. 141 and 143.

While working as NCO in the Training Center Command at FTMC, he walked through Bldgs. 141 and 143. The Training Center Command was considering relocating to these buildings at the time. He discovered small arms ranges in the attics of both buildings which appeared to be of the type used 15 to 20 years ago for maintaining proficiency by firing 22 caliber weapons. Both ranges used a steel plate to deflect rounds into a bed of sand. The sand was still present; presence of bullets was not determined.

Attics in these buildings are approximately 10 ft high with both ceilings and floors constructed of poured concrete.

MSGT Oesch has no knowledge of the possible existence of ranges in other attics at FTMC.

Date: November 09, 1995; January 12, 1996
Interviewees: Luke Owen (Buildings and Grounds, Land Management)
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: FTMC buildings and grounds

Mr. Owen has been working at FTMC since 1981; in land management since 1985.

Range J in Pelham Range (SW of Range J on map) not used in a long time; not used since at least 1985. Location of Range J is misplotted on the topo sheets supplied by FTMC. To Mr. Owen's knowledge, nothing is located at the area west of the label "2B" on the topo map. Range J actually is located at the feature west of label "2A". Old drums were on the ground inside a deteriorating fence west of label "2A". Cleanup was performed at some fenced locations.

Pit on overlay (#1) is used as needed. Six borrow pits previously located on Pelham Range. FTMC recently consolidated normal operations to a single pit with others available as needed. No knowledge of disposal activities at any of the Pelham Range pits.

Unauthorized Dumping: The Stump Dump is the only area open for yard and construction debris. Other "dump sites" appear overnight but they are cleaned up quickly. Mr. Owen knows of no other large dump sites other than the landfills.

Stump Dump: Open when Owen arrived (1985); closed approx 1989 - 1990. Batteries, tires, paint cans, refrigerators, and all sorts of other material dumped here in addition to landscaping trash. People from off post, contractors working on post, individuals from on post all disposed of material here. Access was completely uncontrolled. Stump Dump capped and vegetated; retention ponds installed with rip rap in order to comply with the Clean Water Act.

Borrow pit adjacent to Stump Dump: Used to mine chert here.

Borrow pit adjacent to POW Camp at R30: Used this pit "all the time". This pit used for a limited time for disposal of soil, concrete, and asphalt construction debris. No other disposal at this location.

Pit A Closed approximately 1983.

Pit B This was not really a pit. Construction equipment operators practiced moving dirt here but never produced an excavation. No disposal here.

Pit C Borrow from this pit was used for landfill cover. Nothing buried here.

Pit D A road splits this pit. Area was seeded in 1983. Nothing disposed here, No hole produced; simply stripped the side of the hill.

Pit E No knowledge. A pond, approx 1/4 acre in size is located in this area. Not used since at least 1985.

Pit F Area on map includes the Stump Dump. Nothing buried here Seeded in 1983 (part).

Pit G Rock crusher one located here. Small pit (couple of acres). Operation ceased some time

prior to 1985).

Acreage of pits is listed in the Soil Erosion Management Plan (copy available through DOE). Pits are listed by map location/training area.

Pits on Pelham Range are not formally closed but are inactive. Five possible pits were identified off aerial photographs; Mr. Owen had knowledge of three. Two were last used in 1985 and one was last used in 1995.

No information available on # pounds, or the volumes of use for pesticides or herbicides. DD 1532 (Govt. Form) gives pesticide/herbicide name, no poundage.

Bldg. 598 (AREE 47) was not the waste chemical storage area. Originally designed as a vehicle maintenance facility (two grease pits observed largely filled with water. Stored herbicides, seed, fertilizer, etc. The building burned in 1986.

Bldg. 211 Pesticide control building since before 1985 to present. Used pesticides for routine pest control at various Bldgs., including mess halls and quarters. Bldg. 208 operations relocated to Bldg. 211 in 1986.

Bldg. 208 - Ground maintenance pesticide storage. Used until 1986, then moved to Bldg. 211. Bldg. 211 has mix-rinse area inside the building for small quantity mixing (hand-held pump sprayers). Bldg. 211 was constructed with a covered mix-rinse pad, used by tractor-mounted sprayers. The waste handling system was believed to be performing poorly, so the floor drain was filled with cement.

Owen knows of no mixing at Bldg. 208. Pesticides were stored in the area now occupied by the tire repair shop. If pesticide mixing had occurred on the pavement in front of Bldg. 208, then the runoff would flow off the pavement, into the storm drain, and then to Cane Creek.

Bldg. S-2252 (Golf Course pesticide mix/rinse area): Floor drain with large collection basin and holding tank.

Mixing historically performed onsite on pads if available, or simply in the yard near the water source.

Forestry Area: No mixing here in the last three years. We decided not to visit this site because of the lack of time. Mr. Owen sketched a map of the site.

Pesticide handling:
Empty containers are now handled in accordance with labels.
Rinsate is stored and used in the next batch.
Storage: Chemicals are ordered and kept on hand in quantities which minimize the volume in inventory. No large quantities stored. Limited pesticide storage occurs in many buildings. This is primarily in housing areas; for household use; limited volume, not concentrated pesticides. Pesticides stored in Bldg. 233 (Self Help/You Do It) for public use. Bldg. 233 demolished approx 1995; now use Bldg. 3214. Bldg. 202 is the DEH receiving warehouse where pesticides and herbicides are delivered by commercial carrier. This is simply a transfer point, no storage here. No spills to Mr. Owen's knowledge. Bldg. 256 is the DOL receiving warehouse where contract (Fish and Wildlife, or Forestry) materials have been delivered since 1986. Receiving warehouse only, not historically used for pesticide/herbicide storage. Granular 2-4D was delivered here in the Spring of 1995. Also available in PX and commissary.

Use only hand sprayer except when spraying Roundup along roadways; use 300 gallon tractor-mounted tank; mix 1/2 tank at a time; keep unused mixture until next application. This tank dedicated to Roundup.

Golf Course: Pesticide/herbicide storage historically at Bldg. T-2249. This Bldg. demolished in approx 1994. Now use Bldg. S-2252. No knowledge of operations prior to 1991.

Major spill: Unknowledgable individual discharged tank contents from truck-mounted tank into washrack. Washrack discharged to Cane Creek. Killed fish from DEH to the FTMC boundary. Live fish beyond boundary. This approx 1987 - 1988. Oil/water separator then not connected to sanitary sewer. Discharged directly to Cane Creek. This is the only spill of any consequence of which Mr. Owen is aware.

AREE 40 built in 1993. Includes mix pad, covered catch basin. This facility is in full compliance.

Bldg. 256 Broadleaf herbicides primarily

Facility wide Application (AREE 66)
Compounds used before (prior to 1991) include the hardwood herbicide Velpar, and soil sterilants Tordon, and Oust. No facility wide application of any chemical at FTMC. Sometimes use pre-emergent and post-emergent herbicides when planting corn for deer.

Tordon was stored in Bldg. 598 when it burned. Barrels of chemicals burst. The FTMC fire department unsuccessfully tried to extinguish the fire with water, then decided to let this fire burn and consume the agricultural chemicals which were in storage. Trees adjacent to the pavement died later.

Cleanup of Bldg. 598: Little left to clean up after the fire. Cleaned up ashes and disposed of properly. Dug up soil from the edge of the pavement out laterally to the point at which soil samples indicated a lack of contamination.

Bldg. 348 (Hazardous Storage Facility): Accept unwanted chemical including pesticides and herbicides. Disposal accomplished through DRMO. Pesticides and herbicides stored in a conex

at the DRMO yard. Closed approx 1990. Located SE of Bldg. 341.

Forestry Compound Pesticide storage facility. No mix pad. No mixing since 1992 at this location. Use only granular 2-4D. Paint locker for forestry marking paint. Also seed and fertilizer; same Bldg. as pesticides.

FTMC is under Congressional mandate to reduce by 50% the volume of pesticides used at the facility. FTMC is using biological controls as much as possible, using other non-chemical controls.

Date: November 07, 1995
Interviewees: Waymon Pence
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf and William Elliott, ESE
Topics: FTMC Buildings

Bldg. 598
-Building burned in 1987-88
-Chemicals up till this point were stored all over base. An inventory was taken after the fire and any unaccounted material was considered consumed by the fire.
-Report made by the fire chief, may be on record there.
-Suspected release of chemicals to adjacent wetlands.

Bldg. 1271, Old Hazardous Materials Storage Facility
-Hazardous materials were stored here.
-W. Pence himself, removed a drum of HgCn and CFC cans from this site that he found after Bldg. was no longer in use.
-Bldg. has been torn down ???.
-No known or suspected releases here.

Bldg. 215, DEH
-Refrigerant oil was stored in a UST at this site.
-In the old days, when a tank was full, the oil was tested, when results came back, many different people had to sign off, then Auburn University was called to pick up the oil on a contract and recycle it. Very slow and after tank was full, all excess waste oil was stored in drums that had to be poured into the empty tanks.
-Now a sample is taken each quarter and it accompanies the oil. Oil is picked up each quarter by Safety Clean, more efficient, less drums around storing.
-In early 1980's, Mr. Pence remembers that they tried burning the waste oil in the boiler plant, but that there was too much water and antifreeze in the oil and it didn't work very well.

Bldg. 1800 Autocraft Shop
-Used to be old DRMO (PDO) location

Bldg. 335 Small Weapons Repair Shop
-Has moved to new facility in 1989-90 at Bldg. 350 DSGS Maintenance. Also had a motor pool here.
-Building has been turned over to the Alabama National Guard, the is a trailer located there.

Bldg. 338 Radiator Repair Shop
-Radiator shop operations now at new building Bldg. 350, since 1990.
-Now the recycling center for the base, collects paper, aluminum, glass, plastic, etc.
-Floor drains inside the building went to a sump and discharged to an oil water separator, which discharged to Cave creek. Potential discharges included antifreeze and motor oils/POL.
-A paint booth was also located inside this building. It had asbestos siding. Paint and paint thinners were stored here.

-There was a building out back used for cleaning the painting equipment. Operations had to be stopped because the sump located here kept filling up with water.
-Recycling center set up here 2 - 2 ½ years ago.

Bldg. 234 Battery Maintenance Shop
-Almost 300 batteries a year were drained and neutralized until 1981.
-Now used as new battery storage.
-no sampling has been done here.
-Need to look at storm sewer plan map to find out if this drained to storm sewer or sanitary sewer.(sample for metals)
-Only new, boxed, batteries are stored here now.
-Stopped drainage to storm sewer.

Bldg. T-344 DRMO Storage Facility
-Batteries are stored here for recycling.
-Area is set up so that no hazardous materials goes into the DRMO yard.
-The site has closure, see Karen Pin on.

Old Contractor Laydown Area / Bldg. PCB Storage Facility
-Used for storage of PCB containers
-Contractor laydown area here
-Fog oil no longer stored here, stopped in 1985 due to explosion hazard.
-Open field between operations
-Site was closed because of possible explosion hazard at the ammo storage yard across the rail road tracks
-Tailings from well drilling operations were stored here pending analysis.
-Pit where debris was burned was located here, ask Jackie Tettleton about this.
-Creosote dipped telephone poles (approximately 12 poles) are stored here
-Old excavated USTs were stored here full of water for 3 years pending testing and disposal(1990-1993), no longer present.
-Old coal pile was located here in the 1960s and 1970s for coal-fired boilers, small coal pile still present inside fence.

Bldg. (DEH)215 Former PCP Dip Tank
-Actually located at Bldg. 218, which has had the roof blown off by Hurricane Opal, roof laying on equipment/vehicles.
-Stopped operation in 1987; probably leaked, tank had rust holes in it.
-Tank and pad was removed along with dirt.
-Back filled with clean dirt and capped
-Pad area is covered, used for storage.
-Sampling results were clean.

Bldg. 3183 Printing Plant
-Process changed in 1994 to a dry ink process
-From old printing process, 1 drum of Hazardous material was found.
-Drum was removed earlier this year, but beforehand was checked weekly while stored at site
-Now some solvents are used, but only in small quantities

Bldg. 245 Multi-Craft Shop
-Former operations included photo processing lab, wastes were dumped down sink (find out where it goes).
-Bldg. has been torn down.
-Contents were removed but to where he doesn't know.
-Waymon could not confirm old chemical resistant clothing laundry here.

Bldg. 233 Former Dry cleaning Bldg.
-in 200 block near Battery Maintenance Bldg.
-Bldg. is no longer there
-May have been old gas station
-Dry cleaning tank was under ground, was abandoned with contents intact. Over next few years, tank was gradually pumped out and the solvent used to clean parts at various locations.
-Solvent type unknown.

Bldg. 1929 Dental Clinic
-Ag is captured and taken to Army Hospital for recovery.
-Dental amalgam (mercury) is turned in as hazardous waste
-Only started to recover Ag last year; previously was shipped off as hazardous.

Bldg. 292 Noble Army Hospital
-2 Ag recovery units, one at X-ray and the other in the basement.
-Basement unit is used by dental clinic and chemical school photo labs
-Something about development soln. at hospital.

Bldg. 3181 Photo Lab
-Moved to current location, Bldg.267 around ten years ago.
-All development equipment fluids drains to common sump.
-Silver recovery only began in the last year, before then it was disposed of as hazardous waste.
-At some point in past was collection point for all photo wastes on post.
-Wastes from here have been drummed and shipped off as far back as he can remember.

Bldg. 900's
-Old Hospital was located here. On open field, some barracks there now.

Bldg. 845 Hazardous Waste Storage (current)
-Built in 1989
-Only store intact drums or overpacked drums.
bermed, sloped floor to drain sump with pump.
SOME DRUMS STORED > 90 DAYS, POSSIBLY UP TO A YEAR.
-Weekly inspections made
-Building not heated, pipes freeze and burst in winter, water gets on floor in drum storage area, have to pump.

Other Areas

-Old boiler plants at 4400 area.
-Paint Lockers
-One empty paint locker is located in the 3200 block, across the street from range control.
-One a memo location
-at Bldg. 1740. Paint was disposed of in May 94.
-Also a paint locker is located in the 800 series Bldg.
-Bldg. T-334 was a former motor pool. large dirt fill area was a pit for getting underneath vehicles for maintenance.
-Bldg. 327 was originally a rest room. Then became oil storage. Now empty. This building was the oil storage for the motor pool and Bldg. 338.
-Small pad with storm sewer drain was oil and paint storage for Chem school. This drain was plugged and water stood in the building. All contents was removed as waste several years ago.

June 25, 1996

-Chlorine spill, mishap at the Hazardous Waste Storage Bldg. 348. Chlorine containers were deteriorating. Will be used at the CDTF for decontamination exercises.
-Responding to a reported buried drum. Will follow up with me if necessary.

Date: November 1, 1995
Interviewees: Brad Perkins, Directorate of Environment (DOE)
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: CDTF

Lewisite may have been used alongside HD at FTMC.
CDTF has experienced no releases and very proud of this fact. This is the only place in the free world here live agent training is conducted.

CDTF Incinerator: call Doug Lipse (9-820-7848) or Steve Cook: Deputy Chief at (5-4187, -3786, or 3096).

Clothing decontaminated, decontamination H_2O to sump. Sump is at N end of Bay #7. Sump pumped to storage tank, pH adjusted, then pumped to incinerator. Decontaminate (steam and autoclave) and reuse overgarments; incinerate after 5th reuse. Carbon from respirators and air handling system is incinerated; air handling filter frames reused.

FTMC-17 = Bldg. 2281: Training 92 Delta = chemical lab technicians here. No agent involved. Trained to perform environmental research functions (wastewater testing, testing of materials).

Date: February 21, 1997
Interviewee: Mr. Jack Phelps
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: ANAD decontamination site

FTMC DOE personnel understand that Mike Williams might have knowledge of the area known as the "ANAD decontamination site". This site is located in the southeastern portion of Pelham Range a short distance north of the boundary with Anniston Army Depot (ANAD). Mr. Williams was TDY so we spoke with Mr. Jack Phelps, who is Mr. Williams supervisor.

Mr. Jack Phelps works for Anniston Chemical Activity (Govt Agency). Mr. Phelps has no knowledge of the site identified in the Enhance PA (Weston, 1994) as the Decontamination Area used by Anniston Army Depot". Furthermore, he recalls no instance of ANAD personnel performing any chemical-related activities anywhere within Pelham Range. Mr. Phelps stated that warning signs were posted within Pelham Range warning of chemical storage (storage to the south within ANAD*****).

None of Mr. Phelps staff, including several "old timers", had any knowledge of decontamination or other activities at this location. He and several of his staff drove from the gate to the Large Impact Area without seeing any signs indicating chemical issues. (For future reference; the gate is labeled "Gate 14" on historical Pelham Range maps, but it is known to ANAD staff by another name). They walked the site identified as the ANAD Decontamination Area and observed that this area appears to be completely unaffected by human activity. The site is heavily vegetated and has no indication of decontamination or any other activity. Warning signs were not observed by ANAD staff at this site.

The only chemical-related activity which Mr. Phelps recalls being conducted anywhere near this location was the drill and transfer system (DATS) site on ANAD property. The DATS was operated south and west of Gate 14 and was used to obtain samples of CWA from munitions for the purpose of determining the condition of the stored CWA.

***** The existence of these signs could explain reports of rumored storage/disposal adjacent to the "Bynum boundary fence" (see Johnson interview notes).

Date: May 16, 1996
Interviewee: Steve Pilcher
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Chemical Agents

Mr. Pilcher served 3 tours of duty at FTMC.
2 temporary duty assignments and 1 permanent duty assignment at the CDTF in 1987-through 1988. Mr. Pilcher was in charge of lab & binary agent manufacturing. He worked with Southern Research Institute to purchase & set up equipment at the CDTF.

Mr. Pilchers' main concern regarding environmental issues at FTMC is the impact of flame training using flame field expedient (FFE). In 1982 and 1983 his class alone placed several hundred gallons of thickened fuel into unlined ditches at (R-31).

SCAITS kits, used at FTMC in some training exercises, contained dilute agents. Improperly disposed SCAITS kits have caused problems at some chemical facilities. (None have been reported found at FTMC and there is no reason to suspect improper disposal at this facility.)

Mr. Pilcher recalls no nerve or mustard which may have been disposed or buried at FTMC.

He recalls some speculation that agent was buried at dog & goat pen, but he has no direct knowledge.

Pilcher is a chemist by trade. He worked primarily with GB and VX. He recalls looking at some research briefs and papers that explain how chlorine bleach decontamination of nerve agent is complete initially; however, approximately 20 years later, crystal on tops of drums formed containing fairly high purity nerve agent. Approximately 10% to 15% of initial the quantity of agent had reformed. Mr. Pilcher speculates that the pure agent may not have been fully decontaminated initially. (see also Dr. Ralph Spafford interview notes) These observations were made on drums of pure agent which had been chemically decontaminated. These observations were not made on nerve agent in the environment. Mr. Pilcher sees no indication that nerve agents would be present in the environment after decontamination (no evidence suggesting recrystalization of nerve agent).

Mr. Pilcher suggested we call Dr. Ralph Spafford at Southern Research Institute re: recrystalization of agent.

Date: October 26, 1995
Interviewee: Karen Pinson, Radon Program Manager
Interviewer: William Elliott, ESE
Topics: Radon Program

RADON PROGRAM

- Radon sampling program started in 1989.
- Was sporadic at first, chose selected buildings on post.
- Did residential buildings, schools, hospitals first.
- Radon program is not complete due to limited funding and resources.
- Started annual reports to HQ TRADOC Ft. Monroe Virginia in 1992.
- Records are not complete and database is not up to date due to limited funding and resources.
- FTMC uses EPA 4 pci/L standard for Radon.
- They use detectors deployed in buildings for
  - short-term monitoring (72 hours)
  - medium-term monitoring (90 days)
  - long-term monitoring (1 year).
- There are "several" buildings above regulatory limits.
- Radon mitigation program has been begun, but not complete; based on available funding.
- Two buildings mitigated complete to date.
- "Several" other mitigation actions in progress.
- No other records known except Karen's in DOE.
- There are no written contractor reports or program summaries except annual reports, and raw data. Much of the raw data generated by different contract labs and has not been put in one overall database for FTMC yet.
- Karen uses a manual list to track status, not organized in order by building.

Date: January 11, 1996
Interviewee: Karen Pinson, Waymon Pence
Interviewer: William Elliott, ESE
Topics: FTMC PCB Program

Karen has been here since 1992, started annual PCB tracking reports to TRADOC then..not done before that. DOE pre-1989 records indicate that sporadic PCB transformer sampling and analysis has been done since 1981..a 1987 letter reports that at that time, 735 transformers were in service, PCB contents unknown.

The annual reports for 1992, 1993, and 1994 do not indicate any spills of PCB materials greater than the 10 pound reporting minimum. The 1992 report indicates two transformers remaining in service that contain PCBs in excess of 500 ppm. These were removed from service in 1993. The 1993 and 1994 reports indicate no transformers with PCB concentrations greater than 500 ppm remaining in service.

In 1994, 35 transformers with PCB concentrations greater than 50 but less than 500 ppm remained in service, mostly in the 2000 and 3000 building areas. As of the end of 1995, 29 (?) transformers with PCB concentrations greater than 50 but less than 500 ppm remained in service. Prior to 1992, electricians John Payne and Bob Brighthall in Exterior Electric may remember something (a leak was reported there in 1987). Also, Joe Stieffer(sic) retired, DEH Safety.

Transformers removed from service awaiting testing or disposal are staged in PCB storage building 4460 in the laydown area. (That building was used before Karen or Ron got here, and Waymon doesn't remember when it was built.) Real estate records don't list Building 4460 (current PCB storage) date of construction.

According to 1981 TRADOC Guidance for Turn-in of PCB Items to DPDO included in a letter to AEHA at APG from Clifford Roan of FTMC Pesticide Branch, non-leaking transformers, capacitors, etc. were to be wiped clean with a rag, analysis performed on contents, and turned in with a disposition form 1348-1. Leaking items were to be overpacked..proper personnel protection was required.

Based on this information it is reasonable to assume that DRMO/DPDO formerly stored PCB transformers at their facilities in Building 1800 on 23rd Avenue, and at the present DRMO location in Building T-342.

PCB transformers were also stored at Building 4437 at the north end of the pole yard, where the tar plant was..used transformers are stored there now, but are used non-PCB type.

According to Waymon Pence, the DRMO was formerly located at the area where building 1800 Auto Craft Shop now stands. Installation real estate records indicate that the Auto Craft Shop was built in 1976, so the DPDO activity would have been prior to this time. The present DRMO building was built in 1970.

DOE personnel (Waymon and Karen) indicate that old PCB-containing ballasts from fluorescent lights have been going to the landfill for as long as anyone remembers. Waymon is now trying to get the electricians to drum them for proper disposal.

Date: Fall 1997
Interviewee: Ms. Karen Pinson
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf
Topics: PCB Transformers, Radon, and Asbestos

9/23/97

Karen Pinson phone conversation

At Bldg. 1030, there were 6 transformers that had not previously been tested. Three of them had readable serial numbers. The serial numbers were called into GTE and were found to be transformers that were not manufactured with PCB oil. All six of the transformers will be tested within the next month.

The PCB transformer at Bldg. 3798 was removed in October 1996.

Previously unidentified transformers were located at buildings 141C and 164. Three transformers were identified at Bldg. 141C and from serial numbers were found to be transformers that were not manufactured with PCB oil. Three transformers were identified at Bldg. 164 and the plates on them were turned to the wall so no serial numbers were found. All six of these transformers will be tested for PCBs in early FY98 (October) when new funding is available. The difficulty in testing these transfomers and probably why they were not bone previously is that power to the whole area will have to be shut down to test them.

Karen will call me with the results. They will have to shut down power to the "Hill" in order to test these transformers and that is probably why they were overlooked in the 1991 study.

I faxed her the VSI sheet on Bldg. 1701 where Waymon indicated stressed vegetation from a transformer leak. She is going to get with him on that one.

At the electrical substation, Building 1030: The transformers here were tested for PCBs and the results were positive.

Various other conversations/faxes
We discussed radon abatment and updated the Appendix N where appropiate.
We agreed to remove building that are no longer standing from the maps and the tables.

Date: January 22, 1996
Interviewee: Doug Rhodes
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Rumored disposal of CWA at Ft McClellan

Mr. Rhodes is currently employed at the ordnance group, Huntsville District, Corps of Engineers. He spent two weeks at FTMC as a student at the Chemical School 1967.

Mr. Rhodes was referred by Mr. Ron Levy of Ft McClellan DOE, in the belief that Mr. Rhodes may have knowledge of burial of material at FTMC. During the telephone interview Mr. Rhodes stated that "This is not true"; he has no recollection of burial of anything, nor does he know of discovery of previously buried material at Ft McClellan.

Mr. Rhodes has a very foggy recollection of where the training exercises were conducted. He does remember a VX demonstration using a goat in the vicinity of a baseball field.

Date: January 1995
Interviewee: Mr. Dave Robinson
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf, ESE
Topics: Consolidated Maintenance Facility

Dave Robinson Notes, January 1996

Bldg. 350
-Consolidated Maintenance Facility
-Dave Robinson is the contact, ext.3254
-Originally designed for woodworking operation that was stopped here
-Most of these operations came from Bldg. 338
-Electronic repair room. Fix mostly TV's, VCR's and light electronics.
-Radio repair and installation of all vehicles, including police cars
-Weapons cleaning and storage. Weapons are brought in, broken down, cleaned with safety clean and stored in lockers.
-Supply room. Some batteries are stored here, some have been recharged, but are not here longer than a year, quick turn around.
-Fox training and maintenance. Organizational maintenance, change out engines, air conditioning, and that type operation. Oil changes and minor up keep operations are done either out at Pelham or at 3183 Motor Pool.
-Chemical room store old smoke generators (A4) and do maintenance on decontamination units M12 and M17. Any small spills are cleaned up with absorbent. Paint booth from Bldg. 338 is located here and used for storage.
-Drainage is to internal oil water separator and then is released to the sanitary sewer system.
-Drains outside the building drain to the storm sewer.

Bldg. 352
-Storage area for paints and oils is drained, all containers are well marked. Never any releases.
-Steam cleaning room on other side of oil storage. Connected to a wash rack designed to remove oil and grease, not mud

Bldg. 349
-Radiator repair shop air testing tank. Radiator fluid is disposed of.
-Battery maintenance. Batteries are drained, recharged or turned into DRMO.
-Paint booth, after maintenance work entire vehicle is repainted in paint booth. Paint wastes are disposed of in a drum inside the booth. Drum fills up and is disposed of every 3 to 6 months.
-All wheel drive balancing station. Lower bay fills with water.

Bldg. T-334
-Used to be an oil and paint storage Bldg.
-None of the materials were useable.
-Floor drain used to hold water.
-Some probable leaks and releases inside the building.
-Only pad of Bldg. remains.

Other Bldgs.

-There are 2 pads behind Bldg. 338 and one small shack (Bldg. 327) labeled Oil Storage, No Smoking.
-The small pad has a drain in the center. Mr. Robinson said that oils and paints were stored by the Chem. School and that the floor did not drain well. He found standing water inside there. Has a drain that appears to be a storm water drain.
-Waymon removed the contents several years ago.
-Large pad was Bldg. T-334
-Check sewer map and Bldg. map for these Bldg. numbers, see schematic.

Date: February 24, 1997
Interviewee: Bob Safay
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Reported Mustard at former dog kennel/pesticide usage

Mr. Bart Reedy (of the FTMC BCT and the USEPA) asked that we interview Mr. Bob Safay. Mr. Reedy understands that Mr. Safay has information regarding the exposure of military dogs to mustard contamination at the base of Reservoir Ridge.

Mr. Bob Safay currently works for the USEPA Region IV in Atlanta, GA. Bob worked at Ft McClellan from December 1981 through April 1884. He worked as a supervisory entomologist from 1981 to 1983 and then in the "environmental office" (Directorate of the Environment) to 1984.

The former director of DOE (Mr. Ray Clark) stated that the dog kennel was moved because the dogs were burned by mustard which had previously been buried at that location. Mr. Safay never personally observed this (and it is not clear that Mr. Clark personally observed this either). Mr. Safay could not remember precisely where the kennel was located; however, he recalls that these dog kennels were "out in the woods", that they were not located near the ASP (which is adjacent to Reservoir Ridge), that the area was prominently posted with signs warning of chemical contamination, and that a detention center was nearby. (This description fits the abandoned dog kennels at Area T-5 and a short distance southwest of the Mock Confinement Facility. This report by Mr. Safay does not indicate a previously unknown CWA-contaminated site; however, it does present unconfirmed documentation of a previously unknown burial of CWA at Area T-5).

Mr. Safay reported the existence of contamination issues at the radiation sites near the Military Police Museum, and the PCB transformer area (these sites were previously known and are documented in the EBS). Mr Safay recalled that a "big oil spill" at Bldg. 2202 (Boiler Plant No. 3) was caused by a leaking UST. This fuel leak occurred in the 1984-1984 time frame and a large volume of soil was excavated.

The remainder of the interview addressed the use of pesticides at Ft McClellan. Mr. Safay supervised the application of pesticides at Ft McClellan during the 1981 - 1983 time period. His crews treated buildings for roaches and other pests. All insecticides and herbicides (except for those used at the golf course)were kept in Bldg. 211 within the DEH compound. All pesticide applicators were licensed and registered during this period.

Mr. Safay referenced the August 1982 Pest Management Plan for Ft McClellan, which was on his bookshelf, during this telephone interview.

The pest control shop was in Bldg. 211. Mr. Safay recalls that a wash pad was located to the right of the front door and outside the building, and that this wash pad was equipped with a drop inlet.

Pesticides used at Ft McClellan included:

Chlordane	- termites	Pyrethrin	- fogging inside buildings
Malathion	- mosquito fogging	Pyrethrin	- fire ants (applied with injector tips)
Dursban	- roaches	Lindane	- on hand but never used during
Extraban	- roaches	Mr. Safay's tenure	

10% Chlordane granules - fire ants

Diaznon -cutworms on golf course; ceased this because of concern over toxicity to birds.

Roundup -kudzu (adjacent to roads)

Mr. Safay could not recall any spills of pesticides during his tenure at Ft McClellan. He does recall the burial of approximately one pound of Diaznon dust in the FTMC landfill (Landfill #3).

Mr. Safay recalled that approximately 10 containers (1 or 5 gallon cans) of DDT were in storage during his tenure at FTMC. These containers were transferred to ANAD in 1982 for storage and ultimate disposal. The material was transferred to ANAD because a larger volume of DDT was in storage at that facility and disposal would be easier and more cost effective. All of this material was then properly disposed of (at Pine Bluff Arkansas Mr. Safay believes).

FTMC ceased purchasing pesticides in 55 gallon drums in 1982 and commenced purchasing these materials in 1 - 5 gallon cans. Also in 1982, FTMC replaced Chlordane with Dursban for termite treatment (ahead of the schedule mandated by USEPA).

Mr. Safay recalls that private businesses were contracted to perform certain pesticide applications. Specific instances cited by Mr. Safay included Rice Pesticide, of Anniston, AL being contracted to perform pretreatment for termites using Aldrin at a construction site; and the hiring of private contractors to apply pesticides and fertilizers at the golf course. Mr. Safay stated with great certainty that all private contractors were licensed and certified in pesticide application.

Pesticide applicators worked for the golf course, Roads and Grounds, and Pest Management. Mr. Safay had little involvement with operations at the golf course; however he recalls that much of the pesticide and fertilizer application was performed by private contractors. He is certain that all pesticide applicators, whether government or private employees, were licensed and certified. He is certain that this requirement for certification of all pesticide applicators went back "easily into the 1970s". FTMC personnel obtained DOD certification after completing training at Ft. Sam Houston. Pest Management staff attained additional certification by the State of Alabama starting in 1983.

Pelham Range: Mr. Safay recalled only two activities at Pelham Range which involved insecticides (fire ant control and wasp treatment). Wasps were treated using small spray cans.

The Forestry Office moved from Main Post to Pelham Range in 1983. Pesticides belonging to the Forestry Office were stored in Bldg. 211 prior to 1983. Mr. Safay is not aware of any pesticide-related issues at Pelham Range. The main environmental issue Mr. Safay recalled at Pelham Range was the historical practice of tank crews washing tanks in the creeks.

Mr. Safay does not believe that facility-wide application of pesticides has caused contamination at Ft McClellan.

Date: November 7, 1996
Interviewee: Bob Simmons
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Chemical and Biological activities at Ft McClellan

Mr. Simmons is a resident of Anniston. He recalls that, during 1957 or 1958, Ft McClellan was in "caretaker status". He also recalls that the Chemical School had transferred a short time earlier from FTMC to "White Sands New Mexico"; he is not positive of the location to which the Chemical School transferred. Mr. Simmons reports that he assisted in cleaning out vacated buildings at the Post. Mr. Simmons was in High School at the time.

Mr. Simmons reports that "German gas and nerve agent scientists" (POWs) were housed at Ft McClellan during and after WWII and that they had participated in research and development (R&D) of chemical and biological weapons during their residency at the Post. These R&D activities reportedly were performed at FTMC. Mr. Simmons reports that his father, who was in the medical corps, had treated German scientists when they were accidentally contaminated during the course of their research. Mr. Simmons' father told him that the scientists had developed viral strains which were assigned numbers, not names.

Mr. Simmons recalls that furniture and large equipment had been removed from the buildings occupied by these German scientists. His job was to remove materials remaining in the buildings including filing cabinets, closets, vials, glass containers, and solid and liquid chemicals, place these materials into 55 gallon drums, and dispose of them. Mr. Simmons reports that these materials were transported by truck to White's Gap Road, and then pushed off the trucks into ravines. Mr. Simmons personally packed drums and assisted in loading/unloading the drums from trucks. He was told that a bulldozer would follow and cover the drums with dirt, although he never observed this.

Mr. Simmons reports that he made several trips to White's Gap Road, a formal disposal site was apparently not established (the truck driver was seemed to be in charge of deciding where to dispose of the drums), he saw no indications of any record keeping during these activities, and he never made a trip to the same disposal site twice (drums were disposed of at a different site each trip).

Mr. Simmons reports that "Lots of folks developed pneumonia during the mid-to-late 1950s . . . It was rumored that the Chemical School mixed biological agent with smoke" and that this was the cause of the pneumonia outbreak (this was apparently the general belief in the local community). Mr. Simmons reports that the chemical school dispersed chemical and biological agents via smoke generators at FTMC; this was a convenient method of dispersing airborne agents.

Mr. Simmons also reports that old mortar and 105mm rounds were recovered from the woods east of the Weary Housing Project.

(See also notes of interviews with Wright and Sanders regarding these issues.)

Date: May 21, 1996
Interviewee: Ralph Spafford
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Recrystalization of nerve agent

Mr. Spafford works at Southern Research Institute

Mr. Spafford reports that bulk nerve agent was sometimes chemically neutralized. The procedure he is familiar with called for drying the resulting neutralized solution. This yielded dry neutralization salts referred to as brine. He recalls speculation that this neutralized brine could reform nerve agent if exposed to moisture. The speculation was that the reaction could reverse if the brine absorbed water. This was subsequently found to be untrue; researchers found that they had actually been observing interference from a stabilizing chemical added to the chemical agent. Agent was not present and the nerve agent was not reforming. He has heard of this but has seen nothing in print (reformation of agent). This issue was raised because of proposals to chemically neutralize small amounts of nerve agent at other facilities. (We have found no evidence of chemical neutralization of bulk nerve agent at FTMC).

Mustard - rate of dissolution is extremely slow. Mustard won't hydrolyze until it dissolves. Mustard is generally oxidize using STB or HTH.

Date: May 3, 1996
Interviewee: Dr. Dan Spector
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Ranges and Chemical Training Areas

Dr. Spector is a recently retired Chemical School Historian. He has no information in his possession which would be of interest to us. He suggested we contact the following individuals:

Col. Butler Green - regarding landfill operations
Mr. Lee Hazlett - about other activities at FTMC
Directorate of the Environment - for maps of ranges (we have already done this)
Directorate of Engineering and Housing - for maps of ranges (we have already done this)

Dr. Spector also suggested reviewing the "Yellow Book" of Chemical School Association members.

He recalls that military training at Pelham Range predates World War II. He recalls that Pelham Range was in use as a training area during World War I. (This would mean that military training predated the 1941 purchase of this land.)

Date: May 3, 1996
Interviewee: Dr. James Stensvaag
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Ranges, Training Areas, and Operations at FTMC

Dr. Stensvaag is the TRADOC Historian. He has no information regarding FTMC. He suggested that we contact the following individuals:

Dr. Roger Zeimet - Military Police School Historian
Dr. Dan Spector - Chemical School Historian (Retired)

Dr. Stensvaag believes that no information is on file at the Military History Institute; however, we might contact Mr. John Slouaker (717) 245-3601 regarding a study titled CONCISE and written in the late 1970s or early 1980s.

Date: April 29, 1996
Interviewee: Mr. Bill Tompkins
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Reilly Air Field

Mr. Tompkins is the FTMC Installation Transportation Officer. He is an ex-aviator who flew into Reilly Air Field (RAF) from Ft. Rucker during the 1970s. RAF was closed in the 1980s. Mr. Tompkins recalls that RAF was a minimal operation without a control tower or emergency vehicles. RAF was used primarily for administrative flights; transporting VIPs. Training aircraft flew to RAF from other locations.

He reports that all aircraft were refueled by truck and that no USTs were locate at RAF to his knowledge. Aircraft fuel was brought to RAF from elsewhere on the Post.

Mr. Tompkins reports that one U-21, twin engine aircraft crashed off the west end of the runway during a training mission. Closure of RAF was reportedly prompted by this crash, combined with the absence of a crash crew, absence of an air traffic control tower, and deteriorating runway conditions.

Date: January 12, 1996
Interviewee: Andy Toole (1963-1967: Munitions platoon supporting Chemical Training, 1968-1973: Chief Instructor, EOD Tech Escort, 1st Sgt Student Enlisted Company, Chemical School)
Interviewer: John Herbert, ESE
Topics: EOD

Area T-5: EOD conducted render safe exercises in this area. Used vials of live agent. Put munition on ground, broke vial over the munition. EOD reaction team identified the agent, decontaminated the munition, and then packed it for transport. The fence at this area was erected before training began. Exercises took place no more than 50m off the trail.

D&I Area: Vials were held in containers located atop posts in a field at this area. No agent contacted the ground at this training site. (See notes of interview with Gary Harvey.)

Goat Demo: Conducted on the corner using VX. Training exercise conducted less than 20 ft off the road from the PDS.

Former Toxic Training Site: Area as plotted on the maps is too large. Training exercises conducted here are the same as at the D&I Area. Used dilute HD, choking, blood (CK), and nerve agents (VX). Used minute quantities of agent. Only used this area when the D&I Area was not available. This area is located across the road south of Bldg. 3153. No agent contacted the ground at the Former Toxic Training Site.

Area T-31: Technical Escort Training Area. Mr. Toole indicated the approximate areal extent. The permanent training area measured approximately 70 x 72 ft. Tents were set up permanently.

No recollection of EOD Area outside the igloos.

Range 24A: Burn pit measured approximately 12 across and 4 ft deep. Burned dunnage, used shape charge to blow agent from munition into the fire and burn. EOD training exercise. BG was the agent used here. No recollection of what happened to the residue.

CS gas mask test chambers:
Gas mask test chambers were used for protective mask confidence training. One gas mask test chamber was located at the site where Mr. Carrol indicated, and another to the west. CS was not used for terrain denial exercises.

No direct knowledge of HD transfer exercises at Area T-38. Mr. Toole suspects that HD transferred from one ton containers was then used in other training exercises.

Circle on Aerial #GR-10M-58 (12-9-54) is a preliminary rifle instruction (PRI) circle. Appears identical to the circle on photo 046 2-2 (previously suspected of being a FFE training/demonstration site).

Black spots on aerial photos of Howitzer Hill are training aids which were contaminated with live HD and then decontaminated. A sump (shallow open pond) caught runoff from training exercises. The dump reportedly measured at least 50 ft x 50 ft. Mr. Toole believes that this sump was cleaned up before the chemical school left in 1972.

Hand grenade range is on the south side of Howitzer Hill. Used Flash and M-79 here also.

Mr. Toole remembers bazooka range south of Summerall Gate Rd firing into the currently marked Dud Impact Area.

Knows of no burning of agent or munitions by Tech Escort anywhere except at Range 24A. The only burn pit that Mr. Toole is aware of is the one at Range 24A. Technical Escort was not expert at explosives; that was EOD's area of expertise.

No recollection of burning agent except as noted at Range 24A.

No recollection of decontaminating of MR.

No disposal of agent on terrain for subsequent decontamination.

Date: October 9, 1996
Interviewee: Charles Walberg and Harry Summers
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Disposal of chemical warfare materiel at Ft McClellan

Mr. Walberg and Mr. Summers both work for ECG Engineering in Anniston. Both Mr. Walberg and Mr. Summers were military personnel stationed at Ft McClellan in Company D, 46th Engineers (Delta Company).

Mr. Walberg worked at Ft McClellan from 1987 through 1990 as a 1st Sgt, Delta Company and from 1992 through 1993 as the NCOIC of DEH. Mr. Walberg has no knowledge of spills, releases, or disposal activities at Ft McClellan outside those reflected in the Draft EBS. Mr. Walberg knows of no hazardous materials found when Delta Company was operating at Pelham Range or at Main Post.

Mr. Harry Summers was Commander of Delta Company from December, 1986 through June, 1988. Delta Company acted as a low-cost subcontractor for Facility Engineering. They refurbished buildings and built bridges, buildings, and roads.

The two issues of greatest concern to Mr. Summers are (1) drums he observed during construction of the bayonet course in the summer of 1987, and (2) the area behind the MP Museum.

Regarding the bayonet course: Mr. Summers reports that he observed several drums when Delta Company was establishing lanes through the woods during construction of the bayonet course. Delta Company discovered a circular area, approximately 50 yds in diameter, which was fenced with barbed wire. The fenced area contained 55 gallon drums partially buried. The area was heavily wooded at the time. This area is close to the MOUT site. Mr. Summers has no direct knowledge of the contents of the drums but he speculated that the contents may have included Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM), or matter contaminated by CWM. Mr. Summers recalled that the McClellan News reported the discovery of drums by the 365th Transport Company at Pelham Range during this same period (Summer of 1987). Mr. Summers knew nothing more about either of these drum sites. *Note: Subsequent to this telephone interview, the EBS field team reviewed issues of the Ft McClellan News dated the beginning of May, 1987 through the end of September, 1987. An article in the May 27, 1987 issue of the McClellan News(Volume 19, No. 19) announced construction of the bayonet range. No information regarding the discovery of any drums on Main Post or on Pelham Range was identified in any issue of the McClellan News reviewed during this search of the records. The EBS field team was unable to corroborate either of these reported instances of drum disposal.*

The second area of concern to Mr. Summers is the area behind the MP Museum. This is the area surrounding the Hot Cell which has been previously identified. Cleanup operations have been completed at this site.

Date: May 6 and May 16, 1996
Interviewee: Lt. Col. Luke West
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Chemical Training

Mr. West was stationed at FTMC from 1955 to 1957 and served in the capacity of Exec and CO of Chemical School Support Batn.

Mr. Wests' Demonstration Co. had elements which supported decontamination and smoke. He personelly instructed in smoke, decontamination Etc. When troops went to Pelham Range, grid coordinates were recorded. Maps showed Cross Roads.

Lewisite decontamination was conducted in the vicinity of Gate 6 Rd. Little Pond of water, this is now called Lima Pond. Pond was not contaminated but water may have been contaminated by Lewisite from Personnel Decontamination Station.

If fog oil leaked then grid coordinates were noted. All in accordance with lesson plans.

Fences were set up around areas where chemicals were spread out. Fenced areas near Rideout Hall.

Burial/disposal of agent at FTMC: Did not see it done, has no personal knowledge. An MP told him that he heard mustard was buried at the foot of Reservoir Ridge. He was told that small quantities of nerve agents disposed on top of Reservoir Ridge.

Lewisite: Mr. West confirms use of Lewisite (see White interview notes).

Live agent at D + I Area: no knowledge of this or of training outside chemical school building.

No knowledge of Howitzer Hill

G-Shoot: no knowledge (use of nerve agent post-dated Mr. Wests' tenure at FTMC).

Explosive shell tapping: no knowledge

Training at informal or unestablished areas: No knowledge but doubts that it happened. Safety people at FTMC and the Commandant took safety very seriously. They even started tracking smoke and fog oil drum leakers.

Chemical training took place on Main Post at Reservoir Ridge. No knowledge of Howitzer Hill.

Biological simulants at R24A: No knowledge

The Game Management Department told Mr. West that Lima Pond was located north of CR -4 and on east side of the Gate 6 road. Smoke training was also conducted at Lima Pond (this confirms report by Wayne Davis).

Mr. West recalls a fence near Gate 14. This area was off limits to hunting and was reportedly due to Anniston Army Depot having classified ammo stored at ANAD.

Area 10B and 10A (see Pelham Range Training Map) - mustard was put out along a fire lane which separate 10A and 10B.

Mr. West confirms Davis account of the fog oil dump at Gate 6 Road and the location of Lima Pond.

Mr. West reports that smoke training was conducted "most any place on Pelham Range". He specifically recalls smoke training in the radiological area and at the bridge across Cane Creek near Gate #3.

Mr. West reports that the installation had a problem with folks stealing fog oil drums and dumping the oil. Sometimes the oil was dumped oil into the creek near Gate #11.

He confirms the flame range at R-24A.

West confirms Witts' location of Choccolocco corridor smoke area. To his knowledge, most smoke made on the South side of Baines Gap Rd.

White was heading up the decontamination team which set out Lewisite and then decontaminated.

Decontamination & Safety Point was located south of Lima Pond.

Mr. West confirms fenced areas on north and south side of Gate 10 road but he has no knowledge of aerial extent or contents.

Date: January 12, 1996
Interviewee: Sgt. Major James White (Ret.) (1954: Chemical School Instructor)
Interviewer: John Herbert, ESE
Topics: Chemical School

Mr White has no knowledge of HD spill/burial sites at FTMC.

Smoke training in Choccolocco Corridor was probably in the purple circled area on the Training Map. This is very near the area suggested by Bragg and Davis.

Weapons Demonstration Area: Take the first right after enter Summerall Gate. The Demonstration Area was located at the top of the hill. Munitions demonstrated at this range include mechanical flame thrower, portable flame thrower, various smoke grenades, rifle smoke grenades, thermite grenades, X-200 land mines (napalm-filled 5 gallon can), M5 and M4A2 (Navy floating) smoke pots, M2 and M3 smoke generators, primacord, M1 land mine filled with MR (innocuous simulant for HD), white phosphorus, and FFE. Mr. White reports that he used this area for simulated detection of biological agent. No biological simulants were used in these exercises. Toxic chemical agents were never used at this location during his tenure at FTMC. He heard that this area was used for other (unspecified) training but these exercises ceased because of the increasing volume of traffic on nearby roads. This range was used in the 1950s. (This area appears cleared and the site of intense activity on aerial photographs taken in 1957).

Mr. White remembers that a 60mm mortar range was active in the general area of the Weapons Demonstration Area; however, he has no knowledge of the location of the impact area.

Training exercises at the D&I Area utilized containers atop posts.

Area T-5 is the first Toxic Agent Area when the Chemical School moved from Edgewood. Area T-5 included the southern end of the hard stand as well. Most activity was within 50m of the roads.

Howitzer Hill: Used lots of mustard and MR in this area. Used Lewisite when the weather was cold (literature gives freezing point of HD as 14^{o}C). Use of live agent at Howitzer Hill was restricted to the area within the fence. Mr. White believes that the greatest hazard during training exercises was from the large quantities of DANC and lime which were used to decontaminate training aids, rather than the agent itself. Also used truck mounted decontamination apparatus and hot soapy water. Conducted one class with GB on goats and rabbits. GB was not used to contaminate equipment during Mr. Whites tenure. Mr. White confirmed that training aids are visible on aerial photos of Howitzer Hill.

Mr. White reports that protective clothing was decontaminated/reimpregnated in a tin building at the site previously identified as the Chemical Laundry/Impregnation Company (see Davis, Witt, Carrol). Personnel used soap and water only at the PDS.

After live agent training exercises, trainees decontaminated masks and turned them in for use by the next class. He has no knowledge of the fate of the air purification canisters which were used on the masks at Howitzer Hill or other training sites.

Trainees always walked through shuffle pits before leaving any training area where live agent was used.

CL, CN and CS were used in the gas mask test chamber at Howitzer Hill; no potential for release.

Vietnam village at Lake Yahoo: used CN and CS in tunnels.

Mr. White had no knowledge of using FFE at Range 31.

In approximately 1955, Mr. White assisted in detonating 40 one gallon chemical land mines filled with Lewisite at Pelham Range during area decontamination training exercise. Decontaminated with lime slurry. A chain link fence was erected around the area after the decontamination training was completed. During a visit to Pelham Range, Mr. White stated that he remembered the area decontamination site being located at Area I (shell tapping Area); however the area decontamination exercise occupied a larger acreage than that within the existing fence.

Sandel Flame Range - many years of flame exercises here.

Toxic Gas Area: This was a general training area, and gas obstacle course. Trainees conducted smoke training, and agent identification using minute quantities. Chemical Obstacle course - set up by then Major Horton in the area of present day Ranger Camp. Used CN, CS, chlorine, and smoke. Bunkers may still exist. Mr. White was not present during operation of the obstacle course but he knew of it. This training area was active during the approximate time period 1952 through 1954. Toxic Gas warning signs are posted in much of this area today.

Personnel and vehicle decontamination stations: Approximate location is plotted on the south side of the Gate 5 Road. Site was located adjacent to a lake and measured approximately 15ft x 30 ft. Decontaminated L at this site, soap and water. (*It was later determined that this site is actually located on the east side of the Gate 6 Road adjacent to a small pond)*.

Mr. White has no knowledge of the landfill south of Summerall Gate Rd. which was reported by Mr. Johnson, or biological simulants at Range 24-A as reported by Mr. Witt; he knows of biological simulant use at Area T-4.

Mr. White believes that it is highly unlikely that training using toxic chemical agents would have ever been conducted outside established formal training areas (as suggested by Mr. Johnson). He is confident that all training using toxic chemical agents was conducted within formally established training areas during all of his tenure at FTMC. Mr White reports; however, that smoke was used at many informal areas on Pelham range and that CN and CS were used at various informal training areas on Main Post.

Date: March 13, 1997
Interviewee: Mr. Mike Williams
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: ANAD disposal site

FTMC DOE personnel understand that Mike Williams might have knowledge of the area known as the "ANAD disposal site". This site is located in the southeastern portion of Pelham Range a short distance north of the boundary with Anniston Army Depot (ANAD). Spoke previously with Mr. Jack Phelps, who is Mr. Williams supervisor, regarding this issue.

Mr. Mike Williams has worked at the Anniston Chemical Activity (Govt Agency) from 1982 to the present. He has no knowledge of any ANAD activity inside Pelham Range and believes that the report of an ANAD disposal site is in error.

Mr. Williams followed up our phone conversation with the following correspondence:

From: "Williams, Mike"
To: "Levy, Ron"
Cc: "Phelps, Jack", "Turton, Sue", "Garrett, Timothy"

Subject: Information on ANAD Chemical Operations
Date: Mon, 17 Mar 97 14:01:00 CST

Ref. Phone call from Mr. Jack (sic John) Herbert, ESE, 3/13/97, SAB

1. We researched chemical operations that have taken place at ANAD over the years.

2. Records and questioning of long time workers indicate no ANAD operations took place on Pelham Range in the past.

3. Mr. Ron Levy used the words "shell drilling" to me, which suggests the Drill and Transfer Operations (DATS), which took place in the late 70's/ early 80's, on the ANAD DATS site, north of the ANAD chemical limited area, and south of the Pelham Range/ANAD boundary. The Site Plan Safety Submission for this operation would have and did include part of southern Pelham Range as an exclusion/safety zone for these operations. Presumably this was coordinated with Ft. McClellan and Range Control at the time, which is where references might originate

4. We traveled to the area indicated by Mr. Herbert to Mr. Phelps in a previous phonecon and no evidence of an operation could be seen. Further questions concerning the Safety Plans can be addressed to the ANAD Safety Office, Ms. Sue Turton (205) 235-7947

Michael. E. Williams

Chemical Demilitarization Officer

Date: January 1996
Interviewees: Staff Sgt. Willis
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf, ESE
Topics: Rielly Driving Course

Bldg. 421

-Driving course at Rielly Field (2 missions)
-Contact is Staff Sgt. Willis, at 848- 3649
-Vehicles that are no longer useable are brought here.
-Fuel and fluids are drained on a concrete bermed pad. This and the batteries and are immediately taken DS (Direct Support) at Bldg. 350 for disposal.
-No fuels or fluids or batteries are stored on site., There is a propane tank for heat located here.
-Cars are pushed to nearby ranges and used for targets. The demolished vehicles are then removed from the compound for disposal, recycling.
-The second mission is to teach defensive driving in a combat situation. Government vehicles are stored here and are used by the students on Rielly Airstrip.

Date: April 4 and May 8, 1996
Interviewee: Mr. Donald Witt
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Chemical School operations, training areas

Mr. Witt was involved in the Chemical School at FTMC in the following capacities:
1958 - 1961: 218th and 69th Smoke Companies
1961 - 1967: Instructor with Chemical School (smoke generators and Howitzer Hill decontamination exercises)
Currently: Materiel specialist/Chem school

Weapons demonstration area reported by White: This was a munitions training area. Used smoke grenades to observe cloud drift, color, and signaling properties; WP; thermite grenades; and smoke pots. This site was used sparingly. It was in use in 1961 when Mr. Witt came to FTMC and was used through 1963. This area was apparently used for chemical training and marked with warning signs prior to 1961; however, no live agent was used at this location during Mr Witt's tenure. Mr. Witt observed signs in this area were marked with green bars (one or two)indicating toxic agents, red bars indicating riot control agents, and cobalt blue (incendiary). He is confident that these signs marked areas of previous chemical use *(however, Mr. White, who conducted training at this site, stated that no chemical agents were ever used at this training area during his tenure at FTMC)*. Mr. Witt recalls that, when this demonstration area was used, Highway 21 was located approximately 100 meters west of it's present location (100 meters farther away from this range). Mr Witt used this area for simulated detection of biological agent. No biological simulants were used in these exercises; trainees simply went through the motions. He heard that this area was used for other training but these exercises ceased because the training might have interfered with traffic on nearby roads (smoke training as described by Mr. White?).

Toxic Agent Yard(TAY): Performed class work tapping rounds and transferring into vials (primarily H and G). The primary reason to teach tapping and transfer was for the purpose of using the agent to contaminate an area, to completely decontaminate a round, or to get agent for other training exercises. Transferred H and HD to Howitzer Hill. Pit at the TAY received left over agent, operational material and decontamination solutions *(confirming information from Harvey*).

Goat pens were close to Howitzer Hill. If goats expired during training exercises, they were wrapped in an old tarp, tied off and disposed into sanitary landfill south of old airstrip. Chemical school staff asked operators to bury the goats immediately after disposal. EPA report placing goat pens in the ASP is in error; some goats were kept in the ASP to eat the grass and for no other purpose.

End of course test for Chemical Staff Specialists was conducted near Road Junction 29 on Pelham Range. Trainees made smoke, decontaminated and conducted exercises in the Rad Field. Decontamination exercises were conducted at a field personnel decontamination station located a short distance north of the road and within the Toxic Gas Area. Trainees also carried H to a location measuring approximately 75m x 50 m and approximately 150 meters south of the road. This site is between the road and the northern Rad Field boundary fence. Contaminated old vehicles with some spillage on the ground, or contaminated an area of ground with one gallon of mustard, then mixed STB slurry with the M3A3 decontamination unit. Slurry consisted of twenty

six 50 lb cans of STB and approximately 225 gals water. Performed thorough decontamination from the truck and the area was marked after completion of exercise. Then conducted broom decontamination of the vehicle using simulated DS-2 (did not use real DS-2) at this location. Then buried any agent not used at locations further west (see discussion of fenced areas below).

Cans of H and HD may have been buried in low spots within the Pelham Range Toxic Gas Area; placed can in hole, filled with STB powder and water, and covered with soil. Did not put lid back on can before burial.

Mr. Witt confirmed the fenced areas (presumably disposal areas)inside gate 10 reported by Johnson. Fenced areas were demarked by barbed wire attached to trees with 3 markers. These sites were a short distance off the road. *(These areas were incorporated into the Toxic Gas Area in the EBS)*. Training lasted until very late in the day at Pelham Range so trainees could not get back in time to turn in excess material. Also, military police vehicles escorted agent from Main Post to Pelham Range; trainees could not return with agent to Main Post without that Military Police escort. FTMC did not have the same problem with burial of agent-contaminated material on Main Post as on Pelham Range. Personnel could turn in over-requisitioned material on Main Post because training areas were close to material storage areas and trainees did not work late at Main Post training areas.

Toxic Agent Training Area once extended from the west side of the Rad Field to the road at Range I. This area was once posted with signs from the intersection at the north to a point about half way to the creek. These signs warned of the presence of toxic materials. This is a much larger area than that occupied by Range I. This was also a disposal area and received H and HD during the mid 1950s through approximately 1963. Chemical school staff "dug and buried" material here; probably empty cans with small amounts of residue. Mr Witt has seen cans on ground surface not dug in.*(This area was incorporated into the Toxic Gas Area in the EBS)*.

Radiological material was used at the Rad Lab and the Rad Field only.

Mr. Witt confirmed the Anniston Army Depot Decontamination Area. He has no personal knowledge of operations at this location but the layout was consistent with decontamination operations. The area was cleared, posted with warning signs, and overgrown with broomsage in approximately 1963. *(See also notes of interviews with Mike Williams and Jack Phelps.)*

Weapons Demonstration Area at Range 31(aka 8035 Area): Used M132 mechanized flame thrower, FFE, WP, smoke (SGF-1 and SGF-2), and aerial smoke (FS) at this area. This area extends from a point approximately 75 meters downrange to approximately 600 meters downrange (measured from the firing line as plotted on the map).

Howitzer Hill: Used both H and HD at Howitzer Hill during decontamination training exercises. Almost all training occurred in the northern half of this area; however, there may have been some decontaminating of agent in the southern half of the Howitzer Hill training area. Personnel were dressed in butyl rubber suits from the time the left the PDS, through the time they trained at Howitzer Hill, until their return to the PDS for decontaminating. (All trainees wore butyl rubber personnel protective gear during Mr. Witt's tenure; may have used paraffin impregnated gear earlier during White's time.) Trainees performed personnel decontamination at Howitzer hill before returning to the PDS. Used STB, DS-2, and DANC to decontamination equipment at Howitzer Hill. Used a 12 step decontamination procedure at the PDS using only

soapy water. An STB shuffle box was located at Howitzer Hill and trainees walked through this before returning to the PDS. Canisters from protective masks went to the landfill after they were expended. Mr Witt had no knowledge of use of any other agents at Howitzer Hill and no knowledge using goats at this training area.

Confirmed 317th and 111th (part of 100th Chemical Group) processing units on large hard stand. Buildings set to the east side of the hard stand, not close to road as reported by others. Personnel washed out plants during cleanup, runoff went to the hardstand and adjacent soil, and presumably Cane Creek. Used lots of flaked soap, some ethyl alcohol, and chlorinated paraffin at these facilities. Mr Witt recalls that operations were phased out in middle 1960s after introduction of butyl rubber protective garments.

Sandel Flame Range: This is the formal name for the "flame thrower range" referenced by others. Personnel trained using both the portable M-27A-1 flame thrower (PFT) and the mechanized flame thrower. Used both thickened and unthickened fuel.

Mr. Witt knows of no training outside established training areas. He has personal knowledge of biological simulant detection training at Range 24A.

Mr. Witt believes that Area T-5 training used simulated rounds and no live agent (this area was never fenced or otherwise secured). Simulated decontamination training was conducted on the black top located east of this site; only water was used in this training, no decontaminating chemicals *(confirmed by Carrol)*.

No live agent training was conducted at T-31 (aka Area 8035). No fences or secured areas at this location. Used WP, PWP, flame thrower, dug trenches and set off Fougasse(det. cord, trench and smoke pots filled with thickened fuel, trench 2 ft deep, spread fire 400 yds). South side of Area 8035: used FS from fixed wing aircraft or helicopter by dropping FS-filled spheres. An aircraft smoke tank was kept at Reilly AF.

D&I Area: Trained using very dilute concentrations of live agent.

G-Shoots: Conducted these at the VX demonstration area located north of the D&I Area. Used G-series agent (GB) in this training. (During a visit to the site, Mr. Witt recalled that the VX Demo Area is actually located within the fenced D&I Area.) G shoots were conducted in the relatively open are within the northern D&I area as currently fenced. Described G-shoot and decontamination procedure as follows: Open vial with long brass stem, placed one drop of agent on the nose of billy goat, goat started presenting symptoms, revived with atropine, artificial respiration sometimes required, very little chance of agent release during this exercise. Mr. Witt doubts accounts of G-shoots as described by Harvey because of likelihood of agent spattering in an uncontrolled manner. This exercise was designated "G" shoot for goat or GB.

HD spills: Mr. Witt knows of only one spill of toxic agent at FTMC, this being the spill of HD reported by others as requiring 13 days to clean this up. Mr. Witt was working at FTMC during this incident and stated that the accidental spill occurred when several PFCs were transporting the agent from the TAY to Howitzer Hill. Sgt First Class Lindsey cleaned up this spill in a single day. Mr. Witt has no knowledge of any other spills of toxic agent.
The only burial of agent to Mr. Witt's knowledge was the disposal of small amounts of CN and CS in the sanitary landfill and at the toxic gas area on Pelham range. He personally saw the bags

in the landfill and H/HD cans at the Toxic Gas Area.

BVZ Area: This was a smoke generator training area located at the southwesternmost cleared area at Range 29. Approximately 15 smoke generators were used here. This smoke area extends SE from where gravel pavement ends. Fog oil was stored in an area measuring approximately 50 ft x 50 ft located at the fog line. Smoke Area BVZ saw only limited use. Trainees drew fog oil directly from 55 gallon drums into fog oil generators. Spills of fog oil did occur here.

Fog Oil Storage Area: Located south of Summerall Gate Road and generally west of the skeet range. This site covered several acres. A hard crust of oil formed on the ground from evaporation/weathering of spilled fog oil.

Choccolocco Smoke Area: Mr. Witt recalls that this range is located at the southern boundary of Choccolocco Corridor. This range was used sparingly during the 1961 - 1963 timeframe. It was in use when Mr. Witt arrived at FTMC in 1961 and was not used in the 1970s. Little spillage of fog oil occurred at this smoke range.

Contaminated storage sump: This sump or dry well was located behind the motor pool and was rumored to be contaminated. It may have received waste from Rad Labs and may have been cleaned up by Tech Escort. Is this the pig pit addressed elsewhere in the EBS?

No one ever used Lewisite at FTMC to Mr. Witt's knowledge.

Mr. Witt has no knowledge of exercises with agent in Areas 9A and 10A at Pelham Range as reported by John May (see Pelham Range Training Map). Mr. May might have marked the incorrect area on his map; he marked the area immediately south of the Toxic Gas Area which currently posted with signs and which Mr. Witt recalls.

Rad Field: Used Co^{60} sources. Sources were replaced when they were depleted past a certain point. Mr. Witt believes that the trash dump located within the rad field received all trash generated during rad field training exercises including some Co^{60} sources. Rad field personnel may have put depleted sources into the trash dump. Mr. Witt did not directly observe this. Ms. Brown reported the grid coordinates of this trash dump in her inquiry regarding potentially contaminated sites at FTMC.

Witt reopened Bldg. 1740 and used it as a vehicle maintenance facility. It is currently used as the Soldier's Chapel. "Top work" was conducted on vehicles inside Bldg. 1740 and "bottomwork" was conducted at the washracks/grease racks behind the Bldg. Terra cotta tile drains discharged downhill (north) of the washracks/ grease pits. Foundations of seven wash racks/grease racks are present at this location.

Sandel Flame Range
Bldg. 3189 - housed M131 mechanized flame thrower
Bldg. 3188 - housed Platoon HQ
Bldg. 3187 - stored portable flame throwers (PFT)
Bldg. 3186 - stored PFTs
Bldg. 3177 - stored PFTs, M-4 dispensers, & aircylinders
Bldg. 3178 - stored PFTs, M-4 dispensers, & air cylinders
These buildings were constructed for flame operations. Sandel Flame Range had 30 firing points.

No environmental issues at the PDS.
Bldg. 3174 was a CN gas mask test chamber

Area T-5: no live agent used here to Witt's knowledge. Mr. Witt annotated a map with his estimate of the boundary of area T-5 (pre 1967).

CS training was conducted in a small Bldg. located south of the hard stand located just east of Area T-5. It was used in a similar manner to gas mask test chambers.

No training using agent was conducted at the Old Toxic Agent Area during 1961 - 1967. Mr. Witt and others walked across this area many times without incident during this period. Others have reported that live agent training was conducted in a ditch at this location and it is currently secured by a fence (the area is approximately 5' across).

Mr. Witt reports that a fuel (?) tank on tripod was located near the Bromine Field tanks. Witt as no idea what this was used for. We could not locate the tank during the site visit. This may be a tanks which we already know about; unconfirmed.

Fog oil storage site near the Skeet Range: This site was located approximately 100m to 125m south of the intersection of 23rd Rd and the road which runs north-south past R-19. An old culvert is located approximately 0.25 mi south of this intersection (estimated from auto odometer). Mr. Witt reports that this site was used 1958-1961.

A good size wash rack was located near the intersection of Nielsen St. and 6th Ave. Chemical Corps personnel washed gasoline, grease, fog oil off vehicles and smoke generators into creek.

5 November 1996.

Ground Scar with Trenches located at Littlebrandt Drive, northeast of Bldg. 3410:
Mr. Witt does not recall any operations in this area. He noted the following:

- This area was not used for training activities prior to 1961.
- The trenches are similar to those used in some field flame expedient exercises.
- This area was known as "Tiger Land"; troops trained here before shipping out to Vietnam during 1969-1971.
- Master Sergeant Douglass Pertoalaem was in charge of this area.
- Flame exercises were not conducted in this area to Mr. Witt's knowledge; that operation was conducted South of Summerall Gate Road. (This statement is consistent with aerial photographic evidence; all aerial photographs reviewed indicate that this area has been continually wooded. Flame exercises would not be performed in a heavily wooded area.)
- Smoke training was not conducted in this area.
- Mr. believes these trenches were used for some sort of infantry training, possibly more recently than Tiger Land era because of the condition of the drums located here. He believes they would be rusted out if they were 25 years old.

Former Sandel Flame Range:
Fuel was mixed in the field using M4 service units. Thickener was added in the field. These units were decontaminated by flushing with a low grade fuel which drained onto the ground and was burned. PFTs were pressurized with air.

Ground Scar, south of the Autocraft Shop:
(This is a wooded area with some barren spots; soil has been scraped off exposing bare rock).
Mr. Witt recalls the confidence course located here. It was taken out of service before 1958.

Printing Plant at Bldg. 3138:
Printing operations started here in 1961.

Trenches located at SW corner of the intersection of 22nd Street and Rock Hollow Road:
Mr. Witt speculates that these trenches may have been used to dispose of excess STB decontamination agent. Excess STB was sometimes disposed of into trenches after decontamination exercises. DANC and DS2 were not disposed of in this manner.

Bldg. 2281:
This building was once was a gym. Chemicals used here were not what he considers to be dangerous. Leftover chemicals were flushed down the drain when closing this facility.

Mustard Spill on road:
The spill occurred during transportation of mustard from the Toxic Agent Yard (Area T-83) to Howitzer Hill (Area T-6). The mustard was being transported on an M383 Decontamination truck. It was later speculated that one of the gallon cans fell over and punctured. The mustard slowly leaked onto the truck and dripped onto the wheels and road surface. The mustard hit the road a drop here and a drop there from the OMRA to Howitzer Hill; not as a massive, road covering spill. Mr. Lindsey decontaminated backwards from Howitzer Hill to the OMRA. Lindsey first decontaminated the truck with STB and then decontaminated the road. He had the road blocked off. The route traveled was from the Toxic Agent Yard, through the ASP past igloo 4415 (road subsequently re-routed), south on 2nd Ave. to 18th St., south on 18th St. to 4th

Ave., past Bldg. 267, west on 20th St. to 10th Ave., south on 10th Ave. to 23rd St. and then to the entrance of Howitzer Hill. This route directly in front of the PX and several bus stops. No one was exposed to the agent and extensive decontamination of the road surface was conducted.

Radiological Issues:
Mr. Elmer Self and Mr. Witt pointed out a Bldg. 3138 Motor Pool which Mr. Self believed contained liquid rad wastes from the Hot Cell. Mr. Witt believes that this sump have been removed by Tech Escort. Mr. Witt recalls that this was a round concrete sump, extending approximately 12 inches off the ground, and approximately 2 feet wide. It was equipped with a round lid with a lock. The lid was Navy grey and was made of lead. *(A VSI was performed at this area; no evidence of the sump was observed.)*

11 March (approx.), 1997
Regarding the reported mustard contamination at a dog kennel:
Mr. Witt and Major Buddy Reynold, the Post Verterenarian during the time when dogs were stationed at FTMC, were good friends. Mr. Witt and Maj. Reynold worked together with horses stabled on post. Maj. Reynold never mentioned dogs being burned by what might have been chemical agent. Mr. Witt is sure that Maj. Reynold would have mentioned it if a problem had existed. The kennel was located at the north end of Area T-5; never at Reservoir Ridge to Mr. Witt's knowledge.

Former Vietnam Village:
This facility was constructed approximately 1968 (it did not exist in 1967 and was constructed prior to January, 1969). The Former Vietnam Village was used until mid 1971. CS, smoke, and booby traps were used there; nothing else.

Personnel Decontamination Station at Gate 6 Road:
One personnel decontamination station was located off the east side of the Gate 6 Road (Road leading south from Gate 6 on Pelham Range). This training facility was located just south of a pond which is illustrated on the current Pelham Range Training Maps.

Lima Pond:
Mr. Witt has no knowledge of Lima Pond at its currently known location.

Tanks (armored vehicles) located near Lima Pond:
Mr. Witt recalls D&I exercises followed by decontamination at this location. He recalls that this sited was used only in 1961 and that H was the only agent used. *(This site is located within the Toxic Gas Area).*

Date: October 31, 1995
Interviewees: Sgt. Woodford (142nd EOD)
Interviewer: John Herbert, ESE
Topics: EOD

During 1960s would have fired 90mm solid metal AP rounds at tank range (Main Post).

Rocket range Main Post = Range 16
- 2.36" bazooka
- 3.5" = follow on to the bazooka
- found 35 to 40 40mm rounds

R24A
- used to be chemical burn area. Found several rounds
- Remediated? bulldozed, GPR?
- found M-8 fuzes (4.2" mortar) and bursters. Used with HD and WP.

Ron has R24A files.

R25: found 3 HE 3" stokes mortar; plenty more scattered around on the ground.

R17: found one 3" stokes mortar (see map overlay)
- old EOD range for disposal.
- hole observed during visit (escorted by Maj. Case) was a blow hole for EOD. This explains all of the subcaliber munitions observed in this area (Woodford and his staff tentatively identified as LAW subcaliber components based on my description).

Pelham Range: very few calls to EOD; mainly for duds produced during current training operations.

R51: 90mm HEAT booms all over the place (booms + component which connects fins to motor/warhead.

Anniston fires tanks from Battle Drill area into Large Impact Area.

Large craters in center of Large Impact Area = EOD OB/OD site??
- EOD is limited to 40 lbs of explosive in each shot; this adhered to except for one shot of 800 lbs of dynamite approx one yr ago. This was a screw up by then EOD supervisor.

SOTS = Special Operations Testing Site
UTES = Unit Training Equipment Site (Tank + equipment maintenance)

Firing point #3 = 155mm
Marines fire 155mm, 60mm mortar, 81mm mortar into large impact area.

EOD OB/OD site used approx 80 to 90 times annually on average. OB/OD site is licensed treatment facility; get much of the material disposed here from the ASP (Ammunition Supply Post) (unserviceable ammo??). If a dud occurs on a range, then the dud will be disposed of in-place of possible to do so safely; if not, then it will be transported to the OB/OD site for disposal. Items from off an intended use range, then must dispose of at the OB/OD site. Some material from off site also disposed of here: 800 lbs of TNT from private source, material from State or local agencies, etc.

OB/OD is a misnomer as related to current operations: All UXO is explosively detonated at the OB/OD site; no burning of UXO is allowed. EOD not allowed to burn small arms ammo for the last several years. Only military ordnance. All is detonated. No chemical, smokes, or pyrotechnics.

Ron has air emissions report for 1994 which lists wastes disposed of the previous year. EOD is now working on the next report.

Date: May 14, 1996
Interviewee: Bob Worth
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Security Operations Test Site

Mr. Worth worked at the Security Operations Test Site (SOTS) at Pelham Range. He worked for: Defense Nuclear Agency 1984 - 1988
Military Police School approximately 1988 - 1991
Army Materiel Command (AMC) 1992-1995

Mr. Worth is now working for the Armaments Research & Development Center. He was a supervisory engineer responsible for 3 staff at SOTS.

The SOTS consists of two physically separate areas. An Operations Center is located in northeast Pelham Range, and a Test Site located several miles to the southwest.

Two aspects of physical security were tested at the SOTS complex:
- intrusion detection sensing (IDS) - conducted at the operations center
- barriers & obstacles - tests conducted at the test site (north side of the Large Impact Area).

The test site used diesel generators for power. Location of fuel tanks is not known to Mr. Worth. An AST was located outside the Bldg.

Bldg. 8202 is the operations Bldg. at the operations center and is powered by transmission lines. Bldg. 8202 is the facility in which data was collected and processed. Test data was transmitted from the test site to Bldg. 8202 via signal wires, radio frequency links, and fiber optic links.

The fenced area to the north of Bldg. 8202 is the intrusion detection sensing (IDS) testing area. No chemicals or explosives were ever used at this location.

Chemicals and explosives were used at the Test Site.
Sticky foam was used here. Each vessels contained 450 pounds of foam. One vessel in original crating is located at the M&A Bldg. (maintenance & assembly Bldg.) at the Test Site. Tests consumed approximately ½ of the volume of sticky foam purchased. Three vessels are located outside igloos. Two are approximately 90% full and the other is almost empty.

Plastic was spread out before dispensed foam. Cleanup was not performed using solvent.
The foaming agent is freon and other agents are resins.

Tests were conducted until Sept. 1993.

Personnel also used up to 100 pounds of explosives in tests.

Date: October 25, 1995
Interviewee: Dr. Wright and Mr. Pastoret
Interviewer: John Herbert, ESE
Topics: Chemical School and Rad Operations

Chem school and rad operations are different entities.

No knowledge of chemical demilitarization (demil) operations after WWII. May have been gearing up to do that and may have commenced demilling, but stopped all demilling preparations/operations and shipped all chemical materials to Anniston Army Depot for destruction.

Many individuals who have experience with the chemical school reside in the local community. Some still on post, others retired off post.

Dr Wright suggested we speak with Public Affairs folks (PAO).

Wright and Pastoret suggested we look for records in the local public library; they have extensive files on FTMC.

Wright also suggested calling Sgt. Maj. Murray at the Chemical Museum.

12 November, 1996
Regarding disosal of chemicals into ravines at Choccolocco Corridor as reported by Mr. Bob Simmons:

Mr. Wright reported: Emphatically no; disposal of materials into Choccolocco Corridor did not happen. Mr. Wright checked with "a bunch of people who were here for many years" and they all tell him that the events presented by Mr. Simmons did not happen. *(See also correspondence from Mr. Troy Sanders)*.

Date: November, 1997
Interviewee: Mr. Donald Vick
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: "NBC Barn"

Mr. Donald Vick completed a 10 week NBC course at Ft McClellan in the summer of 1988. Mr. Donald Vick was an Operations Specialist at the time.

Mr. Donald Vick spent one day training in the CDTF, which he recalled as a large complex of buildings. Mr. Vick could not recall the location of the CDTF within Ft McClellan; however, he did remember that the facility was at an isolated location "back in the woods", was surrounded by a double razor wire fence, and had a smokestack (incinerator). Mr. Donald Vick recalled that he and fellow trainees donned protective gear, decontaminated VX from training aids, and that trainees were told that all protective gear would be incinerated.

Regarding the "NBC Barn", Mr. Donald Vick stated that trainees simulated vehicle decontamination using an M-12 vehicle. Trainees ran hot water through pumps. Chemical agent and decontamination solutions were not used by Mr. Donald Vick's training unit. Mr. Vick recognized this facility as a former motor pool. The NBC Barn (Bldg 1271) contained classrooms and did not have a basement.

This interview was conducted in order to clarify issues raised by Mr. Hugh Vick (Donald's father) regarding the "NBC Barn". (See Mr. Hugh Vick interview notes.)

Date: October, 1997
Interviewee: Mr. Hugh Vick
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: "NBC Barn"

Mr. Hugh Vick works for Gannet Flemming and conducts regional oversight under contract to USEPA.

Mr. Vick has no first hand knowledge of USACMLS training activities at FTMC; however, he has been told by two individuals of a facility known as the "Nuclear, Chemical, Biological Barn". (This facility is known by others at FTMC as the "Chemical Barn".) Mr. Vick recalls his son (Donald Vick) telling him that trainees were "lowered into the basement of the NBC Barn" to decontaminate training aids. Live nerve agent was reportedly used at this facility and all protective gear was incinerated after the exercise. Jeeps and tanks were contaminated with live agent. Mr. Vick recalls that his son trained at this site in 1989 or 1990 (approximate date).

Another individual told Mr. Hugh Vick the same story. This individual trained at FTMC approximately 1995. Mr. Vick could not recall this individual's name and did not know how to get in touch with him.

Mr. Vick confirmed, after reviewing a faxed map, that the building known as the "NBC Barn" is Bldg 1271.

The scenario related by Mr. Hugh Vick contradicts information received from other sources in the following ways:

- *FTMC personnel have consistently stated that, since the CDTF opened in 1987, all decontamination training exercises in which live CWA are used were conducted within the CDTF.*
- *Building 1271 does not have a basement. It is a one-story building originally constructed as part of a motor pool.*
- *FTMC personnel do know Bldg 1271 by the name "Chemical Barn"; however, they maintain that the building was used to train troops only in how to set up and operate decontamination apparatus. Only water was used at this facility. According to personnel currently at FTMC, chemical agents and decontamination solutions were never used at Bldg 1271.*

Mr. Hugh Vick provided a phone number for Donald Vick (see interview notes for Mr. Donald Vick).

Date: May 3, 1996
Interviewee: Dr. Roger Zeimet
Interviewer: John Herbert
Topics: Military Police School Historian

Dr. Zeimet has no maps of ranges or training areas. He suggested we contact the following individuals:

Dr. Burton Wright - Chemical School Historian (we have already done this)
Dr. Dan Spector - Chemical School Historian (Retired) (we have already done this)
Range Control - maps of ranges (we have already done this)

Former Landfill Number 1 Notes

-Aerial photograph MCC-4-7 dated 7/20/44 shows the general outline of the landfill as seen on a map. This area appears to be cleared especially on the northwestern third. The rest appears to have roads or tracks moving though it. A small shack is present on the road separating the 2 sections.
-Operated as the post sanitary landfill between 1945 and 1947.
-Covers approximately 2 acres and is located between 16th Avenue and Avery Drive in the floodplain of unnamed intermittent stream that drains into Remount Creek.
-No information exists concerning the operation or content of the landfill. There is no evidence is no evidence that the landfill has been lined. (Weston, 1990)
-The site of landfill is on 2 densely wood acres.
-Magnetometer data obtained along seven transacts of the Landfill site do not indicate large-scale land filling over the surveyed area. The initial geophysical survey i.d. several anomalous areas indicative of buried metal objects. In many instances, these anomalies could be attributed to uncontrolled dumping as opposed to large-scale land filling.(SI, 1993)
-Groundwater flow is to the southeast toward the stream tributary east of the site.
-No groundwater contamination, only trace amounts were detected.
-It was recommended that short-term monitoring of wells then well abandonment.
-According to the feasibility study, the area of Landfill # 1 is now 11 acres based on data from the electromagnetic survey.
-Remedial actions include no further action or deed restrictions and monitoring.
-Under deed restrictions: since the landfill will remain under its current conditions with buried material in place, future land use would be limited. Deed restrictions would be implemented to limit excavation activities in the landfill area. Deed restrictions wold also restrict the future use of groundwater. This alternative includes periodic monitoring of groundwater for five years.

Former Landfill Number 2 Notes

- Landfill #2 was opened as early as 1927 when an incinerator was built here. Closed in 1947. SAIC SI and the Weston PA incorrectly dated this site.
- Shape on a 1937 map was a horseshoe shape. SAIC says it was round. Both shapes to be combined on the CERFA Parcel map.
-Approximately 4 acres and is located west of the southern tip of Cemetery Hill between 2nd Ave. and 10th street.
-This site is on the floodplain of Cave Creek, which is an intermittent stream south-southeast of the landfill.
-This landfill was reportedly used for disposal of waste during deactivation of the installation.
-WESTON observed 2 rusted drums, smaller containers (5-gal can & bottles) and assorted Bldg. materials at the site.
-No evidence that this landfill has been lined.
-No known or suspected releases have been documented.
-No evidence of leachate was observed.
-Shallow weathered bedrock was observed in the creek bed.
-Pervasive environmental contamination was not detected in the groundwater at this site.
-Landfill wastes were encountered by well LF2-3 because debris was redistributed to this location during construction of an access road across the top of the landfill to the well site (SI, 1993).
-This site is heavily wooded and is relatively small at 1.5 acres.
-Demolition debris was exposed at the surface during the road building operations for the SI.
-Debris consisted of asphalt, concrete, and glass.
-Groundwater flow is to the southwest.
-Landfill boundaries are readily observed from geophysical studies.
-Groundwater contaminants were detected but were below the MCLs for those chemicals
-Feasibility options include: (1) No action (with out deed restrictions), (2) Removal of surface debris, deed restrictions, and monitoring, (3) Excavation of buried material, disposal, and deed restrictions, (4) Multimedia cap
-Option (2)- Surface debris would be removed. Buried remains would be left as is. Restrictions would prevent excavation and drilling activities at the landfill and limit groundwater use. Periodic groundwater monitoring for 5 years.
-Option (3)- Surface debris would be removed. Buried material would be excavated for disposal to either landfill #3 or to an offsite solid waste landfill. Restrictions on groundwater use would be required.
-Option (4)- a multimedia cap would be installed to control future infiltration, reduce direct contact, and prevent future disturbance of the buried material in the landfill. Deed restrictions would be required to limit excavation and drilling activities in the capped area and to limit groundwater use.

Historical Narrative:
Landfill #2 was active as far back as 1937. A refuse dump appears in the same location at the now identified Landfill #2 location on a 1937 General Map of Fort McClellan. Also, an incinerator, Bldg. 5710, appears next to the refuse dump on the map. The incinerator is no longer present at the site and its dates of use are unknown.

The incinerator has been designated as a CERFA parcel by ESE.

Landfill #2 was incorrectly addressed in the Weston PA and also the SAIC Site Investigation. The PA states that this landfill was opened in 1947, after Landfill #1 was used, and closed at an unknown date. This information is referenced from the 1986 AEHA report entitled Hazardous Waste Consultation No. 37-26-1649-88. In this document Landfill #2 was designated SWMU No. FTMC-40. Under the heading Time of Operation on page A-92, it states: Opening date unknown, used until 1947 following use of Landfill # 1.

The AEHA report quotes material from the Installation Assessment of FTMC, Report No. 110, Volumes 1 & 2, April 1977, USATHAMA, and the Reassessment of FTMC, Report No. 110A, January 1984, USATHAMA.

Landfill No. 4 Notes

-Opened 1967
-Sanitary Landfill was closed April 9, 1994.
-Now called FTMC Industrial Landfill.
-Permit was downgraded from Sanitary and Industrial to merely industrial due to new restrictions on sanitary landfills
-Sanitary landfills must be lined and this one wasn't. Too costly to upgrade.
-Two areas are designated for wastes. The comprise 12.64 acres of previously unused land in the FTMC Sanitary Landfill
-These two area are the Construction Materials Area and the Controlled Area
-Accepted wastes include construction and demolition wastes such as masonry materials, sheet rock, roofing waste, insulation, rebar, scrap metal, paving material and wood products.
-A special industrial controlled area is set aside for asbestos disposal.
-No biological or household wastes are accepted.
-All construction wastes will be compacted daily and layered w/ 6 inches of earth cover at the end of each week.
-Asbestos will be delivered in leak-tight containers(or it won't be accepted) and covered daily w/ a 12 inch earth cover.
-Monitor wells are located on the perimeter of the entre 61 acre area to monitor flow over all areas of landfill # 4.
-Up to 30 tons of wastes can be disposed of each day.

Date: January 1996
Interviewees: EBS VSI
Interviewer: Allison Holtzendorf, ESE
Topics: Bldg. 1298

Bldg. 1298
-Dumpster Cleaning Area
-11 drums, most are empty, more than likely hold soap.
-propane tank
-Mix/rinse pad with drain. Hooked to Sanitary sewer
-Concrete bermed slab, sloped and bermed. Too a sump?
-Dumpsters are steam cleaned at this station.
-Approximately 20 dumpsters on site.

Table D-1. UST Inventory by Building Number

Bldg. No.	Building Description	Contents	Material	Volume (gallons)	Date Installed	Tight Tested	Date Closed or Removed	Remedial Action?
128	Fitness Center	heating oil	steel	4000	1978	'89, '91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
130	Field House	heating oil	steel	2500	1975	'91, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
141	Administration	heating oil	steel	2500	1972	'89, '91, '92	1996	Tank was replaced.
143	Administration	heating oil	fiberglass	4000	1976	'91, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
162	personnel	heating oil	steel	2500	1977	'91, '92	1996	Tank was removed.
S-55	Bldg. demolished	heating oil	steel	4000	1978		1991	No closure report on file
B-44	Bivouac Area	heating oil	steel	1000	1980	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was removed.
202/215	DEH	waste oil	steel	2000	1982		1994	Tank was closed in place (1)
202/215	DEH	waste oil	fiberglass	2500	1993			
238	GSA Motor Pool	waste oil	steel	2000	1982		1994	Tank was removed (2)
238	GSA Motor Pool	waste oil	fiberglass	2500	1994			
251	Telephone Exchange	gasoline	steel	500	NA		1994	Tank was removed (3)
265	POL Point	Mogas	steel	12000	1942		1991	Tank was replaced (8, 12)
265	POL Point	Mogas	steel	12000	1942		1991	Tank was replaced (8, 12)
265	POL Point	Mogas	steel	12000	1942		1991	Tank was replaced (8, 12)
265	POL Point	Mogas	steel	12000	1942		1991	Tank was replaced (8, 12)
265	POL Point	Mogas	steel	12000	1942		1991	Tank was replaced (8, 12)
265	POL Point	Aviation	steel	12000	1942		1991	Tank was replaced (8, 12)
265	POL Point	Aviation	steel	12000	1942		1991	Tank was replaced (8, 12)
265	POL Point	Diesel	steel	12000	1942		1991	Tank was replaced (8, 12)
265	POL Point	JP4	steel	12000	1942			Record shows it installed, no documentation as to removal.
265	POL Point	Mogas	fiberglass	12000	1991			(8, 12)
265	POL Point	Mogas	fiberglass	12000	1991			(8, 12)
265	POL Point	Mogas	fiberglass	12000	1991			(8, 12)
265	POL Point	Mogas	steel	12000	1976		1990	Tank was replaced (8, 12)
265	POL Point	Mogas	steel	12000	1976		1990	Tank was replaced (8, 12)
265	POL Point	Mogas	steel	12000	1976		1990	Tank was replaced (8, 12)
265	POL Point	Mogas	steel	12000	1976			(8, 12)
265	POL Point	Diesel	steel	12000	1976			(8, 12)
265	POL Point	Diesel	steel	12000	1976			(8, 12)
265	POL Point	Diesel	steel	12000	1976			(8, 12)
265	POL Point	Diesel	steel	12000	1976			(8, 12)
273	CLO Clothing	heating oil	steel	1000	1978		1991	No closure report on file
292	Noble Army Hospital	heating oil	steel	8000	1978	'91, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
303	General Purpose	heating oil	steel	3000	1978	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
326	Motor Pool	Mogas	steel	500	1975		'90-'91	No closure report on file
326	Motor Pool	Diesel	steel	500	1975		'90-'91	No closure report on file
338	Recycling Center	waste oil	steel	2000	1982		1994	Tank closed in place (4)
338	Recycling Center	waste oil	fiberglass	2500	1994			
338	Recycling Center	heating oil	steel	2500	NA		1996	Tank was removed.
350	Consolidated Maintenance	Diesel	fiberglass	2500	1992		1994	
350	Consolidated Maintenance	used oil	fiberglass	10000	1994			
503	Recreation Bldg.	heating oil	steel	20000	1978		1994	Tank removed (5)
503	Recreation Bldg.	heating oil	steel	20000	1994			
594	Bldg. Demolished	Mogas	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown
594	Bldg. Demolished	Diesel	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown
598	Bldg. Demolished	Diesel	steel	3000	NA		1991	No closure report on file, tank was removed (6)

Table D-1. UST Inventory by Building Number

Bldg. No.	Building Description	Contents	Material	Volume (gallons)	Date Installed	Tight Tested	Date Closed or Removed	Remedial Action?
694	Bldg. Demolished	Diesel	steel	10000	1942		1986	Tank was removed
698	Area # 6 Motor Pool	Diesel	steel	3000	1981		1986	Status is unknown
796	Bldg. Demolished	heating oil	steel	1000	1976	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was removed.
888	Motor Pool	waste oil	steel	2000	1982		1994	Tank was removed (7)
894	Bldg. Demolished	Mogas	steel	6000	1968		1991	No closure report on file
894	Bldg. Demolished	Diesel	steel	6000	1968		1991	No closure report on file
1012	Gym & Pool	heating oil	steel	5000	1977		'90-'91	No closure report on file
1012	Gym & Pool	heating oil	steel	5000	1977	'91, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
1076	Boiler Plant #3	heating oil	steel	15000	1953		1991	No closure report on file.
1076	Boiler Plant #3	heating oil	steel	15000	1953		1991	No closure report on file.
1076	Boiler Plant #3	heating oil	fiberglass	15000	1991			
1076	Boiler Plant #3	heating oil	fiberglass	15000	1991			
1077	WAC Museum	heating oil	fiberglass	1000	1987	'91, '93	1996	Tank was removed.
1077	WAC Museum	heating oil	steel	1000	1977		1990	Tank removed and remediated (8)
1094	Former Gas Station	Mogas	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown (6)
1094	Former Gas Station	Diesel	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown (6)
1201	Bldg. Demolished	heating oil	steel	1000	1978	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was removed.
1202	Bldg. Demolished	heating oil	steel	1000	1978	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was removed.
1271	Decon Facility	heating oil	steel	3000	1979	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was closed in place.
1271	Decon Facility	heating oil	steel	2500	1979	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was removed.
1294	Former Gas Station	Mogas	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown, (6)
1294	Former Gas Station	Diesel	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown, (6)
1338	Sewage Pump Station	gasoline	steel	150	NA		1997	Used for back-up generator
1394	Bldg. Demolished	Mogas	steel	5000	1942		1991	No closure report on file
1394	Bldg. Demolished	Diesel	steel	5000	1942		1991	No closure report on file
1494	Former Gas Station	Mogas	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown
1494	Former Gas Station	Diesel	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown
1594	Former Gas Station	Mogas	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown
1594	Former Gas Station	Diesel	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown
1594A	Former Gas Station	Mogas	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown
1594A	Former Gas Station	Diesel	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown
1696	Motor Pool	waste oil	fiberglass	2000	1982		1994	Closed in place (9)
1696	Motor Pool	waste oil	fiberglass	2500	1994			
1693/1697	Motor Pool	waste oil	fiberglass	2000	1982		1994	Closed in place (10)
1694	Motor Pool	Mogas	steel	10000	1942		1991	No closure report on file
1694	Motor Pool	Diesel	steel	10000	1942		1991	No closure report on file
1800	Autocraft Shop	waste oil	steel	600	NA		1994	Tank was removed (11)
1800	Autocraft Shop	waste oil	fiberglass	2500	1994			
1800	Autocraft Shop	heating oil	steel	2000	1976	'93	1996	Tank was replaced.
1876	Boiler Plant #4	heating oil	steel	50000	1975	'93		
1876	Boiler Plant #4	heating oil	steel	50000	1975	'93		
1876	Boiler Plant #4	gasoline	steel	500	1975		1996	Tank was replaced.
1928	Bowling Alley	heating oil	steel	1000	1978	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
1929	Dental Clinic	heating oil	steel	1500	1976	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
1965	PX	heating oil	steel	3000	NA	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was closed in place.
1966	Post Office	heating oil	steel	1000	1977	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
1997	Motor Pool	heating oil	steel	2500	1972	'91, '92	1996	Tank was replaced.
2094	Former Gas Station	Mogas	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown

Table D-1. UST Inventory by Building Number

Bldg. No.	Building Description	Contents	Material	Volume (gallons)	Date Installed	Tight Tested	Date Closed or Removed	Remedial Action?
2094	Former Gas Station	Diesel	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown
2109	Base Service Station	Mogas	steel	10000	1968		1991	Tank was removed (8, 12)
2109	Base Service Station	Mogas	steel	10000	1968		1991	Tank was removed (8, 12)
2109	Base Service Station	Diesel	steel	10000	1968		1991	Tank was removed (8, 12)
2109	Base Service Station	Diesel	steel	10000	1968		1991	Tank was removed (8, 12)
2109	Base Service Station	Mogas	fiberglass	10000	1991			Tanks leaked (8, 12)
2109	Base Service Station	Mogas	fiberglass	10000	1991			Tanks leaked (8, 12)
2109	Base Service Station	Diesel	fiberglass	10000	1991			Tanks leaked (8, 12)
2109	Base Service Station	Diesel	fiberglass	10000	1991			Tanks leaked (8, 12)
2109	Base Service Station	waste oil	steel	500	1968		1994	Tank was removed (13)
2109	Base Service Station	heating oil	fiberglass	2500	1994			
2278	Boiler Plant #2	heating oil	fiberglass	25000	1984	'93		Upgraded in 1991.
2278	Boiler Plant #2	heating oil	fiberglass	25000	1984	'93		Upgraded in 1991.
3131	Barracks	heating oil	steel	20000	1980	'91, '93	1996	Tank was removed.
3138	Motor Pool	waste oil	steel	2000	1978		1994	Tank was replaced (14)
3138	Motor Pool	waste oil	steel	3000	1994			
3138	Motor Pool	Diesel	steel	10000	NA		1996	Tank was replaced.
3138	Motor Pool	heating oil	steel	5000	1978		1996	Tank was replaced.
3161	Headquarters	heating oil	steel	1000	1980	'89, '91, '93	1996	Tank was removed.
3176	Boiler plant #1	heating oil	steel	18000	1953		1991	Tank was closed in place (8)
3176	Boiler plant #1	heating oil	steel	18000	1953		1991	Tank was closed in place (8)
3176	Boiler plant #1	heating oil	fiberglass	18000	1991			Leak detection equipment installed
3176	Boiler plant #1	heating oil	fiberglass	18000	1991			Leak detection equipment installed
3176	Boiler plant #1	gasoline	steel	500	NA		1996	Tank was replaced.
3196/3148	Motor Pool	Diesel	fiberglass	10000	1986	'89, '91		
3196/3148	Motor Pool	Diesel	fiberglass	10000	1986	'89, '91		
3196/3148	Motor Pool	waste oil	steel	2000	1982		1994	Tank was replaced (15)
3196/3148	Motor Pool	waste oil	fiberglass	2500	1994			
3212	NCO Club	heating oil	steel	2500	1973	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
3213	Recreation Center	heating oil	steel	4000	1980	'89, '91, '92, '93	1997	Tank was removed.
3293	Chapel	heating oil	steel	4000	1980	'89, '91, '92, '93	1997	Tank was removed.
3294/3299	Motor Pool	Diesel	steel	10000	1953		1986	No closure Report on file
3294/3299	Motor Pool	Diesel	steel	12000	1986		1990	Tank was removed (8, 12)
3298	Motor Pool	waste oil	steel	2000	1982		1994	Tank was closed in place (16)
3298	Motor Pool	waste oil	fiberglass	2500	1994			
3691	Sewage Pump Station	gasoline	steel	150	NA	'91, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
3794	Former Gas Station	Mogas	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown
3794	Former Gas Station	Diesel	steel	10000	1941			Status is unknown
4407	Ammo Supply Point	heating oil	steel	1000	NA		1994	No closure report on file
4437	Temp. Transformer Storage	heating oil	steel	2500	1975		1991	No closure report on file
4482	CDTF	heating oil	steel	5000	NA			
8427	UTES #1, Pelham Range	Diesel	fiberglass	10000	1994			
8427	UTES #1, Pelham Range	waste oil	fiberglass	600	1994			
5700	Sewage Pump Station	gasoline	steel	150	NA	'91, '92, '93	1996	Tank was replaced.
8801	Rideout Hall	propane	steel	500	NA		1992	Tank was removed
8801	Rideout Hall	propane	steel	500	NA		1992	Tank was removed

Note: NA = not available.

Table D-1. UST Inventory by Building Number

Bldg. No.	Building Description	Contents	Material	Volume (gallons)	Date Installed	Tight Tested	Date Closed or Removed	Remedial Action?

1 = Bldg. 202/215 see report dated January 26, 1995
2 = Bldg. 238 see report dated January 26, 1995
3 = Bldg. 251see report dated January 25, 1995
4 = Bldg. 338 see report dated February 1, 1995
5 = Bldg. 503 see report dated January 20, 1995
6 = Site visit showed no evidence of USTs
7 = Bldg. 888 see report dated January 20, 1995
8 = See Preliminary Report, March 1991
9 = Bldg. 1696 see report dated February 1, 1995
10 = Bldg. 1697 see report dated February 1, 1995
11 = Bldg. 1800 see report dated January 20, 1995
12 = See Secondary Investigation Report, September 1992
13 = Bldg. 2109 see report dated January 20, 1995
14 = Bldg. 3138 see report dated January 20, 1995
15 = Bldg. 3148 see report dated January 25, 1995
16 = Bldg. 3298 see report dated January 27, 1995

Table J-1. ASBESTOS SURVEY FTMC

Building Number	Survey Date	ACM Present?	Building Description
21	11-1990	Y/NF	FH SR NCO
22	11-1990	Y/NF	FH SR NCO
23	11-1990	Y/NF	FH SR NCO
24	11-1990	Y/NF	FH SR NCO
25	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
26	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
27	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
28	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
29	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
30	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
51	7-1986	Y	OFF OPEN DINING
61	7-1986	Y	ADM GEN PUR
63	7-1986	Y	ADM GEN PUR
65	7-1986	Y	ADM GEN PUR
66	7-1986	Y	Child DEV CTR
81	11-1990	Y/NF	FH SR NCO
82	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH SR NCO
83	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH SR NCO
84	11-1990	Y/F	FH SR NCO
85	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH SR NCO
86	11-1990	Y/F	FH SR NCO
87	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH SR NCO
88	11-1990	ND	FH SR NCO
89	11-1990	ND	FH SR NCO
90	11-1990	ND	FH SR NCO
102	11-1990	Y/NF	FH SR NCO
103	11-1990	ND	FH SR NCO
104	11-1990	ND	FH SR NCO
105	11-1990	Y/NF	FH SR NCO
106	11-1990	ND	FH SR NCO
107	11-1990	ND	FH SR NCO
162	7-1986	Y	ADM GEN PUR
163	7-1986	Y	GEN IST BLDG
215	7-1986	Y	ADM GEN PUR
241	7-1986	Y	ADM GEN PUR
245	3-1987	Y/HP	Building Removed
247	7-1986	Y	Cold STR INST
269	3-1987	Y/LP	Transient UPH
283	3-1987	N	Building Removed
300	3-1987	Y/LP	UOQ Transient
614	3-1987	Y/LP	ADM GEN PUR
928	3-1987	Y/HP	Building Removed
933	3-1987	Y/HP	Building Removed

Table J-1. ASBESTOS SURVEY FTMC

Building Number	Survey Date	ACM Present?	Building Description
964	3-1987	Y/HP	Building Removed
1001	3-1987	N	Dining Fac
1020	3-1987	Y/MP	ENLISTED UPH
1021	3-1987	Y/MP	ENLISTED UPH
1022	3-1987	Y/MP	ENLISTED UPH
1060	7-1986	Y	BN HQ BLDG
1081	7-1986	Y	GEN INST BLDG
1755	3-1987	N	Building Removed
1757	3-1987	Y/HP	Building Removed
1892	3-1987	N	Building Removed
2051	7-1986	Y	ADM GEN PUR
2202	3-1987	N	Dining Fac
2203	3-1987	Y/HP	ADM GEN PUR
2220	3-1987	Y/MP	ENLISTED UPH
2221	3-1987	Y/MP	ENLISTED UPH
2223	3-1987	Y/MP	ENLISTED UPH
2224	3-1987	Y/MP	ENLISTED UPH
2225	3-1987	Y/MP	ENLISTED UPH
2227	3-1987	Y/MP	ENLISTED UPH
2281	7-1986	Y	GEN INST BLDG
2290	7-1986	Y	Health Clinic
2299	7-1986	Y	Chem Museum
3130	7-1986	Y	CO HQ BLDG
3131	3-1987	Y/HP	CO HQ BLDG
3181	7-1986	Y	GEN INST BLDG
3182	3-1987	N	MP Museum
3183	3-1987	Y/LP	GEN INST BLDG
3191	7-1986	Y	ADM GEN PUR
3212	3-1987	Y/LP	ADM GEN PUR
3212	3-1987	Y/HP	ENL OPEN DINING
3220	3-1987	Y/LP	GEN INST BLDG
3221	3-1987	Y/LP	ENL BARRACKS
3222	3-1987	Y/LP	PUT/ORG CLUB
3223	3-1987	Y/LP	ENL BARRACKS
3224	3-1987	Y/LP	ENL BARRACKS
3225	3-1987	Y/LP	ENL BARRACKS
3226	3-1987	Y/LP	GEN INST BLDG
3227	3-1987	Y/LP	ENL BARRACKS
3228	3-1987	Y/LP	GEN INST BLDG
3229	3-1987	Y/LP	GEN INST BLDG
3230	3-1987	Y/LP	GEN INST BLDG
3231	3-1987	Y/LP	GEN INST BLDG
3232	3-1987	Y/LP	GEN INST BLDG

Table J-1. ASBESTOS SURVEY FTMC

Building Number	Survey Date	ACM Present?	Building Description
3233	3-1987	Y/LP	ENL BARRACKS
3234	3-1987	Y/LP	ENL BARRACKS
3270	3-1987	Y/LP	CO HQ BLD
3271	3-1987	Y/LP	CO HQ BLD
3272	3-1987	Y/LP	CO HQ BLD
3273	3-1987	N	RELIG ED FAC
3274	3-1987	Y/LP	CO HQ BLD
3275	3-1987	Y/LP	CO HQ BLD
3276	3-1987	Y/LP	CO HQ BLD
3277	3-1987	Y/LP	CO HQ BLD
3278	3-1987	N	CO HQ BLD
3279	3-1987	N	CO HQ BLD
3280	3-1987	Y/LP	CO HQ BLD
3281	3-1987	Y/LP	CO HQ BLD
3290	3-1987	Y/HP	Health Clinic
3301	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3303	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3310	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3311	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3313	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3314	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3315	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3316	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3317	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3318	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3319	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3322	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3323	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3324	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3325	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3326	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3327	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3328	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3329	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3330	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3331	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3334	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3335	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3336	11-1990	Y/F	FH CO/WO
3337	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3338	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3339	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3340	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO

Table J-1. ASBESTOS SURVEY FTMC

Building Number	Survey Date	ACM Present?	Building Description
3341	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3342	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3343	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3400	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH LTC/MAJ
3401	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3402	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3403	11-1990	Y/F	FH CO/WO
3404	11-1990	Y/F	FH CO/WO
3405	11-1990	Y/F	FH CO/WO
3406	11-1990	Y/F	FH CO/WO
3407	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3408	11-1990	Y/NF	FH CO/WO
3409	11-1990	Y/F	FH CO/WO
3410	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3411	11-1990	Y/F & NF	FH CO/WO
3500	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3501	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3502	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3503	11-1990	Y/NF	FH SR NCO
3504	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3505	11-1990	Y/NF	FH SR NCO
3506	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3507	11-1990	Y/NF	FH SR NCO
3508	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3509	11-1990	Y/NF	FH SR NCO
3510	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3511	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3512	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3513	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3514	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3515	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3516	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3517	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3518	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3519	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3520	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3522	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3524	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3526	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3527	11-1990	Y/NF	Scout Bldg
3528	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3529	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3530	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL

Table J-1. ASBESTOS SURVEY FTMC

Building Number	Survey Date	ACM Present?	Building Description
3531	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3532	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3533	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3534	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3535	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3536	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3537	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3538	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3540	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL
3542	11-1990	Y/NF	FH JR NCO/ENL

Radon Testing Results Above 4pCi/L **APPENDIX N**

Building No.	Room	Results (pCi/L)	Date Tested	Area Tested	Comments
7		Range : 3.9->5.1			
7		4.1	1990	basement	Area mitigated 1994
7		3.9	1991	basement	Area mitigated 1994
7		5.1	1991	basement	Area mitigated 1994
10		Range : 4.5->5.9			
10		5.9	1990	basement	Area mitigated 1994
10		5.3	1990	basement	Area mitigated 1994
10		5	1991	basement	Area mitigated 1994
10		4.5	1991	basement	Area mitigated 1994
102		Range : 6.1->10.5			
102		8.3	1989	basement	Area mitigated 1994
102		10.5	1991	basement	Area mitigated 1994
102		6.1	1991	basement	Area mitigated 1994
129		8.1	1991	mech room	Bdlg. is vacant
141		Range : 4.2->15.4			
	141A	4.2	1990	Trng Rm East	Area mitigated 1996
	141A	4.2	1990	Trng Rm East	Area mitigated 1996
	141A	4.3	1995	Classroom New Kitchen, DOE side	Area mitigated 1996
	141A	4.5	1995	Kitchen, DOE side	Area mitigated 1996
	141B	7.7	1990	Supply Rm-West	
	141A	9	1990	Trng Rm West	Area mitigated 1996
	141A	9	1990	Trng Rm West	Area mitigated 1996
	141A	10.6	1990	Hall	Area mitigated 1996
	141A	10.6	1990	Hall	Area mitigated 1996
	141A	15.4	1995	Rt. Rm on Hall, DOE side	Area mitigated 1996
1801		8.4	1994		Only detecteor out of 30 that is above 4pCi/L
3295		Range : 5.6-> 7.1			
		5.6	1995	Main level	Area mitigated 1996
		7.1	1995	Main Level	Area mitigated 1996

Source: ESE, DOE, 1997.