



CHANUTE AFB ILLINOIS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

AR File Number 632122



Air Force Civil Engineer Center Former Chanute Field Trap Range 1 Site Proposed Plan Former Chanute Air Force Base

December 2023²

Proposed Plan – Air Force Proposes No Further Action Former Chanute Field Trap Range 1 (SS083) Based on Environmental Investigation Results Public Comment Invited

Introduction

The United States Air Force (Air Force) invites the public to review and comment on this **proposed plan (PP)** for the former Chanute Field Trap Range 1 (Installation Restoration Program Site SS083) (hereafter referred to as Site SS083) at former Chanute Air Force Base (AFB), Rantoul, Illinois (Figure 1). The purpose of this PP is to explain why the Air Force proposes no further action (NFA) is needed to protect human health and the environment for Site SS083. This recommendation is based on an environmental **site inspection (SI)**, a **site characterization**, an assessment of human health and ecological risks, and the completion of a soil **time-critical removal action (TCRA)** at Site SS083.

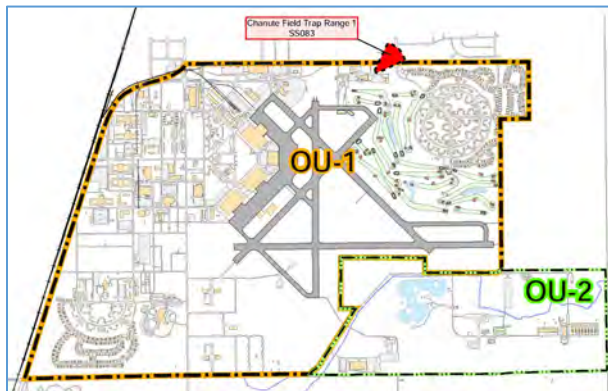


Figure 1: Location of Site SS083 at the former Chanute AFB.

At the time of issuance of this PP, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) agreed with the proposed NFA for Site SS083. No remedial alternatives were developed for Site SS083 because further remedial action is unnecessary at the site. The TCRA met risk-based criteria within the **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)** target risk management range for soil allowing for **unlimited use/unrestricted exposure (UU/UE)**, and the SI and site characterization determined that there was no potential for impacts to

groundwater and no action was warranted for ecological *receptors*.

The Air Force encourages the public to review site-specific documents to gain a better understanding of the location and the investigations and removal actions conducted (please refer to “For More Information” text box on Page 2). The public is also encouraged to review and comment on this PP. The last page of this document can be used for submitting comments.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR! COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

29 DECEMBER 2023 – 30 JANUARY 2024

The Air Force will accept written comments on the proposed plan during the public comment period. Comment letters must be postmarked by 30 January 2024, and should be submitted to:

Mr. Paul Carroll, AFCEC/CIBC
9801 Reese Boulevard North, Suite 210
Lubbock, Texas 79416-2107
E-mail: paul.carroll.1@us.af.mil

PUBLIC MEETING

If requested, the Air Force will provide the opportunity for a public meeting to explain the proposed plan.

Chanute AFB History

Former Chanute AFB occupies an area of 2,174 acres in the Village of Rantoul, Champaign County, Illinois, approximately 12 miles north of Champaign-Urbana.

Over its 76-year history, the Chanute AFB primary mission was Air Force technical training. The base originally trained airmen for service overseas during World War I. During World War II, Chanute AFB ran a variety of training programs, such as aircraft maintenance, weather observation, life

support, and military warfare. At the end of the war, Chanute AFB provided military and technical training for aerospace weapon systems, missiles, vehicle maintenance, and firefighting. As a result of the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act, the base was officially closed on 30 September 1993.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The following documents and reports form the basis for this PP:

- *Final Time-Critical Removal Action Completion Report, Chanute Field Trap Range 1, Site SS083* (Administrative Record [AR] 630325, Aptim Federal Services, LLC [APTIM], 2023)
- *Final Action Memorandum, Time-Critical Removal Action, Chanute Field Trap Range 1, Site SS083* (AR621210, APTIM, 2022a)
- *Final Site Characterization Report, Chanute Field Trap Range 1, SS083*, (AR619174, APTIM, 2022b)
- *Final Site Inspection Report, Chanute Field Trap Range 1, SS083* (AR577374, APTIM and Aerostar SES, LLC, 2018)

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

View these documents and other historical documents at the following locations:

- Air Force Administrative Record located online at:
<https://ar.afcec-cloud.af.mil>
 - Chanute Information Repository
<http://www.afcec.af.mil/Home/BRAC/Chanute>
- Instructions for accessing the Information Repository online and computers available for public use are located at the Rantoul Public Library, 106 West Flessner Avenue, Rantoul, Illinois.

CONTACT INFORMATION CHANUTE BCT

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What Are PAHs?

Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a class of semivolatile organic compounds made of carbon and hydrogen. They are widely found in surface soil in urban areas. Since they do not readily dissolve in water, they are not as commonly found in subsurface soil or groundwater.

Some common sources of PAHs

- Grass or forest fires
- Refineries, wood treating, fuel spills and/or disposal
- Skeet, asphalt sealants, incinerators, open burning, auto/truck emissions

Primary PAH-bearing materials

- Soot, char, coal, coal tar, fossil fuels (crude oil, fuel oil, diesel), creosote, asphalt, and coal tar pitch

Site History

During the review of historical photographs for the former Building 107 Trap Range, Illinois EPA identified a previously unknown trap range, this new trap range is referred to as the Chanute Field Trap Range 1 (SS083). Based on historical research the site is estimated to have been in operation from 1918 up to 1929 and was used for instructing and training personnel in aerial gunnery. There is no history that explosives ever were used at this site. Activities at Site SS083 included the use of clay targets which contained polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) (see the "What Are PAHs?" text box) and shooting of 12-gauge trap load shotgun shells which contained lead. The shot pellets have a high density of accumulation about 300 feet to 800 feet away from the firing points (Area 1 in Figure 2). Clay target fragments (commonly called "clay pigeons") generally accumulated in the soil within 200 feet of the shooting stands (Area 2 in Figure 2). Area 3, between Areas 1 and 2, is expected to have less accumulation of shot pellets and clay fragments.

Environmental Restoration Program

For purposes of environmental investigation and remediation, the former Chanute AFB was divided into two operable units (OUs): OU-1 and OU-2. Each OU was comprised of numerous sites. Site SS083 is located partially in OU-1 and extends on to properties off base. (Figure 1).



Figure 2 Site Layout of the former Chanute Field Range

The environmental investigation process for Site SS083 is following the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)** process. An SI, site characterization, and TCRA have been completed at Site SS083. This PP has been developed for public review. After comments from the public have been received and considered, a Record of Decision (ROD) will be developed. The ROD will include a summary of any comments received regarding the PP and supporting material along with how those comments changed the decision that was reached, if applicable.

Today, Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) manages the environmental cleanup at the former Chanute AFB. The AFCEC BRAC Environmental Coordinator and the Illinois EPA Remedial Project Manager comprise the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT is working to investigate and clean up (remediate) contaminated sites. BCT contact information is provided in the "Contact Information" text box on Page 2.

Public Participation Activities

The Air Force encourages public input to ensure that concerns of the community are addressed. This PP summarizes information presented in the available reports listed in the "For More Information" text box on Page 2. The Air Force is issuing this PP as a part of its public participation responsibilities under Section 117(a) of the CERCLA and to fulfill the requirements of NCP Section Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations 300.430(f)(2). The specific opportunities to comment or ask questions regarding this PP are listed in the

"Community Involvement Opportunities" text box on page 1.

Current/Future/Potential Groundwater Use

The **Wisconsinan groundwater** system is not currently used by private or public parties at the former Chanute AFB. The water-bearing zones occur in thin, discontinuous sandy silty lenses within the clayey Wisconsinan deposits that are much less productive than the underlying **Illinoian groundwater aquifer** and **pre-Illinoian aquifer**. The Mahomet aquifer that provides potable water in the area is part of the pre-Illinoian aquifer system. In 2019, the majority of the Wisconsinan groundwater at the former Chanute AFB was reclassified by Illinois EPA from Class I (Potable Resource Groundwater) to Class II (General Resource Groundwater) (AR585341, Aptim, 2019).

Water levels in the Illinoian wells are typically 50 feet below those in the Wisconsinan monitoring wells (673 to 680 feet above MSL), which indicates limited (if any) vertical groundwater flow (AR2404, URS Corporation, 2004). The Tiskilwa Formation serves as an **aquitard** between the Wisconsinan and Illinoian groundwater systems. The water levels in the pre-Illinoian aquifer system range from 660 to 690 feet above MSL in the former Chanute AFB vicinity.

Current/Future/Potential Land Use

The current land use for Site SS083 located on the former Chanute AFB is recreational and the off-site properties are residential and commercial.

The former trap range and the associated shot-fall zone encompass an estimated 6.0 acres (1/8 of a circle with an 800-foot radius) and is located on the northeast corner of the former base and extends off base to the northeast (Figure 2). Future residential or commercial development on the on-base and off-base properties is possible similar to current land use of surrounding properties.

Site Inspection

Investigations of the former trap range were performed at various times. As part of an SI, an electromagnetic survey was conducted in December 2016 in order to identify and map buried metallic objects associated with lead shot. Soil sample locations were chosen based on the

electromagnetic survey anomalies and the layout of the former trap range.

Soil sampling occurred in June and August 2017. Soil samples were collected from 58 locations during the SI at Site SS083. At each location, three samples were collected – one surface soil sample (0-0.5 feet bgs) and two subsurface soil samples (0.5-2 feet bgs and 2-4 feet bgs) to determine if there had been a release to the environment from trap range activities. Samples were analyzed for primary constituents of soil contamination at the trap range: lead from lead shot, and PAHs from clay targets.

Results were compared to **action levels (ALs)** (see the “What are Action Levels?” text box). Both lead and PAHs exceeded ALs. Lead was detected above background concentrations with a maximum concentration of 2,750 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) just north of Veterans Parkway in the middle of the trap range (Figure 3). The SI concluded that downward migration of lead to groundwater is not occurring.

Five PAH compounds (benzo[a]anthracene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, and indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene) were identified as elevated above each respective analyte direct-contact ALs (Figure 4). The exceedances of PAHs above ALs were limited to a depth of 2 feet bgs and demonstrated that PAHs are not migrating downwards to impact groundwater.

Based on soil sampling data from the SI field investigation, the only media impacted by activities from the operation of the former trap

range at Site SS083 is surface and shallow subsurface soil.

Site Characterization

Soil samples were collected from 80 locations during the initial phase of the remedial investigation at Site SS083 to define the nature and extent of lead and PAHs based on the SI results. Soil samples were collected from surface soil (0-0.5 feet bgs) and subsurface soil (0.5 to 2 feet bgs, 2-3 feet bgs, 2-4 feet bgs, 3-4 feet bgs, 4-6 feet bgs, and 6-8 feet bgs), as needed to delineate the vertical and lateral extent of contamination.

Lead concentrations exceeded the direct-contact AL of 400 mg/kg with a maximum concentration was 4,140 mg/kg just north of Veterans Parkway in the middle of the trap range in shallow subsurface soil sample (0.5-2 feet bgs) (Figure 3). Lead concentrations did not exceed the AL in any soil samples collected below a depth of 4 feet at the site.

Individual PAH concentrations exceeded the direct-contact ALs in nine soil samples at five locations (see Figure 4). The exceedances of PAHs above direct-contact ALs were limited to a depth of 2 feet bgs.

Groundwater

Results of the SI and site characterization soil sampling identified lead and PAH exceedances that were above the soil-to-groundwater ALs in shallow soil. However, deeper soil sample results at these locations collected above the Wisconsin water table were below the soil-to-groundwater ALs. Therefore, future migration to the groundwater route was not a concern.

Action Memorandum

Based on soil sampling data from the SI and site characterization field investigations the only media significantly impacted by activities from the operation of the former trap range at Site SS083 was surface and shallow subsurface soils. A screening level risk evaluation showed that the maximum cancer risk due to PAHs is 1×10^{-4} (1 in 10,000) which is at the upper end of the risk management range. Lead concentrations up to 4,140 mg/kg, 10 times the residential cleanup level

What Are Action Levels?

Action Levels are conservative concentrations of contaminants that soil and groundwater investigation results are screened against. These action levels are based on criteria protective of human health as well as concentrations of naturally-occurring compounds in the vicinity (called background levels). Concentrations higher than action levels indicate possible influences on the environment from activities that require delineation and evaluation of potential health risks.

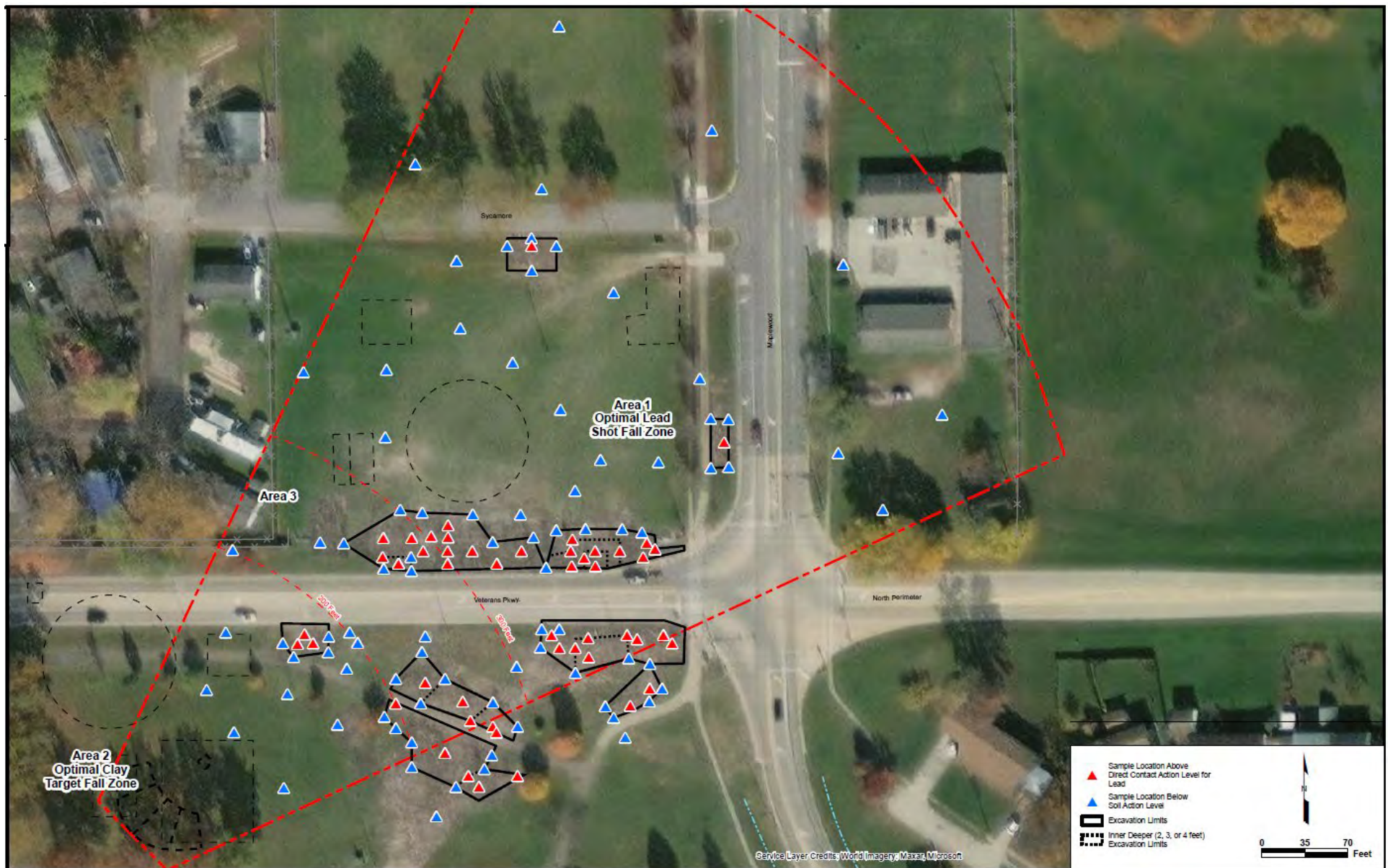


Figure 3 - Lead sampling locations from various site investigations and the basis for excavation boundaries

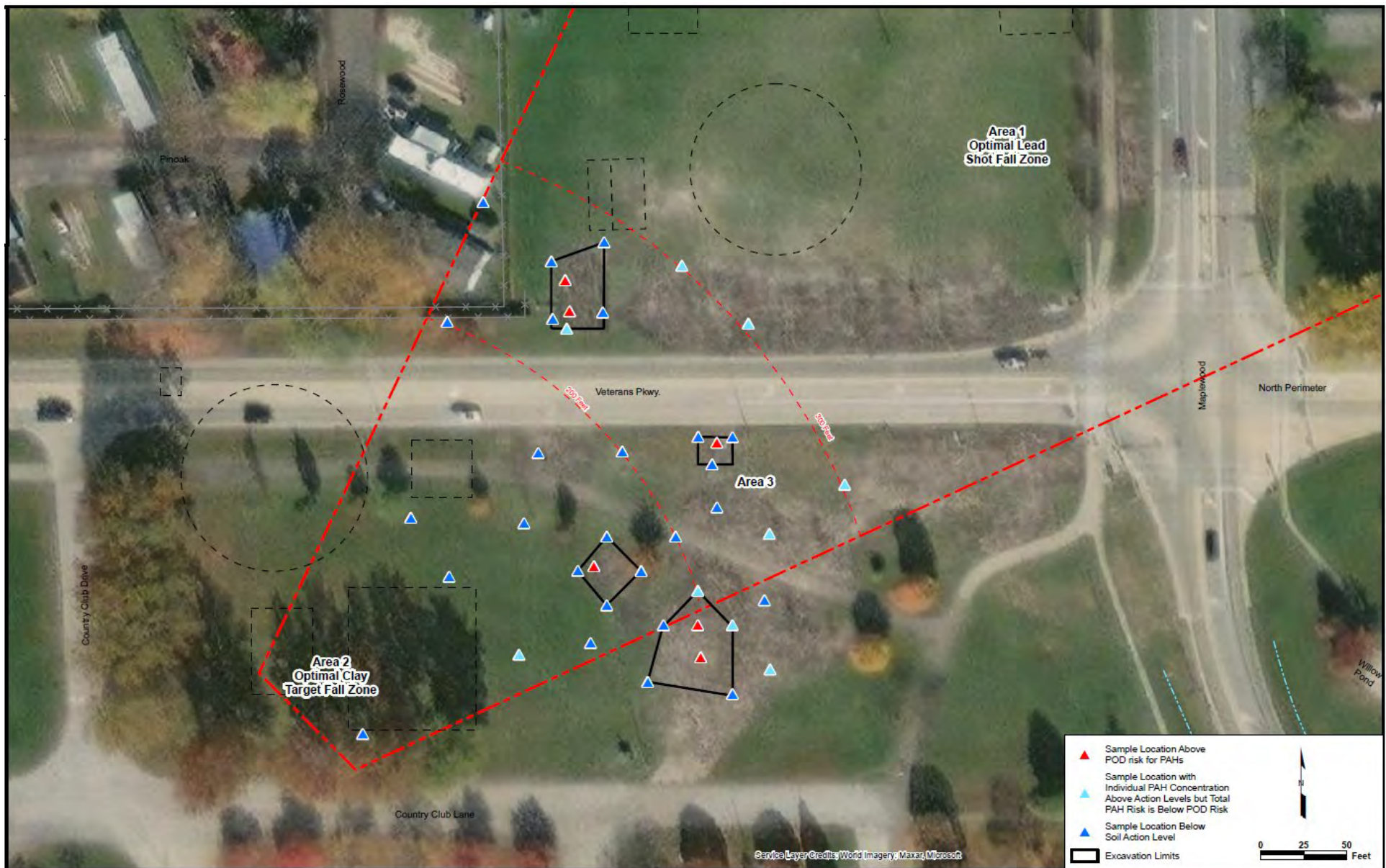


Figure 4 - PAH sampling locations from various site investigations and the basis for excavation boundaries

of 400 mg/kg, have been reported at the site in surface soil and shallow subsurface soil. (The residential receptor is a standard child/adult resident who lives at the same location for multiple years and whose activities involve contact with the soil medium.) Since there are no restrictions on activities at the site, the occupants of the adjoining properties including children playing and walking to the Multicultural Community Center and Youth Recreational Center could be exposed to contaminated soil. Additionally, utility workers, construction workers, and maintenance workers could be exposed to contaminated soil during routine maintenance activities. Therefore, the **Action Memorandum** recommended a TCRA.

Time-Critical Removal Action

The objectives of the TCRA were to:

- Mitigate the risk and hazards posed by hazardous substances present at the site.
- Achieve UU/UE at the site.

To meet the above objectives, excavation and disposal of lead- and PAH-impacted soil at Site SS083 was performed in 2022. Figures 3 and 4 show the final excavation limits. The depth of excavation ranged from 0.5 feet to 4 feet. A total of 2,109 tons of contaminated non-hazardous soil was excavated and disposed off site at the Illinois Landfill in Hoopeston, Illinois. The site was restored to match pre-existing physical conditions including replacement of trees.

Nature and Extent of Contamination after the Time-Critical Removal Action

The residual lead and PAH soil concentrations after the TCRA are below the selected cleanup levels, and do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health for UU/UE at the site. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate that residual soil concentrations are less than the cleanup levels.

Lead concentrations did not exceed residential cleanup level of 400 mg/kg in any of the residual soil samples. However, there were 14 residual soil samples from 10 locations that had one or more individual PAH concentrations greater than their ALs. The cleanup level for PAHs is based on total PAH risk instead of individual concentrations to take into account the cumulative risk. The selected cleanup level for PAHs is not to exceed the **point-of-departure (POD)** risk. The POD risk for hypothetical, future residents is 1.24×10^{-5} or 1.24

in 100,000. As noted in the “Screening Level Assessment” section below, the total risk at each of these 14 soil samples was less than the POD risk.

The nature and extent of soil contamination has been defined, and the residual soil concentrations after the TCRA do not pose a risk for hypothetical, future residential use (i.e., UU/UE).

Screening Level Risk Assessment

Human health risk considers both cancer and non-cancer risks. There were no non-carcinogenic constituents of potential concern and lead concentrations were below the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA) residential cleanup level for lead. Therefore, the site-specific **human health screening level risk assessment** did not consider lead risk and non-cancer hazard. Cancer risks were evaluated as discussed in the “How is Risk to Human Health Evaluated?” text box on page 8.

A human health screening level risk evaluation was conducted for all 14 soil samples from 10 locations where individual PAH concentrations exceeded the direct-contact ALs after the TCRA. Five PAH compounds were identified as elevated above the analyte’s direct-contact AL.

The human health screening level risk evaluation was conducted by calculating cancer risks for each PAH that exceeded the direct-contact ALs by multiplying the ratio between soil concentration to the USEPA’s risk-based regional screening level (RSL) value and 1×10^{-6} (1 in 1,000,000), the value used for RSLs. A total PAH risk from each soil sample was then calculated by adding cancer risks due to individual PAHs. A POD risk was similarly calculated using direct-contact ALs. The POD risk value was 1.24×10^{-5} (1.24 in 100,000) for hypothetical, future residential use. The cancer risk at each of these 14 soil samples was less than the POD risk.

Site SS083 does not provide a significant exposure route for ecological receptors since the area is regularly mowed and the exposure potential is limited habitat due to routine human disturbance. Therefore, the SI concluded that no **ecological risk assessment** was warranted.

Conclusions

Based on the TCRA activities described herein, residual soil concentrations have been reduced to

below cleanup levels for UU/UE selected in the Action Memorandum that are protective of direct-contact with soil by hypothetical, future residents. The Site Characterization Report concluded that migration to groundwater and the SI concluded that ecological receptors are not a concern. Remediation is considered complete.

The Air Force proposes that NFA is required at Site SS083 for the following reasons:

- The objectives set forth in the Action Memorandum (AR621210, APTIM 2022a) for Site SS083 have been met.
- The residual lead and PAH soil concentrations after the TCRA excavation do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health for UU/UE at the site.

How Is Risk to Human Health Evaluated?

Human health risk is evaluated by performing a site-specific human health risk assessment. This assessment considers lead risk, cancer risk, and non-cancer hazard.

Lead Risk is assessed by examining the likelihood of lead concentrations in blood from exposure to contaminants at a site. The USEPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have determined that childhood blood lead concentrations at or above 10 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) present risks to children's health. The USEPA risk reduction goal for contaminated sites is to limit the probability of a child's (or fetus') blood lead concentration exceeding 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ to 5 percent or less.

Cancer Risk is assessed by examining the likelihood of cancer resulting from exposure to contaminants at a site. Cancer risk is expressed as an upper bound probability. For example, a 1 in 100,000 risk (usually written as " 1×10^{-5} " or " $1\text{E-}05$ ") means for every 100,000 people (receptors) exposed to site contaminants, one extra case of cancer may occur than would normally be expected from all other causes in the area. The USEPA has established an "NCP target cancer risk range" for contaminated sites of 1 in 1,000,000 (1×10^{-6}) to 1 in 10,000 (1×10^{-4}). The target cancer risk range is interpreted as follows:

- A cancer risk greater than 1 in 10,000 means that site contaminants pose enough of a risk to human health that the USEPA typically will require that action be taken to reduce the amount of risk.
- A cancer risk less than 1 in 1,000,000 means that there is minimal risk to human health posed by site contaminants. Therefore, the USEPA typically does not require an action to be taken to reduce risk posed by the site.
- A cancer risk between 1 in 1,000,000 and 1 in 10,000 indicates that site characteristics and contaminants must be considered before deciding whether or not action should be taken to reduce the amount of risk posed to human health.

Non-cancer Hazard, expressed as a "hazard index" (HI), is the measure used to describe the potential for non-cancer health effects to occur in an individual. The HI is a comparison of the estimated exposure level (all contaminants present at the site and all potential pathways of exposure) to an exposure level that is considered to be without an appreciable risk of adverse effects (a "safe" level). If the HI (the ratio of the estimated exposure level to the "safe" exposure level) is less than 1, there is low potential for adverse human health effects resulting from exposure to contaminants at the site.

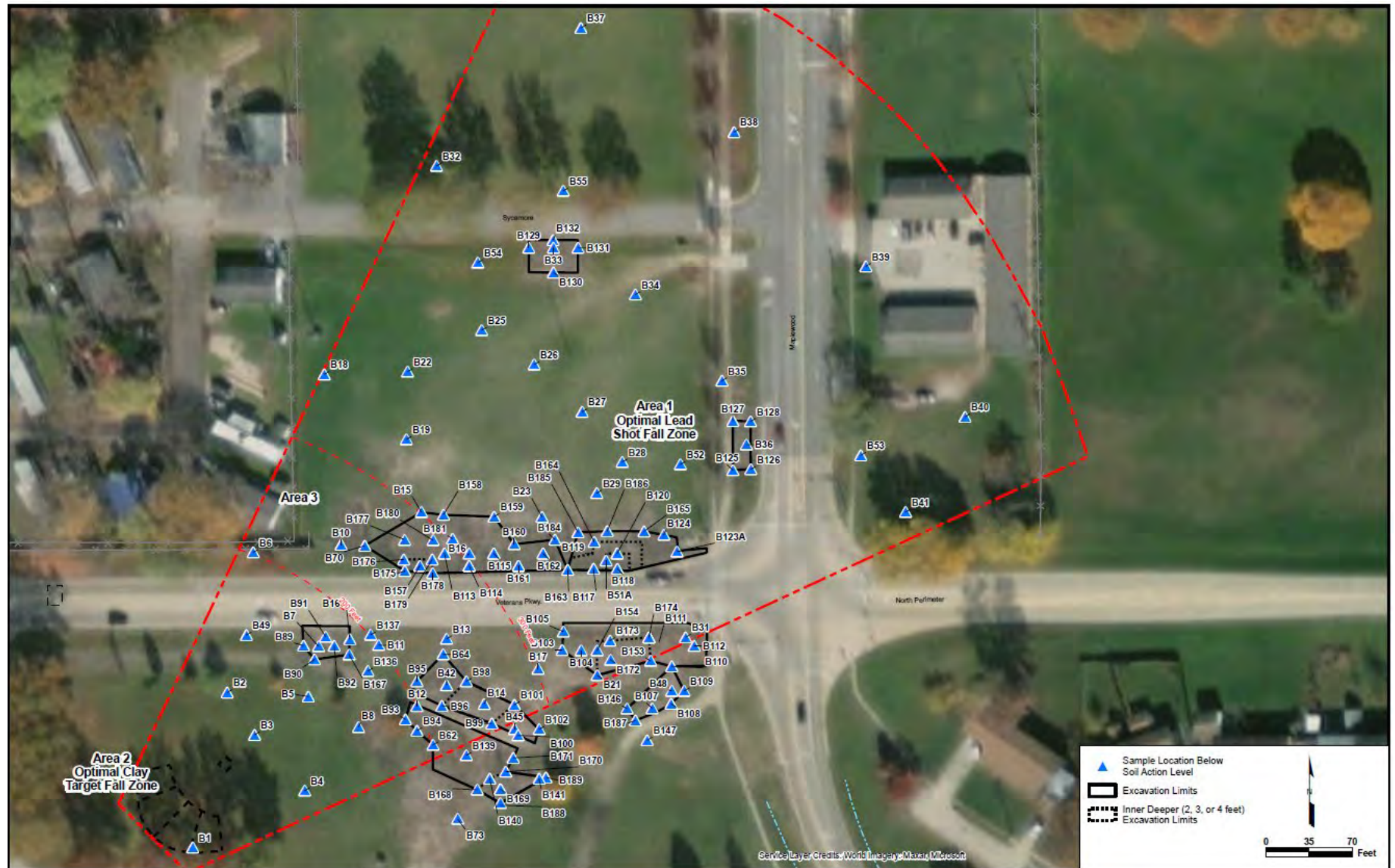


Figure 5: Final lead excavation limits and sample locations below the cleanup levels after the soil TCRA completed in September 2022.

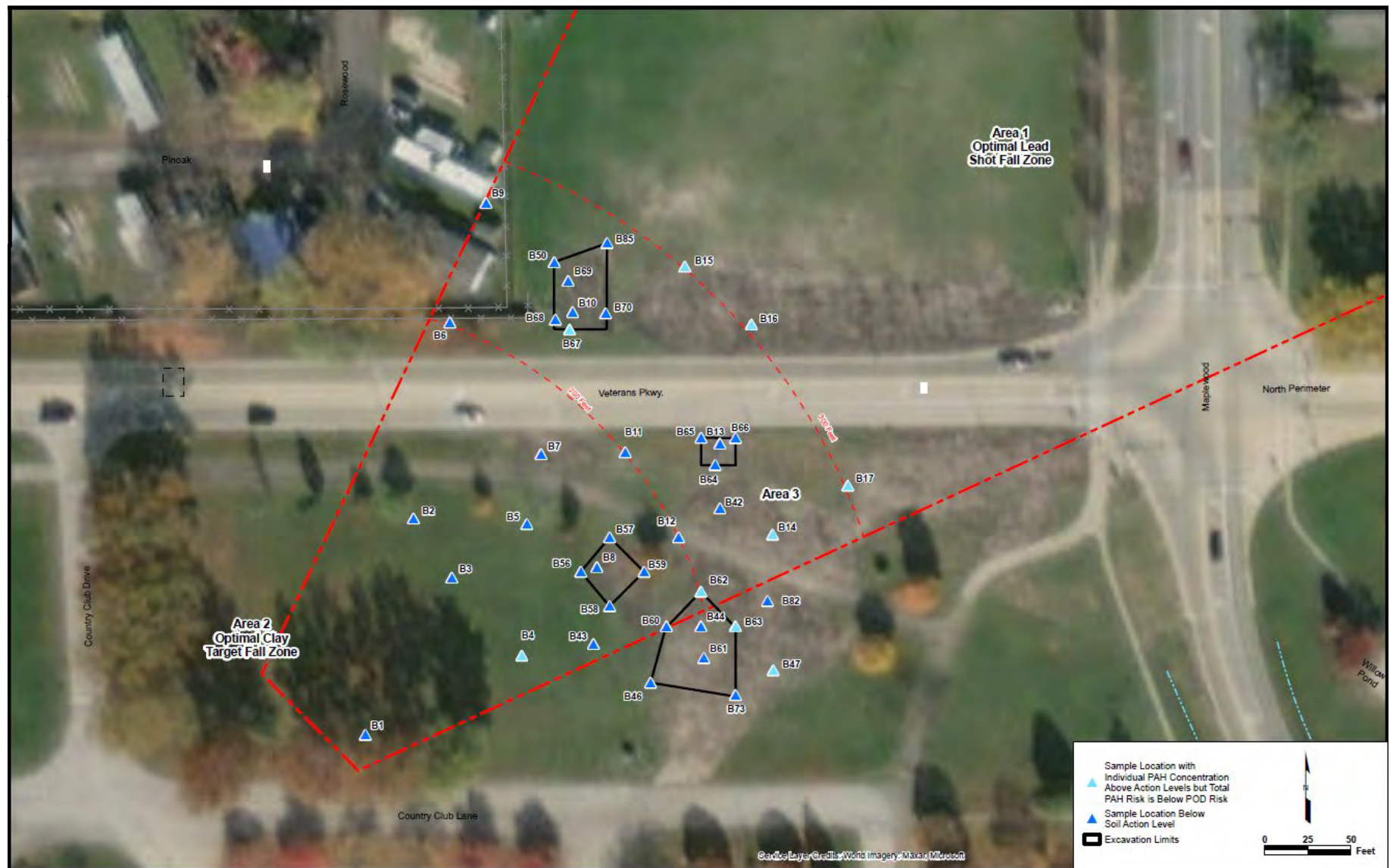


Figure 6: Final PAH excavation limits and sample locations below the cleanup levels after the soil TCRA completed in September 2022.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

µg/dL	microgram per deciliter	mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
AFB	Air Force Base	MSL	mean sea level
AFCEC	Air Force Civil Engineer Center	NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
Air Force	United States Air Force		
AL	action level	NFA	No Further Action
APTIM	Aptim Federal Services, Limited Liability Company	OU	operable unit
AR	Administrative Record	PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team	PP	proposed plan
bgs	below ground surface	ROD	Record of Decision
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure	RSL	regional screening level
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980	SI	Site Inspection
HI	hazard index	TCRA	Time-Critical Removal Action
Illinois EPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency	USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
		UU/UE	unlimited use and unrestricted exposure

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Action Level: Chemical-specific numerical value that serves as the basis for determining the presence or absence and extent of contamination for the investigations. An AL is derived from risk-based values for protection of human health and the environment obtained from state and federal regulations and guidance, and from background concentrations for the former Chanute AFB.

Action Memorandum: An Action Memorandum is the primary document that provides a concise written record of the selection and approval of a removal action. It describes the site's history, current activities, and health and environmental threats; outlines the action, cleanup levels (if applicable), and estimated costs; and documents approval of the proposed action by the proper Headquarters or Regional authority. The Action Memorandum substantiates the need for a removal action based upon criteria in the NCP.

Administrative Record: A file the Air Force maintains of the documents that form the basis for the selection of a response action, as well as public comments on the response action. The file also contains any post-decision documents that modify the response action. The Chanute

Administrative Record is found at <https://ar.afcec-cloud.af.mil/Search.aspx>.

Aquifer: A distinguishable rock or soil unit capable of providing usable quantities of groundwater.

Aquitard: A distinguishable rock or soil unit that may contain groundwater but is not capable of transmitting significant quantities of groundwater.

Background: Refers to levels of chemicals commonly found in the environment either because they are naturally occurring or because of their widespread use in human activities

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980: Law (42 USC Sec. 9601 and following) authorizing federal response to the release, or threat of release, of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants into the environment that pose an imminent danger to the public. A CERCLA release is defined as "Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or

discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant)."

Ecological Risk Assessment: An evaluation of the potential hazard to plants, animals, and their habitat as a result of exposure to chemicals in the environment.

Groundwater: Underground water that fills fractures, voids, or space between grains in saturated soil and rock. The top of the saturated zone is referred to as the water table.

Human Health Screening Level Assessment: An estimate of the potential harmful effects humans may experience as a result of exposure to chemicals in contaminated media (e.g., soil, groundwater).

Illinoian Groundwater Aquifer: The Illinoian Stage glacial sediments (sand and gravel outwash deposits associated with the Mahomet Sand), constitute the Illinoian aquifer. Water levels in the Illinoian wells are typically 50 feet below those in the Wisconsinan monitoring wells. The Illinoian aquifer is first encountered at depths ranging from approximately 35 to 100 feet below ground level (673 to 680 feet above MSL). The sand unit containing productive aquifer materials ranges from about 50 to 100 feet in thickness. The Illinoian aquifer is used as a public water supply in areas outside the former base.

Information Repository: A file the Air Force maintains at or near the location of the response action that contains information found in the administrative record, as well as other information useful to the public.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulation Part 300), more commonly called the NCP, is the CERCLA regulation for responding to both oil spills and releases of hazardous substances (actual and potential). The NCP is at the heart of the National Response System, under which federal departments and agencies

help state and local officials protect public health and the environment during hazardous materials emergencies, including emergency removal actions at hazardous waste sites.

Point-of-Departure (POD): The POD is typically defined at the lower end of the risk management range, such as, a carcinogenic risk level of 1 in 1,000,000 (1×10^{-6}). According to the NCP, it may be revised to be within the acceptable 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000,000 (1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-6}) risk range based on the consideration of appropriate factors, including, but not limited to: exposure factors, uncertainty factors, and technical factors (Title 55 Federal Register Parts 8717-8718). Specific considerations cited in the NCP relevant to the former Chanute AFB are background levels of PAHs that occur at risks greater than 1 in 1,000,000 (1×10^{-6}). Therefore, the POD by the BCT was defined as a cancer risk of 1 in 1,000,000 (1×10^{-6}) or the risk associated with the background concentration for the on-site resident, whichever is higher.

Pre-Illinoian Aquifer: The pre-Illinoian sediments (glacial till, lacustrine deposits, loess, fluvial sand, and gravel outwash deposits) constitute the Pre-Illinoian aquifer. Pre-Illinoian sediments fill the Mahomet Bedrock Valley and directly overlie Mississippian or Pennsylvanian age shale. The Mahomet Bedrock Valley contains the highly permeable sand and gravel of the Mahomet Sand Member of the Middle Banner Formation. The top of the pre-Illinoian aquifer is approximately 220 feet below ground level (660 to 690 feet above MSL), and the aquifer extends to depths of over 300 feet below ground level. Public water supply wells located on the former base have screened intervals across the pre-Illinoian aquifer.

Proposed Plan (PP): A CERCLA document that briefly describes the remedial alternatives analyzed by the lead agency, proposes a preferred remedial action alternative, and summarizes the information relied upon to select the preferred alternative. The purpose of the proposed plan is to supplement the RI/FS and provide the public with a reasonable

opportunity to comment on the preferred alternative for remedial action, as well as alternative plans under consideration, and to participate in the selection of remedial action at a site.

Receptors: The organism(s) or ecological resource(s) of interest that might be adversely affected by contact with or exposure to a stressor. "Stressor" means any physical, chemical, or biological entity that can induce an adverse effect.

Resident: The on-site resident receptor is evaluated to address UU/UE land use, even where future residential land use is unlikely, in which case the resident would be referred to as "the hypothetical future resident." This receptor is a standard child/adult resident who lives at the same location for multiple years and whose activities involve contact with the soil medium. Soil-related exposure pathways include incidental ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation of dust and vapors from soil.

Screened Interval: The depth at which a well has an open section reported as an interval in feet or meters below the measuring point to the top and bottom of the interval. A well is screened to allow groundwater to enter. A screen interval is also selected to investigate a zone of interest.

Site Characterization Report: Site Characterization Report is a summary report prepared as part of the remedial investigation CERCLA process. It summarizes the field investigation activities, analytical results prior to the issue of a remedial investigation report.

Site Inspection (SI): A CERCLA process to determine the nature and extent of the contamination resulting from the release of a hazardous substance. The site inspection emphasizes data collection and site characterization of hazardous waste.

Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA): A CERCLA process to implement a removal action when site evaluation determines that there is an eminent threat to public health, welfare, or environment.

Wisconsinan Groundwater: The interbedded sand lenses and layers within low permeability clayey soil of the Batestown Member of the Lemont Formation comprise the Wisconsinan groundwater system at the former Chanute AFB. The Wisconsinan groundwater system is much less productive than the pre-Illinoian or Illinoian aquifers. Groundwater within the Wisconsinan system is typically encountered within 10 feet below ground level (708 to 738 feet above MSL), and this system extends to depths ranging from about 30 to 50 feet below ground level. The Wisconsinan groundwater system is typically recharged by downward percolation of rain/snow through the host glacial drift deposits.

Unlimited Use and Unrestricted Exposure: Unlimited use and unrestricted exposure means that there are no restrictions placed on the potential use of land or other natural resources. The land would be available for residential use.

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PROPOSED PLAN – AIR FORCE PROPOSES NO FURTHER ACTION FOR FORMER CHANUTE FIELD TRAP RANGE 1 (SS083)

BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS

PUBLIC COMMENT INVITED

Your input on the proposed plan for the site is important to the Air Force. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping the Air Force implement an No Further Action alternative for the site.

Written comments may be submitted using the comment form below, then fold and mail. If additional space is needed, comments may be written neatly on plain white paper. Any mailed comments must be postmarked by 30 January 2024.

If you have questions about the comment period, please contact Mr. Paul Carroll at paul.carroll.1@us.af.mil.

After the comment period closes on 30 January 2024, the Air Force will respond to all comments, which will be included in the Responsiveness Summary of the Record of Decision.

Name

Address

City

State Zip

Phone E-mail

- ☐ I support the Air Force’s Decision of No Further Action
- ☐ I do not support the Air Force’s Decision of No Further Action

Additional Comments:

From:

Place
stamp
here

Mr. Paul Carroll
Air Force Civil Engineer Center/CIBC
9801 Reese Boulevard North, Suite 210
Lubbock, Texas 79416-2107

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