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FORMER CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE

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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

10

NOVEMBER 19, 2015

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12:00 P.M.

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22 Community Service Center

520 East Wabash

23 Rantoul, Illinois

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1 (RAB Meeting commenced at 12:04 p.m.)

2 MR. CARROLL: If I can call this meeting  
3 to order, that's what we usually do. My name is  
4 Paul Carroll. I am the Air Force's Environmental  
5 Coordinator for the former Chanute Air Force Base  
6 and I would like to go around and let the RAB  
7 members introduce themselves and then we will go  
8 around and let everyone else introduce themselves.  
9 Go ahead, Lorraine.

10 MS. WIRGES: Lorraine Wirges, RAB member.

11 MR. HILL: Chris Hill from the Illinois  
12 EPA.

13 MS. GILL: Diane Gill with CB&I.

14 MS. RAWLINGS: Debra Rawlings, RAB member.

15 MR. FOTHERGILL: Caryl Fothergill, RAB  
16 member.

17 DR. ROKKE: Doug Rokke, RAB member.

18 MR. ANDERSON: Jack Anderson, RAB member.

19 MR. SPARROW: Howard Sparrow, CB&I.

20 MR. BUMB: Amar Bumb, CB&I.

21 MS. KOZAK: Donna Kozak, Booz Allen.

22 MR. TIMM: Jay Tim, Illinois EPA.

23 MR. HINTON: Dave Hinton, Rantoul Press.

24 MR. QUADRI: Syed Quadri, USEPA.

1 MS. ANDERSON: Ann Anderson, Toeroek  
2 Associates, subcontractor to the USEPA.

3 MS. LEPORE: Jessica Lepore, Toeroek  
4 Associates.

5 MR. ANDERSON: Marc Anderson, RAPPS  
6 Engineering, TAPP contractor.

7 MR. RAPPS: Michael Rapps, RAPPS  
8 Engineering, also a TAPP contractor.

9 MR. JOHNSON: Pete Johnson, drainage  
10 commissioner for the drainage district here tied  
11 into the base.

12 MR. PASSARELLI: Pete Passarelli with the  
13 Village of Rantoul.

14 MR. HUNSUCKER: Bill Hunsucker, 1417  
15 Fairway Drive. I can't hear you very well, but I --

16 MR. CARROLL: Okay. I will try to speak  
17 up a little bit.

18 MR. HUNSUCKER: -- I have been to several  
19 meetings before.

20 MR. CARROLL: Okay. Thank you.

21 MS. BURDETTE: Sam Burdette, I'm with  
22 Anabel Huling Early Learning Center.

23 MR. CARROLL: Okay.

24 MS. WITKOVSKY: Geraldine Witkovsky,

1 citizen.

2 MR. BERNAL: Carlos Bernal, CB&I.

3 MR. HANELT: Norm Hanelt, CB&I.

4 MR. CARROLL: All right. We don't have  
5 our facilitator this time, so I am going to  
6 facilitate as best I can.

7 So, typically we go over the RAB rules,  
8 which are if you turn over your agenda, they are on  
9 the back of your agenda. I think all of us are  
10 pretty familiar with that. It's just a common  
11 courtesy type thing.

12 Also, we have a lot to cover today, a lot  
13 of different subjects, so if the RAB members and  
14 community members, folks from the community would  
15 hold your questions until after the briefings, we  
16 will have plenty of opportunity to bring your  
17 questions up, the RAB members first and then the  
18 members of the public after that.

19 We will go through the agenda real quickly  
20 and cover the action items as well. The action  
21 items are as follows: Approve transcripts from the  
22 May 21st, 2015 meeting. Do we have a motion to  
23 approve those?

24 MR. ANDERSON: I will move.

1 MS. RAWLINGS: I will second.

2 MR. CARROLL: Okay. All in favor?

3 THE BOARD: Aye.

4 MR. CARROLL: Anyone opposed? Motion  
5 passed. The second one, Doug Rokke was going to  
6 provide information, contact information for those  
7 individuals affected by the Lincoln's Challenge  
8 demolition project. He did come up right after the  
9 RAB last time and gave me contact information and we  
10 appreciate that.

11 Now we will get right into the Air Force  
12 update. We will have an update from me on projects  
13 that are not associated with the performance-based  
14 contract with CB&I and then Howard Sparrow will be  
15 here and he will speak about the CB&I project, the  
16 environmental remediation project and he will also  
17 talk about the asbestos abatement they have been  
18 doing as well as the White Hall demolition.  
19 Anything else?

20 MR. SPARROW: No, I think that covers it.

21 MR. CARROLL: Okay. First of all, the  
22 property transfer, I want to give everyone an update  
23 on how we are doing property transfer wise.

24 The FAA Public Benefit Conveyance, we call

1 the transfer that we are currently in the  
2 Airport Phase IV Transfer, which includes properties  
3 right here, the old skeet range and a couple other  
4 properties [pointing to map]. It's about 46 acres,  
5 I believe. Yeah, 46 acres.

6           The Draft-Final Finding of Suitability to  
7 Transfer and Supplemental Environmental Baseline  
8 Survey, those are the environmental due diligence  
9 process documents that we do; those have been  
10 submitted to Illinois EPA for their review and that  
11 is currently where that's at. We anticipate trying  
12 to get that completed by the end of the year.

13           As part of that, there are a couple of  
14 fire training demonstration areas on that property.  
15 Two, I think. We have agreed with Illinois EPA to  
16 place land use controls on those properties to  
17 prevent access and use of the groundwater at those  
18 sites. That will cut off any potential pathway in  
19 the future while the Air Force is still  
20 investigating that further and we'll have to do  
21 whatever we end up needing to do with that.

22           There's the Economic Development  
23 Conveyance Phase 1.1 Transfer and that's about  
24 12 acres. It includes the Rantoul Business Center

1 where we used to hold our RABs, some properties over  
2 here and a couple more properties. I think there  
3 was one right here as well [pointing to map].  
4 That's only about 12 acres, but the Village was  
5 really needing this property because they have got  
6 one of the buildings that they intend to sell on  
7 that property and that deed actually is being signed  
8 probably today for that property and it will go to  
9 the Village of Rantoul to their board for approval  
10 in their December meeting.

11 DR. ROKKE: Excuse me, Paul. Could you  
12 speak up louder, please.

13 MR. CARROLL: Okay.

14 MR. ROKKE: Thank you.

15 MR. CARROLL: I will do my best. I have  
16 had a cold and it's really settled in my throat. I  
17 apologize. I may be taking drinks of water.

18 The utilities, our transfer documents for  
19 the utilities are undergoing final legal review and  
20 those transfers should occur after that legal review  
21 is done, probably after the first of this next year.

22 After all of that, we will have 355 acres  
23 remaining. Those 355 acres all have some kind of  
24 environmental sites on them that are undergoing

1 ongoing remediation projects. As we have reported  
2 before, we have submitted an Operating Properly and  
3 Successfully document to the USEPA for their  
4 approval and these folks sitting in the front row  
5 with the USEPA are the folks who are reviewing that  
6 and they are already in the process of reviewing it  
7 and we are going to actually have a site visit with  
8 them today and go over, reintroduce them to the  
9 sites and talk about those sites today, so that's  
10 moving forward.

11           We also discussed earlier the Chemical  
12 Training Area or the Chemical Agent Training Area  
13 location. That was identified as a "Feature of  
14 Interest" in our recent Corps of Engineers archive  
15 search report.

16           We awarded a contract through the Corps of  
17 Engineers in June of 2015. We are going to do --  
18 the Corps is going to do a geophysical survey this  
19 fall, which means they are out there with  
20 nonintrusive instruments and doing electromagnetic  
21 surveys to determine if there are metallic anomalies  
22 is what they call it, anomalies in the soils there.  
23 That information will be reviewed and they will mark  
24 where the anomalies are.

1                   Next spring, when the weather gets where  
2 they can get out in the field, they are going to be  
3 looking at all of those anomalies to determine  
4 whether or not there are chemical agents in the area  
5 of that chemical weapons training area, which if  
6 ya'll recall is right in this area of Chandler and  
7 Century Boulevard, on the northeast corner of that  
8 [pointing to map].

9                   What they are going to do from there if  
10 they find anomalies, it could be munitions or  
11 explosives related to those chemical weapon training  
12 material or the chemical warfare material itself,  
13 the only way they are going to find those is if it's  
14 in some kind of metallic containers and sometimes  
15 those were shipped and could have been disposed in  
16 those metallic containers.

17                   We are also going to be doing soil and  
18 groundwater sampling to determine if releases of  
19 munitions constituents or related non-munitions  
20 constituents are found.

21                   One thing that we did find in the archived  
22 report is that they used carbon tetrachloride, which  
23 is a chlorinated solvent like TCE {trichloroethene}  
24 that they used to extinguish some of these chemical

1 weapons in their training. So, we thought that was  
2 a possibility that that could have gotten introduced  
3 into the soils and groundwater so we are going to  
4 look for that, too.

5           There's another site that we brought up  
6 that is part of that Corps of Engineers archive  
7 search report and that was a trap range that was up  
8 near Building 107. Building 107, it's in the  
9 vicinity of the current Multicultural . . . what's  
10 it called?

11           MR. BUMB: Multicultural Community Center.

12           MR. CARROLL: Multicultural Community  
13 Center. It's just to the west of that building and  
14 the shooting stations faced off to the southeast.

15           MR. BUMB: There's photos.

16           MR. CARROLL: Okay. We will show you  
17 photos.

18           MR. HILL: Used to be the Caddyshack  
19 Restaurant.

20           MR. CARROLL: Used to be the Caddyshack  
21 Restaurant. Anyway, we awarded a Site Investigation  
22 Contract to Alliant Corporation pretty recently.  
23 The actual work is being conducted by CB&I here on  
24 the base, so familiar faces. I think it's about six

1 acres.

2                   There's potential for, of course,  
3 lead, lead shot and polynuclear aromatic  
4 hydrocarbons, which are commonly called PAHs, that  
5 could be in the clay pigeons. The clay pigeons had  
6 something called bitumen that had those PAHs in  
7 them. That's the same constituents we looked for at  
8 the skeet range that we have already cleaned up.

9                   So, here's the layout [referring to  
10 slide]. This is the Multicultural Community Center.  
11 This is the location based on old aerial photographs  
12 that we could locate where this shooting station  
13 was. Right here where the green is, the clay  
14 targets were shot out of this or projected out of  
15 this out in these directions. This is about as far  
16 as the outside, plus a little buffer of how far the  
17 lead shot may have gone.

18                   We are going to go out here and do  
19 sampling -- yeah, there's another thing we are doing  
20 right this week immediately. Where we have this,  
21 there is a chance that the edge of this former trap  
22 range might run across the corner of the playground  
23 of this Multicultural Center. What we have done is  
24 we have contacted the owner and Ms. Gonzalez, who

1 runs the center, and notified them. We have  
2 actually gone out here and taken samples for lead in  
3 these playground areas. That's an extra measure  
4 that we are taking to ensure that there's not lead  
5 that the children could be exposed to.

6           The areas appear to have fill in them and  
7 they have a good grass cover and they have rubber  
8 material in their playground as well, but we sampled  
9 the soil to ensure that there is not lead  
10 contamination in that area.

11           If there is, we will contact them and let  
12 them know; we will contact you RAB members, too; and  
13 if we need to take action based on that, we will do  
14 an expedited action to take care of that, to ensure  
15 that these kids are not exposed or don't have a risk  
16 of being exposed to that.

17           Then we are going to do a geophysical  
18 survey like I discussed at the chemical weapons  
19 training area. We will do that just before  
20 December, sometime in December, and then next spring  
21 we will be out doing additional soil and groundwater  
22 sampling this spring and summer to investigate the  
23 rest of that trap range area.

24           I wanted to give you an update on emerging

1 contaminants, particularly perfluorinated compounds  
2 that we discussed at the last couple of RABs. We  
3 are doing a lot of work Air Force wide, DOD wide,  
4 doing a lot of work on these chemicals. We did some  
5 additional investigation on PFCs. I am going to  
6 call them PFCs, if that's okay. In July of 2015, we  
7 sampled wells in the Illinoisan [Aquifer]. And I  
8 will show you a map here in just a minute. That's  
9 the drinking water aquifer that the local residents  
10 use for their homes' water supplies typically.  
11 Those Illinoisan wells that were sampled were all  
12 non-detect.

13           We also sampled the storm water system  
14 that drains down towards Salt Fork Creek. We did  
15 see detections of PFCs over the EPA Provisional  
16 Health Advisory Levels. We need to further  
17 investigate that to determine whether those fire  
18 training demonstration areas that if ya'll remember  
19 were in this area and right in this area [referring  
20 to map] contributed or are contributing to the storm  
21 water system.

22           Groundwater in the Wisconsinan Aquifer is  
23 shallow; it's likely to be migrating into these  
24 storm water systems and flowing down to Salt Fork

1 Creek, so we've got a little extra work to do there.  
2 We already had sampled to confirm, though, that  
3 there are PFCs in that storm water system.

4           We have also done a Preliminary Assessment  
5 [PA]; that's a historical document review,  
6 interviews, and other desktop exercises with the  
7 historical data to determine additional potential  
8 locations where sampling may be recommended.

9           That PA is currently under regulatory  
10 review. We anticipate being through that process by  
11 the end of this year or soon after and we can share  
12 that with ya'll.

13           A follow-on to the Preliminary Assessment  
14 is something called a Site Inspection; I am going to  
15 call it a site investigation, but the site  
16 investigation planning is underway already. So,  
17 based on the sites that we are going to recommend to  
18 Chris [Illinois EPA] at Chanute, we are already  
19 planning to investigate at least a portion of those  
20 sites and we plan to begin doing actual sampling  
21 next spring.

22           Here's the Illinoisan wells that we  
23 sampled that were all non-detect [referring to  
24 slide]. We went up and sampled one by Heritage

1 Lake. There were a couple up here by Landfill 1  
2 that are up gradient because the Illinoisan Aquifer,  
3 which is 100 feet down or so, flows directly south  
4 here. The Wisconsinan water, groundwater, which is  
5 0 to 20 feet or so, that flows in the area of the  
6 fire training area towards Salt Fork Creek. You  
7 have got this shallow water that goes right toward  
8 Salt Fork Creek and you have got this deeper water  
9 that flows due south.

10           We went in and sampled this deeper water  
11 in close proximity and down gradient groundwater  
12 flow-wise from the fire training area. The good  
13 news was we didn't find any detections of  
14 perfluorinated compounds in those samples and that  
15 agreed with our model of how we understand the  
16 geology here.

17           We have also seen some incorrect  
18 information in some e-mail traffic, I believe, that  
19 stated that crops are being grown in these areas  
20 where PFCs have been found. That is not correct.  
21 There have been no crops grown where PFCs have been  
22 detected on the former Chanute Air Force Base.

23           The local drinking water aquifer is clean,  
24 as I stated. Pete has tested the municipal water

1 supply, as we have reported before. That's in the  
2 Mahomet Aquifer, which is deeper. There were no  
3 detects in that as well. Community water is safe to  
4 drink, okay? The closest area where the crops are  
5 being grown for the Chanute Fields Initiative is  
6 about a half a mile away.

7           Now, leading into Howard's talk, we have  
8 had some discussions lately with CB&I talking about  
9 some of the sites that they haven't been able to  
10 complete yet and 2016 was their original end date  
11 for their contract. They have done a lot of work in  
12 a lot of these sites.

13           There are several sites, including the  
14 Building 995 site, the old test cells, where the  
15 highest contamination that we have seen at Chanute  
16 are present. We have negotiated with CB&I a  
17 modification to their contract that's a no-cost  
18 modification that will allow them to complete their  
19 contract by December 2020.

20           This is because we found basically  
21 additional contamination under the building,  
22 Building 995, that they were unable to treat with  
23 the treatment methods that they were trying to treat  
24 it with, injection of bioenhancement materials.

1 They found that there was free product that went  
2 underneath Building 995. What they have agreed to  
3 do and we have agreed as well is to excavate that  
4 hot spot of trichloroethene [TCE] that's located  
5 under a portion of Building 995. Here's where  
6 Building 995 is, right in this area [pointing to  
7 map]. It's those large test cells on the far  
8 eastern part of the property.

9           What they are going to need to do is to  
10 demolish one section of that test cell about as  
11 large as this room to get to that hot spot and  
12 that's planned for actually this month and we have  
13 worked through with the Village and we are moving  
14 ahead with that. The demolition is going to occur  
15 soon. The soil excavation is going to occur in the  
16 spring, as soon as they can get to it. As soon as  
17 that's done, they will inject the enhancement  
18 materials again, as they have done on the rest of  
19 the site.

20           After they get all the free product and  
21 the more contaminated soils out, that product should  
22 work to finish up the remediation, which we all  
23 anticipate and agreed would take until about 2020,  
24 so that site is going to be around until probably

1 about then, unless we get some really good  
2 surprises. Okay, Howard.

3 MR. SPARROW: Thanks, Paul. Again, my  
4 name is Howard Sparrow; I am the Project Manager for  
5 CB&I and I oversee the performance-based remediation  
6 contract here on base as well as the ACM abatement  
7 project as well as the White Hall demolition project  
8 and I will give you a briefing today on the status  
9 and progress on each one of those projects.

10 First, before I move on, I do want to  
11 follow along to Paul's comment about the period of  
12 performance extension to CB&I. This is a  
13 performance-based contract where we, as the  
14 contractor, guarantee an end result to the  
15 government.

16 We found a site that was very, very  
17 difficult and that happens. We don't know exactly  
18 what's going on at every one of these sites until we  
19 get into them and this is one that we found last  
20 fall and I have got a little slide on it that shows  
21 there was some contamination that seeped underneath  
22 the building. So we came to the Air Force and said  
23 we are not able to get to that and we sat down  
24 together and I think the benefit of a

1 performance-based contract primarily is that we  
2 could sit down together to the mutual benefit of  
3 both the government and the contractor and come to  
4 an agreement and a method that would allow that site  
5 to be closed, the remediation completed, as well as  
6 it will be protective of the environment.

7           So, it's really to the mutual benefit of  
8 both the government and the contractor to be able to  
9 negotiate. It is at a cost to us. It is at no cost  
10 to the public. So, there's no change in the cost to  
11 the government or to the taxpayers.

12           Again, performance-based contracts have  
13 been questioned many, many times and I think this is  
14 an ideal model of how they do work to ensure that  
15 those guarantees can be completed within the  
16 contract.

17           I do want to mention that contract period  
18 of performance extension does not include the  
19 operation of the landfills. There is a follow along  
20 contract the Air Force is negotiating now, but it  
21 does not include the operation of the landfills.

22           We have been working hard again this year  
23 throughout the summer and into the fall. We have  
24 pretty much completed most of our work on the

1 performance-based contract, the environmental  
2 remediation contract.

3           We have some accomplishments that I want  
4 to report. First, we have one additional site for  
5 which we have met closure criteria for; this is Site  
6 SS052 and it's right over by the golf course area  
7 and it's this site right in here [pointing to map]  
8 and we have provided documentation that has been  
9 reviewed and approved by the Illinois EPA. That's  
10 one more site off the list during this period of  
11 time.

12           We do have a number of other sites which  
13 we are continuing. In my estimation, we have taken  
14 care of most of the primary constituents. We have  
15 reduced and cleaned those up. In a lot of cases, we  
16 have gotten rid of all the secondary constituents  
17 and we are down to some of the tertiary constituents  
18 and particularly a lot of these sites have a little  
19 bit of vinyl chloride. It's like that bucket of  
20 water; you are down to the last drop, but you have  
21 got to get that last drop out of the bucket of  
22 water. We have been working hard this year to  
23 complete that.

24           There were five sites that we went out and

1 we did some additional excavations to try to get  
2 that last little bit out. We added some oxygen  
3 compounds in there. Oxygen really helps improve the  
4 biodegradation of any residual compounds that are  
5 there.

6 I have got a few sites that I can report  
7 on some of those results as well. There were ten  
8 additional sites that we went and injected  
9 additional components for biodegradation. Again,  
10 they are very, very close. We are using biological  
11 processes and we have to get them all the way down  
12 to very, very low cleanup standards for the sites  
13 here.

14 We did do one additional investigation.  
15 This is Building 995 we spoke a little bit about and  
16 I have got a slide I will give you some more  
17 information on. We continue to do performance  
18 monitoring, so we have to go back and check each one  
19 of these sites and make sure we have got all the  
20 cleanup completed at every one. We do go back and  
21 periodically monitor the groundwater to make sure it  
22 still remains clean and we have been monitoring at  
23 16 sites throughout the summer. We just finished  
24 the last round about two weeks ago for this year.

1 And then we have been continuing to monitor,  
2 inspect, as well as report on the results for the  
3 landfills as well.

4           We have got our charts here we have been  
5 showing for quite a while. Again, we are down to  
6 the last little part here to get site closures. We  
7 have got one more site that we achieved this past  
8 period and these are for the CERCLA sites that are  
9 regulated under CERCLA and then we have the  
10 non-CERCLA sites. These are underground storage  
11 tank sites that are basically fuel tanks. There's  
12 one site remaining to be cleaned up, so we are  
13 getting close. We are continuing to move forward.

14           This is one of the sites for the Remedial  
15 Process Optimization that we completed. We went out  
16 and did some additional excavations. This is over  
17 by the Village Electric Department; it's actually  
18 Building 728 and we finished sampling this site. I  
19 guess we have actually sampled this site twice since  
20 we did this excavation. Both of those samples have  
21 been clean, below remedial goals. So, we are  
22 accomplishing our goals. That excavation was the  
23 last little bit to help push us over the edge and  
24 get that site cleaned up, so hopefully next year

1 this site will be closed.

2           This is an example of the peroxide set up  
3 that we are doing. We did peroxide injections at  
4 ten sites. The peroxide adds oxygen into the ground  
5 and promotes the final degradation of vinyl  
6 chloride. Again, most of these sites, we have got  
7 just a little bit of residual vinyl chloride  
8 remaining and the peroxide, the oxygen-releasing  
9 processes are more effective at removing the vinyl  
10 chloride. We did quite a few of those this year,  
11 spent quite a few hours out in the field completing  
12 that.

13           Activities planned for the  
14 performance-based contract, we will continue to  
15 monitor the groundwater for each one of these sites  
16 until we have met the remedial goals. As Paul  
17 mentioned, Building 995, we are planning to start  
18 demolition on part of one of the cells of the  
19 building that will allow us to go down beneath and  
20 do the excavations underneath that building.

21           We could not do it prior because of the  
22 danger of the foundations below it, so we will  
23 demolish the building and then go down and excavate  
24 at that site.

1           We will also continue to operate, maintain  
2 and monitor the landfills until September of 2016  
3 when there will be another contract issued for the  
4 operations.

5           As I mentioned, Building 995, I will give  
6 you information on this one. This is the one that's  
7 really been stomping our foot here every time we  
8 turn around. It's been a challenge. It is a very  
9 small localized area, so it's not -- in that entire  
10 building, it's only one little, small portion of  
11 that building.

12           We think some material seeped from the  
13 outside, went right underneath the footer of a  
14 portion of the building and now we have got to get  
15 down and tear down that portion of the building,  
16 tear out the footers and then go down and excavate  
17 the soil, haul those soils offsite and then we will  
18 come back and we will do our final in-situ bio  
19 remediation.

20           We kept trying and trying and trying at  
21 this site and we kept getting rebounds of materials  
22 and we finally found the source.

23           This is a photo that shows us actually  
24 doing the angle drilling so we could get down

1 underneath the building from outside and sample and  
2 find out exactly where it was. We have one sample  
3 that may be right about 20 feet away and it's  
4 non-detect and over here we are finding very high  
5 concentrations, so it's a very, very localized  
6 source. It was hard to find and we finally found it  
7 and we want to get rid of it.

8           I did want to brief everyone on the White  
9 Hall demolition. Actually, this is a fun project  
10 for me. I really enjoy not necessarily the  
11 demolition of White Hall, but all the construction  
12 equipment and all the activity that's going on  
13 there. I wanted to first point out as we are going  
14 through the building, the building of course was  
15 first built in about 1940, right immediately before  
16 World War II, as World War II was getting underway  
17 and served until the base closure, until 1993. It's  
18 been there for quite a while, 75 years that it's  
19 been there.

20           The building served its country well, but  
21 it was in very bad shape and it's now time to retire  
22 that building and in my viewpoint we are retiring  
23 the building from service.

24           As we went through, we talked about we did

1 find some wall art that was within the building. We  
2 photographed what we could before the walls went  
3 down. I have a couple of items over here on the  
4 wall if you get a chance to take a look. The first  
5 one was a door on the 4th floor of the middle  
6 section of the building, actually right probably  
7 about where that White Hall lettering is there.  
8 That's the insignia for the Air Training Command.  
9 To me, that really represents the essence of Chanute  
10 and particularly White Hall. The base was always a  
11 training base, non-flying training base, and the Air  
12 Training Command was centered there at White Hall  
13 for a very short period of time, but that was really  
14 the core essence of the entire facility here. That  
15 door [pointing to door] came out of one of the  
16 offices for the Air Training Command.

17           And then the one on the right [pointing to  
18 a wood panel] was found this week in the final  
19 cleanup phases; the workers were taking off some of  
20 the things and there was the 25th Anniversary of the  
21 United States Air Force, so we think that sign was  
22 probably about a 1975 vintage sign there. Actually,  
23 1972. We are capturing that. White Hall is very  
24 interesting to go through.

1                   We are making a lot of progress very  
2 quickly with this. First, we went through and  
3 removed all of the hazardous materials that are  
4 inside the building. There are a number of items  
5 called universal waste, could be the light bulbs to  
6 the ballasts that were in fluorescent fixtures,  
7 batteries, tires, whatever may be inside the  
8 building; all of that material was taken, put into  
9 containers and these are just as they remove them,  
10 they would be placed into drums and containers and  
11 then they were taken to either recovery facilities  
12 or disposal facilities, depending on what those  
13 items may have been.

14                   After that, we sealed the building shut.  
15 You probably have passed by and seen all the windows  
16 shut with plastic across all of the areas, the  
17 entire building sealed shut. We put HEPA filters  
18 inside the building and we put that building under  
19 negative air pressure so no air gets outside. All  
20 the air that would be seeping in or the air that's  
21 going out has been filtered with a high-efficiency  
22 particulate filter and then they go inside and  
23 complete the cleanup of all of the materials inside  
24 and that was primarily asbestos flooring, floor

1 tiles that were in there, but it may be other items.

2           Anything that was inside basically was  
3 taken out, double sealed and has been taken to a  
4 landfill for secure disposal. Doors, windows,  
5 anything that may have been inside that area.  
6 Interior partition wooden walls or sheetrock walls  
7 have all been removed while the building was under  
8 negative air pressure.

9           We come back, we do testing. We bring a  
10 company in, an independent company, to do all the  
11 air testing inside to make sure the building is  
12 clean and then after we have got final clearance on  
13 that, then we open the building back up and do  
14 interior block wall demolitions.

15           There's a couple of photos. You can see  
16 the before and after is very dramatic when you walk  
17 into these areas and see what such bad shape that  
18 they were and then after it's been cleaned, the  
19 condition of the building.

20           We do monitor the outside. This is not  
21 required by regulation. We are doing that to prove  
22 to the public and to ensure the public that they are  
23 not being exposed to asbestos as the building is  
24 being cleaned. We have been doing that since day

1 one when we started.

2           The asbestos abatement and the results of  
3 that have shown no detections of asbestos coming  
4 from the building as we are cleaning it up, so we  
5 want to make sure the public is assured and safe.

6           We did close a couple of roads around the  
7 building. Again, with the heavy demolition and  
8 heavy equipment, we are trying to make sure the  
9 public stays back far enough. We do have a lot of  
10 onlookers that come. We keep them back a safe  
11 distance when the operations are going on. It's  
12 fenced so they can't get in after hours as well.

13           I did want to point out the dust control.  
14 We do use dust control mechanisms out there. If you  
15 have ever been to a ski slope, you have seen the big  
16 snowblowers up there; they basically are using  
17 essentially the same equipment that sprays a mist  
18 into the air to suppress the dust that is being  
19 created. They also wet down the areas that are  
20 being crushed to try to eliminate and reduce dust  
21 emissions from the facility.

22           They come up into the building and we have  
23 got a little video you can see with a very large  
24 hydraulic pincher that reaches in and basically just

1 pinches all the columns and beams in the building.  
2 So, it's fun and exciting to see, and this was about  
3 two weeks ago so you can see a large section of the  
4 building that was demolished. The operators go in  
5 and selectively take out columns and then the  
6 building will collapse onto that.

7 I think we have a little video we will  
8 show you. You can see the equipment, how he goes  
9 in, just reaches into those beams and just shears  
10 them off, just reaches in, grabs it and crunches it  
11 and piece by piece he will break that building apart  
12 and continue.

13 You can see this is the first day of  
14 demolition of the building. That was about four  
15 weeks ago, I think. And then we have a photo. This  
16 was yesterday. You can see this area right in  
17 there; that was the remaining section of the large  
18 cafeteria that was demolished yesterday, so that one  
19 came down. We have now completed 3 of 15 sections  
20 for the demolition of that building. In a month, we  
21 have taken down three sections of it.

22 I do want to mention, on the concrete and  
23 materials that are there, they do take the concrete,  
24 they will crunch the concrete some, pull the rebar

1 out of that concrete. The rebar is going off to be  
2 remelted, probably turned into automobiles or  
3 whatever for steel reuse. The concrete that's there  
4 as well as the brick materials that are there, they  
5 are all being taken down to Urbana to a concrete  
6 processor. He will crunch that concrete up, put it  
7 back in and make new concrete and put it as  
8 aggregate in the new concrete or use it for road bed  
9 material. In my estimation, I would say 98 percent  
10 by weight of the contents of that building are going  
11 to be recycled and reused for other purposes.

12           Again, we have completed all the universal  
13 waste removal. We did go out and remove all the  
14 roofing material prior to demolition of the  
15 building. All of the ACM abatement is being  
16 completed. We are about probably 90 percent  
17 complete. Our contractor is anticipating having the  
18 ACM abatement completed before Christmas. His  
19 deadline is December 18th. So, hopefully in  
20 December, all of the ACM abatement will be completed  
21 and then we will continue through the demolition  
22 phase of the work.

23           There's a lot of demolition; there's a lot  
24 of material to be separated and then processed and

1 then that material to be hauled offsite. Once  
2 that's done, we will come back next summer; we will  
3 haul in new fill, clean fill material and we will  
4 restore the site. Our contract will just put grass  
5 out on the site.

6 I did want to report on the asbestos  
7 abatement. We had mentioned that CB&I was awarded  
8 the contract to abate asbestos materials that are  
9 within 17 different buildings. We have been working  
10 hard all summer. We had three separate  
11 subcontractors on site completing that abatement.

12 The abatement has been completed in 16 of  
13 the facilities. We are down to one building where  
14 we are completing the final abatement in that and  
15 that is in Building 12, the Grissom Hall building.

16 Most of the abatement consists of floor  
17 tiles, HVAC equipment, insulation on piping, and it  
18 may also include miscellaneous items like glazing on  
19 windows. They used an asbestos compound in the  
20 glazing in a lot of windows back when these  
21 facilities were built, so we have been removing that  
22 and completed that.

23 This is an example of one of the halls  
24 [referring to slide]. You can't see it quite good

1 here. The entire inside of the buildings are lined  
2 with plastic, double sealed with plastic. The floor  
3 tiles, they go in with machines and equipment to  
4 remove the floor tile and then we come back and we  
5 have been putting the new flooring down in those  
6 buildings in those areas. We are scheduled to be  
7 complete with the Grissom Hall in January. I would  
8 like to introduce Michael Rapps. Is it Michael  
9 or --

10 MR. ANDERSON: Marc Anderson.

11 MR. SPARROW: Marc is the TAPP contractor  
12 who is going to present.

13 MR. ANDERSON: So, we are RAPPS  
14 Engineering. We are here to be Technical Assistance  
15 for Public Participation. Basically we are here for  
16 the community.

17 MR. HILL: Marc, could you speak up just a  
18 little bit, please.

19 MR. ANDERSON: Yes. I am Marc Anderson,  
20 RAPPS Engineering. We are the TAPP contractor for  
21 the Air Force. TAPP stands for Technical Assistance  
22 for Public Participation. We are here basically to  
23 provide technical assistance to the community for  
24 issues that they don't understand directly from the

1 RAB meetings or from the documents that are put in  
2 the library or distributed to the public and we have  
3 been doing this for four years. It started with  
4 Dr. Schneider and then he has moved on and we have  
5 been involved in this for I think this may be our  
6 third RAB meeting.

7           In the last six months, there hasn't been  
8 a lot of activity, so we haven't -- we attended the  
9 last meeting; we have reviewed documents, minutes,  
10 agendas, whatever has been submitted to us by CB&I  
11 or the Air Force or in answer to any questions that  
12 we have received from the community. There haven't  
13 been that many. We reviewed the Environmental  
14 Update newsletter that was just issued by the  
15 Air Force.

16           I conducted a site visit on October 17th,  
17 just to drive around the base. I am originally from  
18 Rantoul, so I am familiar with the base area and so  
19 I was over here for some other things and drove the  
20 base.

21           We have talked to Paul Carroll about some  
22 things and Chris Hill and with Deb Rawlings.  
23 Otherwise, there really hasn't been a lot of stuff  
24 that's gone on in the last six months.

1                   We expect in the future to continue to  
2 submit or review documents submitted to us. It  
3 looks right now like CB&I has been busy doing work,  
4 a lot more work than reports. We haven't received a  
5 lot from Diane. I got a couple last week, but I  
6 probably expect to see a little bit more of that as  
7 they complete some of these activities that they are  
8 doing.

9                   MR. SPARROW: Just to add to that, we do  
10 provide annual reports. So, it's not that we are  
11 not reporting it; it's just that we wait until the  
12 end of the year --

13                   MR. ANDERSON: Exactly.

14                   MR. SPARROW: -- and we will submit those  
15 reports to the Air Force.

16                   MR. ANDERSON: Sure, sure. No, I am  
17 not -- I am not implying that that's a deficiency.  
18 It just hasn't --

19                   MR. SPARROW: I just want to make sure  
20 everybody --

21                   MR. ANDERSON: It just hasn't been -- you  
22 have been busy doing the work and so we were  
23 expecting reports to follow.

24                   Then, we are also reviewing Department of

1 Defense developments, any emerging contaminants. We  
2 touched on this last time; Paul touched on it, these  
3 PFCs, which are kind of a new issue on the  
4 environmental horizon, the Air Force is kind of  
5 taking the lead and we have taken some training and  
6 we're trying to get up to speed on what that really  
7 means. And, again, we are here for the community  
8 that has any questions. I think that's one issue we  
9 could probably provide some assistance if we were  
10 asked to, and then discussions with the Air Force  
11 and EPA staff and discussions with the RAB members.

12           We are going to monitor the USEPA  
13 developments because they are now coming back into  
14 the scene for the Operating Properly and  
15 Successfully stage of the property transfers and so  
16 this is really a technical issue, but we are kind of  
17 monitoring what's going on there. I see that the  
18 EPA now has a contractor and I don't believe you had  
19 the contractor here last time. So, we will continue  
20 to monitor that.

21           Again, to summarize our role, it's to be  
22 here, provide technical assistance to people in the  
23 community who don't understand scientific issues.  
24 We are really not here to do any kind of arguing for

1 or against the Air Force or to advocate in any way,  
2 but if there are things that you don't understand,  
3 the community doesn't understand or don't feel like  
4 they are getting a good explanation, which it seems  
5 like that you have been, but if you have questions,  
6 that's what we are here for is to call us on  
7 technical issues to assist you in understanding  
8 things and so this is what we are meant to do.

9           So, again, we don't advocate, but we are  
10 here to help you understand technical issues and you  
11 are encouraged to call us on any technical questions  
12 if you don't have -- if you don't feel you are  
13 getting a sufficient answer or you don't have a  
14 sufficient understanding about it.

15           So, that kind of summarizes our role and  
16 what we have been doing. Basically nobody calls us  
17 so we haven't been doing much other than reviewing  
18 the documents. We previously have done some  
19 proactive stuff to try and give some people some  
20 education. We put some documents in the library and  
21 distributed some documents on toxicology and  
22 epidemiology because it seems like there was some  
23 misunderstanding or confusion on some of those  
24 things, and that may be another issue where the PFCs

1 that we recently have talked about may be also  
2 confusing, but anything that's technical that you  
3 have a question about, that's what our role is here  
4 and that's --

5 MR. FOTHERGILL: Do you have a phone  
6 number?

7 MR. ANDERSON: Yes, it's 217-787-2118 and  
8 my extension there is 212. That's pretty much the  
9 summary of our report, so thank you.

10 MR. CARROLL: Thanks, Marc. You do not  
11 have to go through me to talk to Marc. Anytime you  
12 want to talk to Marc, you are welcome to do that and  
13 encouraged to do that.

14 Their contract is limited. We are  
15 reaching very close to the full amount that we are  
16 authorized to spend with the TAPP project. We may  
17 have one more RAB meeting with Marc and RAPPS and so  
18 you have got six more months to pick his brain for  
19 all the information.

20 He actually went out of his way and took  
21 the training, took some seminars on PFCs to get up  
22 to speed and he has been consistently looking and  
23 searching for new information on PFCs and he shares  
24 that with Chris and me and I think he probably

1 shares it with the RAB, too. So, you are welcome to  
2 call him and encouraged to call him and don't even  
3 talk to me about it, okay?

4 Now it's time for comments from RAB  
5 members. Do we have any comments from RAB members?

6 DR. ROKKE: (Raises hand.)

7 MR. CARROLL: Yes, sir? Dr. Rokke?

8 DR. ROKKE: Yeah, on nuclear biological  
9 chemical warfare training, if I may --

10 MR. CARROLL: Yes, sir.

11 DR. ROKKE: -- I and others, beginning in  
12 1980, who are still available, continued to conduct  
13 nuclear biological chemical warfare training. That  
14 training was done in this entire area here [pointing  
15 to map]; it was done over here at the end of the  
16 runway where we had our weapons range; it was done  
17 up and down this runway here and it was done at a  
18 facility up in here, in this area --

19 MR. CARROLL: Okay.

20 DR. ROKKE: -- up along here, so there was  
21 an entire structure on that. Nobody has ever  
22 contacted any of us. We would be more than happy to  
23 talk to them. The instructors and participants are  
24 readily available for instruction on what was done,

1 what was conducted and everything done.

2           The most extensive nuclear biological  
3 chemical warfare training that we did here was in  
4 preparation for what became known as Operation  
5 Desert Storm.

6           MR. CARROLL: Okay.

7           DR. ROKKE: We were doing extensive  
8 training here for the 4th U.S. Army, for all of the  
9 Military, Reserve and National Guard forces and the  
10 police and fire in the region. So, that stuff is  
11 all there. And then again, the stuff we used and  
12 everything is the common things that were used in  
13 the extensive training that we did, but that  
14 includes U.S. Military and law enforcement both.  
15 So, again, that's again clarification on the  
16 locations and where that was done.

17           MR. CARROLL: Do you remember what kind of  
18 materials you used during this training?

19           DR. ROKKE: Yeah, we have got all the  
20 training materials and the manuals and all that  
21 stuff was readily available; it was in the FM3  
22 series and the training materials. Identification  
23 of everything that was used is -- there are a lot of  
24 DS2 that was used, a lot of the M8, M9 stuff, a lot

1 of the stimulants, a lot of the active stuff was  
2 used throughout.

3           So, again, it was specific training  
4 designed for the military that we and that I  
5 conducted and also for law enforcement in the area.

6           MR. CARROLL: And what time frame did this  
7 occur?

8           DR. ROKKE: 1980, beginning -- well, it  
9 was actually started in 1977, 1978 where I was  
10 directly involved and others were involved, and then  
11 for the military, the extensive training actually  
12 started where I was involved as one of the  
13 instructors where we were doing it all the time from  
14 1983 on up to the war and so that was done because  
15 we knew -- and, again, this is in the documents --  
16 we absolutely knew when we were going into Desert  
17 Storm that Iraq had all the chemical and bio because  
18 the U.S. Army gave it to them, shipped it to them --  
19 that's in the Congressional reports -- and,  
20 therefore, we had to do all the preparation and  
21 training we've got in place for what was called at  
22 that time the 4th U.S. Army CAT Team, Command  
23 Assistance Team.

24           MR. CARROLL: Okay.

1 DR. ROKKE: So, this was stuff that was  
2 done extensively and everything, and then we  
3 continued on after we deployed from here and got  
4 deployed from Chanute and continued this stuff over  
5 in Iraq, but that's a whole different ball game.

6 MR. CARROLL: For the record, Dr. Rokke  
7 was pointing at the Landfill 1/Landfill 2 area; is  
8 that correct?

9 DR. ROKKE: The whole southeast corner  
10 there, all around to include the lakes and back  
11 around. So, from the lakes and all that whole area  
12 in there.

13 MR. CARROLL: All of the OU2 area?

14 DR. ROKKE: It was done all the way  
15 across, some of the areas that you have already  
16 done. One of the instructors pointed out the other  
17 day when they were doing it out around 995 and that  
18 area there, so up against the fence off to the east.

19 So, again, it was all kinds of stuff that  
20 was happening all over in preparation for training,  
21 using different equipment, different techniques,  
22 setting stuff up and everything else. So, just a  
23 lot of stuff that was done. A lot of hazardous  
24 materials, training and everything was going on.

1 Obviously the PFCs and all that stuff, we used that  
2 extensively when we were doing structural collapse  
3 and containment and decontamination activities. So,  
4 a lot of different things were all used.

5 MR. CARROLL: Well, PFCs were not used  
6 because they were AFFF because they were for  
7 aircraft fire training.

8 DR. ROKKE: Yeah, that was also used, but  
9 this is far more extensive than aircraft fires  
10 because we were using it to simulate when you are  
11 going in and make it look like you couldn't see  
12 where you're going. So, you are doing a rescue in  
13 an environment where you can't see or feel and so we  
14 used the PFCs in all the foam extensively in order  
15 to go in and everything and limit visibility and  
16 everything when we were doing the rescues and  
17 recovery and all of the detection activity.

18 MR. CARROLL: I have never heard of that,  
19 and all the literature we have got that talks about  
20 PFCs says it was used in firefighting and AFFF is a  
21 very expensive material; it's very effective on  
22 aircraft fires --

23 DR. ROKKE: Absolutely.

24 MR. CARROLL: -- and fuel fires, but --

1 DR. ROKKE: But that's how we were using  
2 it.

3 MR. CARROLL: We don't have any indication  
4 in any of our records, in any of our research that  
5 any PFCs were ever used for the kind of training  
6 that Doug is talking about.

7 DR. ROKKE: So, we've got that thing.  
8 Another thing, too, that I have got a question on,  
9 as we are getting the structural debris and  
10 everything coming down, I mean, state law says that  
11 no debris can get out of the trucks or anything and  
12 so what I would be concerned with and everything is  
13 ensuring that as the trucks are pulled out from  
14 White Hall with the debris that somehow we put a  
15 tarp over the top of them to ensure that everything  
16 is contained at all times. A tarp is not --

17 MR. SPARROW: All the trucks -- every  
18 truck that goes offsite, any commercial truck  
19 nowadays has the tarps. They are all tarped.

20 DR. ROKKE: Thank you.

21 MR. FOTHERGILL: It's state law.

22 MR. ROKKE: State law doesn't require  
23 tarping. It just requires prevention of --

24 MR. FOTHERGILL: Yes, it does. Yes, it

1 does. State law requires it.

2 DR. ROKKE: No, it doesn't.

3 MR. FOTHERGILL: Yes, it does.

4 DR. ROKKE: They are doing it, so it  
5 doesn't matter, right?

6 MR. CARROLL: Any other comments from RAB  
7 members? Okay. How about the public? We will go  
8 around to folks in the audience. Any questions?  
9 You guys are kind of sitting in the dark. Let's  
10 turn the lights back on.

11 MS. RAWLINGS: So, you said you would  
12 determine if the PFCs were from firefighting. Would  
13 it be because they would be those specific things  
14 you talked about? Is that how you would know that  
15 that originated from firefighting?

16 MR. CARROLL: That's right. The AFFF, the  
17 aircraft firefighting foam -- that's not the exact  
18 name for it, but that's what we call it -- was used  
19 extensively from 1970 through base closure at  
20 Chanute in firefighting training activities in those  
21 locations that we pointed out the last time,  
22 including Fire Training Area 2 and these fire  
23 training demonstration areas that some of you may  
24 have witnessed out on the runways during open

1 houses.

2           They had some pretty large pits that they  
3 set fires in. I have a picture of one of them that  
4 shows three of those crash trucks that had just shot  
5 the AFFF and extinguished that fire.

6           Fire training was the fire training school  
7 for the Air Force and later became the firefighting  
8 school for DOD. So, here at Chanute, they pioneered  
9 the use of AFFF on firefighting. They learned how  
10 to do it effectively and saved many lives in the  
11 process, but that was done there.

12           We are looking and we have already found  
13 it at the fire training area; we expected it. We  
14 already found it at the fire training demonstration  
15 areas. We are going to look at these other areas  
16 that we determined that it was either stored, used  
17 in fire stations that had the crash trucks in them  
18 or we may have record that may have been released or  
19 used in the firefighting equipment to test the  
20 equipment to make sure it worked. So, we are  
21 looking at all these locations over the coming year.

22           MS. RAWLINGS: So, it sounds like that is  
23 what you expect to see because of those locations.  
24 Would there be PFCs there for any other reason, from

1 some other source?

2 MR. CARROLL: There are PFCs. There are  
3 other sources of PFCs. They are very common in the  
4 environment. There are certain PFCs that are part  
5 of Teflon, Scotchgard, dental floss. Lots of  
6 materials have PFCs in them. The waterproofing you  
7 have on your clothing and shoes may have PFCs. So,  
8 there are a lot of different sources.

9 However, you know, the aircraft  
10 firefighting foam, it was primarily made of PFOS and  
11 PFOA, those two constituents that we are really  
12 focusing on looking for, although there are lots of  
13 other PFC compounds in the environment.

14 DR. ROKKE: Have you tested any of the  
15 wells off base for any contaminants? PFCs?

16 MR. CARROLL: Well, like I explained  
17 before, the wells that we sample in the Illinoisan  
18 that is the drinking water aquifer that flows under  
19 the base to the south, there are wells to the south  
20 for those farmhouses.

21 We looked right adjacent to where the fire  
22 training area is and if PFC constituents had  
23 migrated into that drinking water and we had  
24 detected them at those wells that are adjacent, we

1 would have gone down and looked at all of these  
2 other wells. Since they are not there, they didn't  
3 migrate into that drinking water aquifer and we no  
4 longer have to look for them.

5 DR. ROKKE: Because we have got the family  
6 in the house that are sick immediately just directly  
7 south right there on 2800, right just off of the  
8 base.

9 MR. CARROLL: That's correct, we  
10 understand there are ten residences within a  
11 one-mile radius of that fire training area to the  
12 south and we were getting prepared to go out and  
13 sample at those houses if we had seen PFCs in the  
14 groundwater there, the drinking water aquifer. I  
15 think we reported that at the last RAB as well.

16 Okay. Anything else? All right. Let's  
17 talk about the next RAB meeting, which is scheduled  
18 for May 19th, 2016. It always seems so far away  
19 until it starts getting closer and then it seems  
20 like it hasn't been that long, but any conflicts  
21 with that date that we can see? Same place, same  
22 time.

23 Any recommendations for topics for the  
24 next RAB other than what we already talked about

1 today and what we are going to continue to let  
2 you know next time? More progress on White Hall; we  
3 should be wrapped up with the asbestos abatement;  
4 CB&I should be done with their excavation and their  
5 removal of the free product at Building 995 by then;  
6 we should have more progress on the OPS document,  
7 the property transfer. Anything else? Any other  
8 topics of interest the RAB would like to discuss  
9 concerning our cleanup? Covered it too well?

10 MS. WIRGES: Very well.

11 MR. CARROLL: Anything? All right.

12 Thank you very much. I think we are pretty close to  
13 on time, if I am not mistaken. Appreciate your  
14 attendance.

15 (RAB meeting concluded at 1:09 p.m.)

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