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Meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board, held on February 5, 1998, at One Aviation Center Drive, Suite 101, Rantoul, Illinois.

ORIGINAL

MR. SUITS: We'll go ahead and go into the program unless you have any questions before we start. Otherwise, we'll start right in on the RI/FS landfills progress and status. And, again, for perhaps those of you that are new, I'll go ahead and I'll put the base map up to give you some idea of some of the areas that we're talking about. I know that some of you have seen this, and with that please bear with me. But for the sake of the people that have not been here, the primary area that we're dealing with from an environmental standpoint is what we call an operable unit two, and that begins basically here and follows on around this line and extends itself all the way out to the east edge of the base. In that particular area we do have four landfills. We've got a couple of fire training areas. We've got three oil/water separators. We've got a field training -- we've got a field training area, and all in all I think we've determined now there's now like instead of eleven there's more like maybe even fourteen sites. Salt Fork Creek, we'll be dealing with that. We'll be dealing with Heritage Lake.

But as we go into this, you'll see

that, those of you that have driven that area, some work has been ongoing here. This winter we've been fortunate with the weather to be able to work on some of our initiatives here in the way of steady work. But, at any rate, we'll get into this a little bit more.

I will be probably addressing two other areas which are not in the operable unit two, and one of those, for the sake of the newcomers, is here, building 747. And it's always difficult for me. I believe that's the building here. Correct me somebody if I'm wrong. And then the other one here is what we call the building 700 area. However, there's no buildings left at that particular spot. I believe I've captured all of them that are outside. That whole area, amounting to some seventeen hundred and some odd acres, does constitute what we've known as the operable unit one.

So for the landfills RI we've got, I guess, a two part slide here, and I guess with that, why, I'd ask Brian for your help here a little bit as far as what we have done since then. I think Brian will also be pointing out the results of some

of our work here over the past.

MR. BOUDREAUX: For those of you that are new, RI is remedial investigation.

MR. SUITS: I'm sorry. Thank you, Ray. I thought of that a while ago. I should have said that, but the remedial feasibility study is what the RI/FS stands for. So, Brian, if you will, walk us through this. I'll change the slide whenever you're ready.

MR. RUNDEL: Okay. I'm Brian Rundel. I work for Jacobs, I think as was said earlier. I'm a project manager for the landfills RI. Our focus right now is what we would call kind of the initial part of the remedial investigation. I think as Virlon has up here on the slide, the first basic thing would be you've probably, if you've driven by the site, we have a field crew out there. I think there's about approximately ten people, a little bit more than that, doing different activities. But one of the first things we needed to do to start the real investigation is to clear some of the landfill so we could get to the areas that we need to investigate. That's pretty much done, and there's -- it's varied from using bulldozers and in

some cases saws to cut some of the trees to get some of the equipment in there to complete some of the other activities I'm going to talk about in a minute.

Another activity that we did is we set a grid out over the landfills and surveyed that grid in. And the reason for that is that as the project progresses, we need to document where we are at in the field when we take a sample or when we do, for instance, the geophysical survey down here and so what we initially do on most remedial investigations is we set out a series of stakes, and in this case over the landfills we had a hundred foot spacing on the stakes. We surveyed those in and that way we know the exact X-Y-Z location of that stake and we can use that then later to locate other investigations that we're going to do. And that's also been completed at the landfills. If you've driven by them, you've probably seen the stakes out there.

The next thing that we have finished recently is when you investigate geologic environment there's a lot of different ways to do it, but a very efficient way to do it is to use

what's called a cone penetrometer. And sounds like a complicated instrument; it's really not. All it does is it measures the tip resistance and friction as it's pushed through the soil, and from that you can tell if soil is sand or clay. And we pushed these CPTs, as they're called, cone penetrometers, at approximately eighty locations across the area that Virlon showed you, the OU-2 area, and that's supposed to give you an idea. And this is all important to assess where the groundwater is at, where the groundwater is flowing, where the sand units are at, and where the clay units are at. And this is all adjacent to where the landfill areas are.

And the last one which we're currently undergoing, which I think is probably more interesting in terms of just showing you what the data looks like, is a geophysical survey. And that's what I put up here. This is the one that we're most currently done, have made the most progress on. This is landfill two. And we want to go back to this figure.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Just west of Heritage Lake.

MR. RUNDEL: Yeah. This landfill two is right in here. And this map represents -- what they do is we're using a couple of different instruments. Basically what they do is they drag an instrument over the landfill with an ATV and that forces an electromagnetic signal into the ground. It's basically just like an electrical signal, and that bounces off objects. And depending on how they respond and are recorded by the instrument, then you can tell whether you're in an area whether there may be metal material. You can tell whether you're in an area where the soil has been disturbed where it's been excavated.

It gives you basically a subsurface profile of a very shallow basis, within ten to twelve feet or so, of what's under the ground that you can't see. And our focus was to locate metallic objects, things like drums, airplane wings, things like that. What these maps show is -- this bottom map is what I would call kind of the raw data. This is the raw data that comes out of the instrument, and this is the interpretation by the geophysical expert on where he thinks areas of disturbed soil are. And we're using this information to locate

where we think that there may be buried material in the landfill and then that can direct us to go in and dig into those materials and figure out what's in the landfill.

As I was explaining, this is more of the raw data here, it comes out of the instrument, and you can see the areas that are red and yellow. Those are the areas that we have interpreted as disturbed soil and also have interpreted that there's probably metallic material in these areas. And this is all below ground. So you can't see this, but the instrument locates the information.

And then the geophysical expert, he takes that data, and then using a variety of computer techniques he determines where he thinks the areas of disturbed soil are. For instance, you can look on here. An area like this, a large area like this, it may be a trench that -- landfill two is a pretty old landfill. It was being operated in the fifties. So there isn't always good records on where they buried their waste, but by using this technique you can look on a map like this and have a fairly good idea of where a good place would be to go dig to locate what's in the landfill.

And I think that pretty much summarizes where we're at. We're moving along with fuel activities. We're trying to finish up this activity. The next activity we'll be doing is we'll actually be going into these areas with a back hoe and digging into them to see what the material is to verify what's in there. I don't know if people have questions.

MR. RAUCH: Is the dark red spots, quote, worse, end quotes, for lack of another word, more likely to have metal in it?

MR. RUNDEL: More likely to have metal, but not necessarily worse. For instance, if I dug a hole and threw a tricycle in there and then buried it and then I ran over this with a geophysical instrument, it would show up as a dark red area because it's a metal material. So it doesn't necessarily mean that this is a worse area in terms of contamination, but it certainly means it's an area that we probably ought to go look at and that we need to go investigate. It could be a drum. It could be an airplane wing. It could be a large pile of tin cans.

But, you know, you start out with

what I call kind of gross investigation techniques to slowly fine tune where you focus your investigation. These landfills are very large. And rather than haphazardly going out there and digging around, it's better to focus where you dig. And then if you look kind of vice versa in these areas that don't show much, there's probably not much there. The soil probably isn't very disturbed and there doesn't appear to be very much metallic materials in these areas.

MR. RAUCH: The reds are the more severe?

MR. RUNDEL: Yeah, the red and yellows are more the areas where it looks like metallic material. The blues are more areas where it doesn't appear there's metallic material.

MS. FOTHERGILL: What actual square foot or whatever is that portion of the map or what's the scale?

MR. RUNDEL: The scale here you can see is -- this is fifty feet. But, for instance, this interval right there, that's 150 feet. So that's a pretty good-sized area. That could be a trench. When people landfill material, they

typically dig a pretty large area out and then they fill in whatever material they want to put in there and then they cover it with soil.

MR. SUITS: It's roughly twenty acres. I realize that might not help.

MR. RUNDEL: One other thing I think Steve pointed out which I think is important, we did -- there was a lot of negotiations, but we decided, based on a lot of meetings, that the grid spacing was critical for this investigation. Generally the finer the grid spacing the more accurate the information; although, you collect more data so you have to process more data. But we use what would be considered extremely fine grid spacing on a geophysical survey to make sure we're able to locate very small objects like maybe a single cup of drums or something. And the grid spacing we used would be as we go across the landfill, which was ten feet apart between the instrument readings. And that's highly detailed for an investigation like this. What it does is you can supervise very detailed information on where the boundaries of these anomalies are.

MR. WILKINSON: It gives you insight

as to the depth of the --

MR. RUNDEL: Yeah. What it tells you is the instrument that you see that this map came off of, its maximum penetration depth depends on the soil type. But if you're in a material that's maybe a sandier material, the depth of penetration can be up to fifteen or twenty feet. If it's pure clay, then it tends to bounce the signal back faster. Then the depth of penetration may be ten or twelve feet. So this thing, I would say on average the depth that you see on here that we're taking readings on is probably about twelve to fifteen feet. But it will vary depending on where you are in the landfill.

I have another map which I could show. We have what we call -- what they consider mere surface anomalies and deep anomalies. From that map you'll see that sometimes a red area will show up on one map and not the other one, telling you it's probably deeper or shallower depending on which map you're looking at. But it's not highly accurate because you got to understand that an object that is highly metallic that is two feet deep and one that is slightly metallic that's ten feet

deep, they will give different signals and so it's a little bit hard to interpret how deep it is and that's why we'd have to go in and verify what's there by actually digging the material up.

MR. WILKINSON: Does every small dot on the map indicate a spot that has to be checked or just the shaded areas?

MR. RUNDEL: Not necessarily. It's hard to tell since we haven't even dug into the landfill yet. It's possible some of these smaller dots, if that was a single drum or single airplane wing, it's possible that some of these would have to be investigated. Certainly we're going to concentrate our efforts on the bigger areas because we believe that in those areas it's more likely that more material was filled in. But that doesn't rule out the fact that some of these other single red dots aren't significant. They could be.

MR. SUITS: I think basically you've addressed some of this.

MR. RUNDEL: Kind of along those lines, very much in keeping with what we just looked at, our objective initially here -- and we're trying to collect some data very fast to help the Air Force

figure out how much money they need for this project. What we're trying to do, or what we're doing currently is we're taking these maps and we're looking at these maps in concert with the geophysical expert and in concert with any other data we have available and we're deciding which we think are the priority pits, which ones do we go out right now and investigate as soon as we can.

And to meet the schedule for this part of the project, we determined that about eight pits is the most that we can investigate and get the data available for this review meeting, and the reason for that is it takes a while to do these pits. I mean, you have to get out there. You have to plan the investigation. You have to get the back hoe out there. You have to have the people ready to collect samples. So there's a limited number of pits we can do in a period of time.

But if you look on these maps, eight pits in some of the larger areas will cover most of the landfill. Certainly a lot of the little red dots won't be investigated, but most of these larger areas which appear to be trenches, we'll cover those. And within the pits our objective is to

collect one sample at the surface of the ground, and then once we dig into the ground with the back hoe is collect a sample of the subsurface soil and in the areas that we see that might be contaminated or in areas that we suspect could have contaminants. And then the last one is that any water that flows into the pits, we'll collect a sample of that, too. I don't know if there's questions about the sampling.

MR. SUITS: Any other questions of Brian? Okay. Thank you, Brian.

Next item on your agenda is the other large remedial investigation which has to do with so-called seven sites. I mentioned a few of those a while ago. It would be -- help me out here, Jeff Villino. It's the oil/water separators, the two fire training areas, Salt Fork Creek and Heritage Lake. And so if -- go ahead and brief your slide here, Jeff.

MR. VILLINO: Sure. We're essentially performing the same kind of work that Brian just briefed you on for the landfills. It's a remedial investigation of seven other sites out there. As Virlon said, we've got essentially three

different sites. We're looking at two fire training areas, three oil/water separators, and then the old engine test cell facility out at building 975-995 and then some activities that occurred over at near building 932, which is where the truck driving training you were talking about is at.

At this point, we're probably about a month out of phase with the project Brian described. We're just still in the process of planning our work. We recently submitted work plans to EPA and the Illinois EPA. We're in the process of preparing a sampling and analysis plan for our projects which we will lay out where we intend to sample, how we intend to sample, and what we intend to use the data for.

And RI field work, the majority of our field work is scheduled to begin in May. We do have some activities that will start earlier, and specifically cone penetrometer work similar to what Brian described. We'll be out at all of these sites in the next couple of weeks starting cone penetrometer work to define the geology and pathology of those sites. So you'll very likely see some of us running around in our white tyvex and our

hard hats and what they call penetrometer rig out there.

Mike Carey with the Environmental Company is our site manager. He'll be the guy that's out here for the most part and you'll see him with our field crews. That's where we're at with our project. We're, again, a little bit behind the deed that Brian did. If there's any questions, I can answer questions.

MR. ADAMETZ: I've got a question in regard to mowing and grounds work around buildings. I think we have an oil/water separator, what, near 927. You have flags and you have some other stakes in the ground or whatever.

MR. VILLINO: Yeah. I'm glad you asked that. Another activity is clearing and grubbing of areas that we need to get access to or we potentially might need access to, so we'll have people out cutting down some underbrush in some of those areas. You'll see wooden stakes going up for locations where we expect to put cone penetrometer holes. And, again, that's -- Mike and some of our crew will be out doing that and we'll be very careful to coordinate with you.

MR. ADAMETZ: I meant as far as us having a grounds contractor come out and work around -- still be mowing around those areas. Is that going to be a problem?

MR. BOUDREAUX: What you need to do really is you need to come let us know, me, and I will work with all the tenants out there so we can say exactly what's going to happen in ten days and what's going to happen in twenty days and what's going to happen in -- because we have a lot of tenants out there who understand because it's in their documents that they must allow you access for these government contracts to proceed to get this environmental cleanup done. So that's not the problem. The key issue is not knowing. So if you don't talk to us, we can't talk to them. And what happens is it becomes a sticky wicky. Just like Bob, he wants to mow the grass. We don't want to mow down the stuff you've just installed, so you need to let us know and we'll make sure that everybody gets the word. And I'm the right guy to call.

MR. NUSSBAUM: That's one point, though, to make is that the stakes are extremely

important to Jeff and to him completing his work, and the same for Brian. So please don't pull up the stakes because it'll cost us to have to go back and redo some work.

MR. VILLINO: Yeah. It certainly is our intention to work closely with you all who are out there running businesses. If we're out there doing things that you don't understand or that you don't feel like we communicated with you about, then certainly get ahold of Mike or I or someone from the Air Force and we'll take steps to make sure we're communicating properly. Any other questions?

MR. WILKINSON: I guess I have one more question. We're out on the back side of the burn pit and notice there's no trespassing signs up there on the road that goes from the north side of the burn pit.

MR. VILLINO: Yeah. Those --

MR. WILKINSON: We use that road on a regular basis. Is that supposed to be off limits to us now or is that the ground that's north of there?

MR. BOUDREAUX: All they're doing is driving around in a circle, and you come in one way and then get out the other way.

MR. WILKINSON: That's our shifting ranges is what that amounts to.

MR. EHRHARD: We just started putting those signs up today to warn the general public that there is an area of environmental concern and we're just trying to protect the general public. If we have to shut that road off again, we'll do like Jeff said. We'll communicate with you. We'll give you plenty of advance notice that we're going to have to shut that road down to work. Right now we're just trying to put up signs to caution the general public and to caution people driving in that area it is an area of environmental concern and just forewarn them.

MR. WILKINSON: Great. Thank you.

MR. SUITS: Thank you, Jeff.

MR. EHRHARD: I'm Lou Ehrhard with Jacobs Engineering, and I'm going to be working on the EE/CA projects at fire training area two in building 932. And the EE/CA, which stands for Engineering Evaluation Cost Analysis, these are kind of like fast-track remedial investigation and feasibility studies so you go out there and clean up the sites quickly, faster than the usual RI/FS

process. What we're going to be doing in fire training area two is we're planning nontimed critical removal action of the soils at fire area training two. And as many of you may know, fire training area two was a place where they used to have fire training when the Air Force was here. They used to set some mock airplanes on fire and they used some JP4 fuel, maybe some other materials were burned in fire training area two.

So we've got two things happening out there right now under nontimed critical removal actions. One is debris removal which was completed in October, and that included taking down a few buildings and hauling away that debris, taking down the light poles and taking down the tower, and that tower was moved over to the museum and I think the village now, which they're actually using. That was completed in October, so that work is now done.

We've got another free product removal time removal action at fire training area two. And during some area work last year we found some free product which was some JP4 jet fuel in the soil there and we are planning a site characterization so we can identify the extent of

this free product, find out where it is and design a system to remove it. We will -- we are currently working on the plans right now, finalizing the plans for this, and we are planning to go into the field in early March to do our site characterization and determine the extent of this contamination there.

The EE/CA part of fire training area two, which is the nontimed critical removal area aspect, is going to be the focus of the soils. At this point we have reached agreement on the work plan to do this work, and we had submitted a draft sampling and analysis plan to IEPA and US EPA for their review, and the scope of work out there is to define the extent of contamination in fire training area two in the unsaturated soils so that we can go in there and remove those soils which are contaminated above risk base levels.

MR. NUSSBAUM: Can you explain what unsaturated soils means to the folks?

MR. EHRHARD: Sure. Basically in the subsurface there are soils down to a depth around here of about five feet which are considered unsaturated because it is above the water table. The water table around this area generally lies at

about five feet, sometimes a little bit deeper, maybe up to ten feet depending on the topography. So we will be digging down and removing soils or remediating soils down to the water table. Any contaminants at the site that are below the water table will be investigated as part of what Jeff is working on, will be investigated there, and they will determine the appropriate remediation for the groundwaters at that point. But the Air Force really wanted to move on the contaminated soils at this site, kind of get a jump on this and move quickly on it and remediate that as quickly as possible. So that's why we're kind of moving ahead with this at this point.

Again, the site characterization work for our EE/CA fire training area two is planned for early March. We will be out there with a couple of different types of drill rigs. We will be using a CPT rig as Brian had mentioned. We will also be using direct push technology which is essentially just pushing a core barrel down into the soil, retrieving a sample, and we will be sending those samples out to the lab for analysis. In this way we will be defining the extent of soil contamination at

the site so we can design an appropriate remedial action at the site. Any questions?

MR. SUITS: Building 932 is next.

MR. EHRHARD: 932, we are doing a very similar EE/CA. We are looking again at just the unsaturated soils, those soils above the water table. And, again, Jeff and his group will be following on to look at any groundwater problems that may be at the site with his RI/FS.

MS. ZEHR: Where exactly is building 932?

MR. BOUDREAUX: The old JB Hunt truck driving range. There was a building there and the building is no longer there. It's out there right along that concrete.

MR. EHRHARD: We've been investigating this whole area right in here.

MR. NUSSBAUM: Might as well point out where fire area training two is.

MR. EHRHARD: Fire area training two is down here. So, again, we're going to be using the same type of investigative techniques out here and our objectives are pretty much the same, trying to identify the extent of unsaturated soil

contamination so we can go out there and design a remediation program and implement this remediation program on kind of a fast track. And, again, the plans, sampling analysis plan currently under review by IEPA and US EPA. And we are planning on getting in the field in early March, and we will be using some of the same investigative techniques with direct push technology or DPT. Taking our soil samples with these cores. Any questions there?

MR. SUITS: I'm going to put this up just for a second and then I'll go ahead and point out on the map where building 747 is. This is up in the northwest portion of the golf course.

MR. EHRHARD: Okay. We're planning on doing an ESI, which stands for expanded site inspection or expanded site investigation. This is kind of a preliminary investigation to assess the extent of a problem and whether it warrants a full-scale investigation. We have limited information here which some of you may be aware of some low levels of contaminants that may have been related to some chlorinated solvents in the groundwater. Because of this we have developed work Plans ~~Land~~ and sampling analysis plan to further

investigate this site to determine whether it warrants further action and exceeds risk base clean-up objectives.

These plans are currently under review by the Air Force at this point. Once we incorporate comments from the Air Force, we will be sending these on to the regulatory agencies for review. But as Brian pointed out earlier, right now the focus of our work is on the landfill test pitting and on these two EE/CAs, 932 and fire training area two EE/CAs. So at this point we're not spending a lot of time on this and this will probably be revisited later on this spring.

MS. FOTHERGILL: I have a question in regards to this is the first time I've seen noted in tonight's presentation about health and safety plan and it wasn't applied to the other parcels or buildings that were previously presented. What makes this notable in this presentation?

MR. EHRHARD: I think just because it was on the slide. We have a health and safety plan for every activity.

MR. SUITS: It's fresh in his mind right now, so I believe as they were developing the

slide, that's not to say that we've blown them off on --

MS. FOTHERGILL: I was just wondering if this was as it seemed it's presented and my thinking would be then it was a higher issue or a more pressing issue and it seemed like this was on the back burner.

MR. EHRHARD: No. In fact, this site probably is not as serious as some of the other sites we're investigating.

MS. FOTHERGILL: So am I to assume, then, with other things there's also then -- it's not just put on the slides, that a health and safety plan has been submitted?

MR. EHRHARD: We have a health and safety plan for every one of our projects.

MR. NUSSBAUM: And everybody that goes on-site complies with it.

MS. FOTHERGILL: And this must be some of the equipment and so on and so forth.

MR. SUITS: I don't want to steal his thunder right now.

MR. BOUDREAUX: You mentioned that at 747 that you had solvents out there. I don't

remember that. I remember that there was some fertilizer and some weed killer and that kind of stuff out there, but I hadn't remembered solvents out there.

MR. EHRHARD: Well, building 747, I guess, through the sixties and seventies --

MR. BOUDREAUX: Used to store lawn equipment out there, right?

MR. EHRHARD: Well, that's what it is now. In fact, in past history it was used as a hangar for the air club and solvents was used out there for washing parts and that kind of thing. That's the only thing we can come up with at this point. All we know right now is that it's there and we're trying to investigate where it's coming from.

MR. SUITS: Any others? Item number five is two fold. One of the first one of these is the building 700 pump and treat system. We've talked about this one before. This is the old filling station. Up in that area up there. Building 700 was the actual filling station, the one that's been removed. There's another building that's now gone, but we still refer to this as the building 700 area but it's all gone. It's grassed

over.

MR. EHRHARD: Building 700 is located just east of the north entrance of the base. Back in September of 1996 we installed a remedial system out there to pump the groundwater out of the site and to treat it. The site was a former filling station, had a number of underground storage tanks there. Apparently some of those underground storage tanks leaked some gasoline into the groundwater. Soil out there was removed previously, so we put in the system to pump out the groundwater and treat it, and we have been pumping about a year and a half now. And the latest results show that compared with our August results of last year we've dropped another order of magnitude. That's about a ten-fold decrease in the contamination out there. So we have significantly reduced the contamination in groundwater, and I think at this point we are probably within the IEPA clean-up objectives using tier two evaluation. And so we will be working with IEPA at this point to develop an approach, close out the site using the tier two clean-up objectives.

MR. BOUDREAUX: You probably better explain tier two for us.

MR. EHRHARD: Well, there's a number of -- these are new regulations IEPA has. Former ways of classifying the site were based on types of soil, and you'd have different clean-up standards based on type of soils you had. IEPA has a new methodology which is a little bit more rigorous of evaluating the clean-up levels for your sites. It's based on soils, conductivity, many different parameters of your soils, and evaluates transport of your contaminants to potential receptors or users of the groundwater. So using the approach, you kind of -- instead of taking a clean-up objective right out of a regulation or a piece of paper, you actually calculate what the risk would be and whether you are in an appropriate level of risk for contaminants at the site.

MS. FOTHERGILL: With the tier two clean-up, then, remind me what it was previous to all this improvement.

MR. NUSSBAUM: Let me go back and address the Illinois regulations. There are three tiers of clean-up numbers, clean-up objectives that are associated with the regulations that were passed by the state. Tier one is a table. It's a sheet of

paper. You look at it. If you're below those numbers you're done. Tier two, which is what Lou is referring to, requires you to calculate using the equations in the regulations various parameters, like the kind of soil, the amount of carbon in the soil, the soil saturation, lots of technical things that relate to how is that contaminant going to move from that site and potentially end up in somebody's drinking water or a receptor or next to the property boundary. And the next tier is a tier three which basically would be what we're doing for all of the rest, a very detailed, more time consuming, more thorough investigation and calculation of potential risk.

MS. FOTHERGILL: So, then, to move one project as it's eventually cleaned up a reassessment is done in regard to the magnitude and all those kinds of things to then get it to a level that it's then tier one, I mean, that's your objective?

MR. NUSSBAUM: The regulations are designed to allow the owner of the property an opportunity to spend a lot of money cleaning up and very little money investigating, just like use these

numbers and clean up till you're there; or spend a moderate amount of money investigating, then calculating and getting a little bit higher clean-up objective because you're not as conservative as you were before. So you might not have to dig up as much or pump as much in this case. And then tier three you spend quite a bit more money investigating in the effort and your clean-up objectives, the numbers are less conservative but they're still conservative, but it would probably allow you to dig up even less or pump less.

So it's all based upon what the property owner wants to do with that property. And it includes the use of deed restrictions and institutional controls. So if the Air Force goes with a tier two and goes with the clean-up objectives they want to, they will probably put a deed restriction on the property that says nobody in the future can drink this water.

MS. FOTHERGILL: Or like in our parcel, no one can ever drill a well.

MR. NUSSBAUM: The city has an ordinance that says you can't anyway. Does that make sense to you? Are you comfortable with that?

MS. FOTHERGILL: Yeah.

MR. BOUDREAUX: There's a reason you don't want to do that because you don't want to puncture the aquifer down there and maybe damage the water for everybody else. So the whole key is you let the pros dig the wells because that's where we drink from.

MS. FOTHERGILL: I think I remember that was mentioned long ago.

MR. NUSSBAUM: These are new regulations, so --

MS. FOTHERGILL: So the federal EPA also has the tier system?

MR. SCHAFER: No. Actually for the universal sites that are dealt with, the petroleum sites that are dealt with the underground storage tanks, that is a program that is delegated by the federal government to the state government. So the state has come up with this set of regulations to address that problem.

MS. FOTHERGILL: And each state might vary in their process of correction or evaluation?

MR. SCHAFER: Yes.

MR. NUSSBAUM: Here to toot Illinois'

horn, we were one of the first ones to come up with this, and there are a lot of states behind us doing the same thing now.

MS. FOTHERGILL: Trailblazer.

MR. NUSSBAUM: Well, we did some things that everybody might not like, but I guess the general consensus was let the property owner decide the use of that property and then clean it up accordingly.

MR. SUITS: Any other questions of Lou? 952 is back in the operable unit two area. I'll put the map up and I'll show basically where that is located. It's located in this general area. I haven't had her come in because basically their contract has expired but the folks that -- perhaps you may recall Ann Smith who has briefed this. This was a natural attenuation study, and we have been and are in a position to where we went ahead and we sent our final closure documentation to Illinois EPA here in the middle of January. So we would expect to hear from them fairly shortly as far as their concurrence on basically closing this site. Any questions on that one?

MR. ADAMETZ: Closing it being the

work is completed?

MR. SUITS: For this aspect of what was involved here, yes, as far as our position on this would be, that there's really no further action required at this particular site. Steve, is there anything more you'd want to say on that?

MR. NUSSBAUM: The petition is going to be to close it with deed restrictions under the tier objectives that nobody's going to drink the groundwater.

MR. SUITS: Any other questions? The next item on the agenda is basically an update on what we talked about at the last meeting, and I had passed out a handout that's entitled "Metal Nuggets Containing Lead on the former Chanute Air Force Base." I would first of all say to the group I wish I would have had these in your hands sooner. You could have read them through perhaps a little more thoroughly and perhaps asked more questions. I'm a captive audience here. And you're welcome to go ahead and read through it at your leisure and then perhaps address your questions to me at my office. I think most all of you do know where my office is.

It goes through what we have done so

far and also some conjecture as far as how the metal nuggets got to the particular site. It goes into what we did during September to address the issue and the reasons for doing what we did relative to the testing. On the second page it also gives what -- it also gives that the laboratory results indicate high lead concentrations in basically three places there. One was a paint sample off of the playground equipment. Another one was the soils in the immediate vicinity of a metal chunk of which contained the 4 to 6 percent lead. And the third area was we took this chunk of lead and we wiped it with almost like a baby wipe or whatever and then that was sent in to test how readily it rubs off. And it rubs off, and that certainly also contained, you know, high levels of lead.

What we have concluded certainly from that is that the lead nuggets that are there do readily shed or, you know, rub off quite easily. The other thing that we've concluded is that where they've come in contact with the soil, the soil will take on, you know, the lead characteristics. The playground equipment, that certainly indicated the lead from lead paint being used from many years ago

to paint the surface of the equipment.

What have we done since basically the last meeting? First of all, I just released the fact that the lead content was high at the last RAB meeting and what we've done is confirm that with a laboratory validation of the laboratory results. And it did confirm that the laboratory results were indeed valid and that the lead is there around the metal nuggets. It was on the playground equipment and, once again, it rubs off very easily. The other thing we've done is just before Christmas we went ahead and we removed the playground equipment so that takes off one of the sources there. So that has been removed from the site as of this time. We will continue discussing this issue at our monthly meetings as far as what the next approach would be, you know, will be taken, and the public will be informed as far as what our next steps will be.

The high concentrations, I have those with me. I don't know what the numbers will mean to you but, I mean, I could certainly give you those concentrations. So they are in parts per million. And for the soil that was in the immediate vicinity of the sample, why, there's like between 27 and

28,000 parts per million. And that's compared to a sample that we took of the soil that was not in the immediate vicinity, and it appeared to us that it would be a worse case as far as perhaps paint chips and stuff coming off of the swing sets. We took that from underneath the swing sets.

MR. NUSSBAUM: It's where the kids scratch their feet.

MR. SUITS: Right. And in comparison to that, that was 11.6 parts per million. So certainly we know that we can conclude that, you know, the lead has made an impact on both the soil samples in the immediate vicinity and the chunks and then also the chunk itself being soft to the point where it will rub off.

MR. RAUCH: On the second page, second section there, it says the soil beneath the playground equipment did not indicate impact from the lead paint. Since you pulled out the playground equipment, that soil has no contamination from the playground equipment itself, the lead paint on it; is that what you said?

MR. SUITS: Well, that basically is what we concluded, you know, with the sample that we

took. That is based on one sample. But that's why we took it underneath the playground equipment so we would get a fair shot at that. But it did not indicate that, you know, any of that had really been absorbed by the soil. I think probably the more severe case of that would be the flaking of the paint and the children would get paint chips in their mouth or whatever, not so much from the soil. But we did want to make sure. That's the reason we took away the swing set.

MR. RAUCH: So the next step would be several other actions and then releasing this to the village?

MR. SUITS: Right.

MR. BOUDREAUX: The problem is he's trying to find some more. I think Virlon spent two hours searching for a piece of that stuff when they actually collected a piece to send off for the sample. I remember the day we were out there it took us a while to find it.

MR. SUITS: The grass surface has fairly effectively at least made a situation where you just don't walk on the site and pick these things up here and there like you would chunks of

gravel. So basically we're very thankful for that. But they're not down deep. The paper says they're under a four to twelve inch layer. I guess the sod over the years has built itself up enough to where effectively it's not at the surface, which I suppose many years ago it was.

MS. WIRGES: Are there any other playground sites on the base that need to be checked out or are they still there?

MR. SUITS: I don't know. This is one that maybe almost slipped up on us, you know. The base itself did quite a bit of replacement of playground equipment. I haven't really made a survey of all the others since then.

MS. WIRGES: Because there is some playground equipment over there across from the Fan Marker along the old Kurlin housing area.

MR. SUITS: And we can take a look at that. This from the particular equipment that was here, from what we can gather, has been there a long, long time. I know the particular contractor that removed it said I played on this stuff when I was a child. He was probably in his mid to late forties. So it's been there a long time, and it's

probably just a situation where we didn't pay as much attention to that. I know with particularly family housing there was quite a bit of that playground equipment that was removed and replaced.

MR. NUSSBAUM: Yeah, the Illinois EPA actually wants to commend the Air Force for taking quick action to get the playground equipment off. We had encouraged them to do that, and as you guys may be familiar sometimes it takes us a while to get everything going and the contracts in place. But the Air Force, within a period of a month and a half after the results came in, had that playground equipment off of there. They did a very good job in reacting to the situation.

MR. SUITS: So we'll continue updating you of the situation if we find out anything. Any questions? We're at item number seven. And, Mike, I guess now the fun starts. So you're on. This is Mike Adams.

MR. ADAMS: The purpose for me being here tonight is to -- I'm especially pleased, by the way, that some of our neighbors are here, I mean the neighbors that are immediately adjacent to the landfill areas and we certainly appreciate

everybody's attendance and I appreciate the opportunity to speak to you just briefly.

Now, at Jacobs we emphasize the safety of our employees in these environmental investigations. We plan to dig into the landfills. You heard Brian outline the thirty-two test pits, the eight per landfill areas that we plan to conduct in the near future and that we have completed the health and safety plan for that effort. And just wanted to let you know what to expect in terms of individuals in the area that are going to wear these brightly colored suits and we've brought some of the other toys that -- actually they're very serious sets of personal protective equipment that our people will wear during that effort.

The reason for this is we're very conscience. Jacobs is one of the best, and that is the lowest frequency of accidents among many of the very large engineering and construction companies, and the way that we have achieved that record is by being very cautious with our employees. And as we dig into these landfills, we will require a high degree of personal protective equipment. We will also be taking air monitoring results, and Dennis

may be able to hold up some of this equipment as I talk about it. It'll be here so you can take a look at it, turn the equipment on.

This particular instrument is a state of the art gas monitoring system that will check for total organics, combustible materials. That's gases in the air. It also checks for carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfite, two of the kinds of contaminants we may run into. And so these type of instruments will be used to determine what kind of air levels.

Now our people will be protected with this equipment, and we'll also be monitoring the work area and also the perimeter to make sure that we don't impact our neighbors adversely, and so these types of equipment. Now we wanted you to be aware that you'll see folks in these brightly colored suits, and we've got a few slides that I'll show you some of the things you might see out there. That's not to alarm you, but we do want you to know what to expect in terms of -- little cartoons here. That actually would be probably greater -- we call this level B.

EPA in the early days in this kind of work defined levels of protection. They were

interested not only protecting the health and welfare of the public but also the workers that were going to do this kind of work and so they defined these levels. We call this level B. Now the four levels that were defined, level B is basically a work uniform, hard hat, safety glasses, steel-toe shoes and the work uniform.

A step up from that would add a respirator, and Dennis could hold that up. This is an air purifying respirator. Simply cleanses the air that the worker may be breathing through those carbon canisters that secure on the side of the unit. They would also wear probably a white version of this suit and that would be that level of protection. A step up from that would then add a higher level of a respiratory protective equipment, and for this work effort our workers will wear a segment like this. This is actually put over their left shoulder and they're using a mask that would be hooked via an air hose. We have one of those laying under the table. It's like, you know, if you watch Sea Hunt, that kind of deal of the undersea divers, they're actually hooked obviously above ground but hooked to an air line. This little bottle that they

wear on the side is very similar to what fire fighters wear. They have a large tank on the back. We have a small tank because our workers work in this stuff all day. And so the small tank just lets them get out. They can run to a larger tank so they can breathe all day if necessary.

But this is the kind of equipment they would be wearing in addition to these types of suits. And so that is what is called level B. Level A, by the way, is an upgrade from that, a total encapsulating suit, the moon suit that you see so often on the news. People that respond to spills on the side of the highway wear a level A equipment. But basically this is what our workers will look like. Picture that in yellow. Again, not to alarm you, but we are very cautious with our employees and so we protect their health.

MR. NUSSBAUM: The main reason is they're so close to these contaminants.

MR. ADAMS: That's correct. And there is some level of uncertainty in terms of what we will find and so we are very cautious with this kind of equipment. This list of components, as I went through those, we have the chemical resistant

suits, several pairs of gloves that they wear, chemical resistant boots. And all of this material is available for your perusal. That's the basic components of this kind of system. They are attached to, as I mentioned before, supplied air system and they end up looking like this. This segment here would be an air bottle of some type. And we'll actually have those air bottles mounted on the ~~track~~ Back hoe, the large piece of construction equipment so the operator will breathe.

There's people on the ground that will be connected to a series of cylinders like this. Again, it's just protection for the workers. They are in the immediate proximity of whatever may be down there. And, again, with use of these monitoring pieces of equipment, if we discover something that's alarming to them or the general public, then we will stop operations. And, again, this is precautionary method.

MR. CAREY: Mike, could you point out that the reason for this level B stuff is for when we're digging holes in the landfill.

MR. ADAMS: That's correct.

MR. CAREY: You will see and you

probably have seen other people working on the surface of the landfill where they're just wearing level D, basically work clothes. This is -- the bottom line of this is these landfills have unknown contents. So we're digging holes in the landfills. The people who are doing that are near proximity to that work. They, for precautions, they are asked to or they're required to utilize the level B equipment.

MR. ADAMS: This just illustrates the taping they use, duct tape or some other material to actually tape these suits. That's what you can expect to see. And we're telling you this not to alarm you, obviously, but why they're doing this. Because they are on top of whatever we're digging and they'll be digging to a depth of approximately fifteen feet. So those workers in that vicinity will wear that because they're actually right there and that's a precautionary method. Any questions that you might have for me?

MR. RAUCH: Just a matter of curiosity, the yellow suit and the gloves are disposable at the end of the day?

MR. ADAMS: That's correct. If

they're heavily soiled they'll be treated as a waste that will be drummed. If they're not heavily soiled, they'll end up, according to our waste management plan, they're handled that way as regular waste.

This is another little device that is a little more precise for things like vinyl chloride, one of the particular contaminants. It's called a drager pump. We spent a lot of money and time in equipment on these type of monitors to make sure that we don't impact our neighbors, and we take that very seriously, the responsibility to deal with that.

Any other questions? Good. We'll keep the material here and you can take a look and play with the gizmos if you'd like. Our areas, by the way, will be delineated with signs of caution tape and so we'll set out a large area around each of those test pits and, of course, anyone entering that area will have to take, you know, these steps or something similar to that.

MR. BOUDREAUX: The plan is to take the pit, dig it, take the sample and close it back up before you go to the next pit?

MR. ADAMS: That's correct. Our plan calls for not leaving any of the pits open during the night. So we intend to back fill them before we finish for that day.

MR. CAREY: One of the things first people on the surface of the landfill, remember there were three samples per pit. A crew will first go around and sample the locations on the surface. They won't have all this level B stuff. But when we come back and start digging holes, then we'll have the level B and go, you know, dig the pit and do the sampling, cover it up, move to the next one, each landfill in turn.

MR. ADAMS: Thank you for your attention.

MR. SUITS: I guess from my standpoint I would respectfully solicit your help with the public in this. We had a selfish motive for having Mike over here, you know, so that he could at least make people here aware of that and we invited as many people as what we could. I guess it even helped me personally because I'm sure my farmer friends outside the base are going to say, Virlon Suits, what the heck is going on out there now? So

if you come into contact with many of my farmer friends, why, help in spreading the word around because there is a wondering when they see the person here with the mask and everything on now. It's been out here for all these years. How come -- and it is only because we certainly were opening it up and gases or whatever we're subjecting people.

MR. BOUDREAUX: And it's a good thing. That's what we need to make sure. It's a great thing that they're doing. We worked many, many years before we finally got into this state where we're actually turning some dirt. We're doing some hard work. We understand that all the plans had to be done, so it's really a good thing. These people are good. Jacobs is really -- I'm really happy with them.

MR. SUITS: It's really the only way. It's the only right way to deal with it to be safe. We don't want to hurt people. Any other questions?

MR. WILKINSON: Is that known if the Air Force has buried some particular nasty things back here or is it just a shot in the dark so far?

MR. SUITS: No one knows for sure. Actually it's hearsay that there are some things

buried out there. We've identified what was a records search back many years ago. And to be very honest with you, that's why we're doing what we're doing. We're having to address that at this point.

MR. NUSSBAUM: What do you mean by your question? I'm trying to get you to get more specific by nasty kind of stuff so that we can answer it better for you.

MR. WILKINSON: I don't know. Particularly nasty military chemicals. Maybe --

MR. NUSSBAUM: Biological weapons?

MR. WILKINSON; Yeah.

MR. NUSSBAUM: We have no evidence that that was out there. Virlon, that's accurate, right?

MR. SUITS: Right.

MR. NUSSBAUM: Is there anything else that you thought may be particular nasty?

MR. WILKINSON: No. I didn't even know if there was anything particularly nasty. I don't even know what I'm talking about. Just anything that you could open up a hole and before you realize it we've got airborne carcinogens coming all over the place.

MR. NUSSBAUM: When you use the term carcinogens, we know in that landfill we'll probably encounter what we consider a known human carcinogen which is vinyl chloride you heard Mike address. So that's why the precautions are there for those people in the immediate area. But due to prevailing wind direction and the dilution factor in the air, he's going to have his safety zone striped out so that by his estimates, by the time it gets outside that yellow line, it's not going to be of a concentration that's going to cause you harm. Is that --

MR. WILKINSON: Yeah, that's fine.

MR. NUSSBAUM: Is that accurate, Mike?

MR. ADAMS: Yes. We'll set up a large zone. Again, the monitoring equipment will help us make sure that that doesn't happen or to stop operations if we are impacting the air like that.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Could you explain on how vinyl chloride is formed? That's kind of interesting so that they'll understand how that comes about?

MR. ADAMS: Yeah. The actual, I mean, polyvinyl chloride, plastic products in your house and landfills typically have a lot of these kind of products that were placed in them, and also some of the solvents break down via a pathway that gives you vinyl chloride gas. It's a very volatile material or even turns into a gas very readily. And, again, municipal type landfills, it's a common thing to find that kind of material. And so if we went to, you know, any of the municipal landfills that are in the area, you would expect to find it there as well.

MR. NUSSBAUM: There's one more issue that you might address.

MR. SUITS: Okay. And Mike can probably help me with this one also. On landfill four all the way in the corner, there was a concern here that there was some unexploded ordinates perhaps out in this area right here. You'll recall maybe a little launching platform and fanning out in this direction what was called the grenade launcher range. There was a particular concern that we still had some unexploded ordinates out in that particular area, and we did a rather thorough records search

and I know we went out there and we got some of the fragments that were still left. So we have gone through that. I don't know if Mike can help me a little more.

MR. ADAMS: Yeah. That area that's called landfill four, it's right in the corner of the base. It backs up to the fence on two sides. And there is still the old sighting platform up there on a mound of dirt that's pretty visible. We dug through the records that are available, also interviewed the base safety officer. He was either the assistant or the base explosive safety officer during the duration of the time that that particular range was open. And because of the proximity to the fence, there's actually a farm just south of there. In fact, it's within range of one of those launchers. And because of the concerns of that, that particular range was only allowed to use what was truly an inert ground and it was powered by basically a 38 shell. So you think of a 38 shell, and it would lob these and they were made out of plastic. There was a plastic in them. It did have a metal base plate and a die so the people that practiced with these particular mortar rounds would

fire them out and the orange die would splat basically and it was a talcum powder base with a die in it and they could see what they were hitting. But there was no explosives in that particular head on this practice round.

So we researched that and talked to the individuals that were in charge of safety for that range. And so, you know, through that records search we feel like that evidence is sound, you know, based on eye witnesses and other things that those kinds of explosive rounds were not used on that range. We feel confident about that. We wouldn't have allowed our bulldozer to actually knock down the weeds and stuff to allow us to get into that area. And that's all we have found to date is these plastic heads on these practice rounds.

MR. SUITS: Anything else? I'll go on to the deeds then. Leave the map up for that. Out of the fifteen parcels that were sold basically to the private sector and to the public, we have closed on all but four of those at this particular time. We closed last week on what I call now the Prairie Village parcel. So that has been closed on.

That just occurred last week. Next week we close on the golf course parcel. That closing will occur in Chicago, and one of our folks at least will go up for that particular closing. That puts us down to three. And one of those is the chapel. The other one the library and building 3.

Those that have be keeping track here will probably call me on this as far as that goes, but I think we are at the thirty to sixty day stage as far as being able to close on that.

MR. RAUCH: Building 3 is?

MR. SUITS: I'm sorry. That's White Hall, the big building. I do expect in thirty to sixty days. I hope I can stand before you at least the next restoration advisory board meeting and say that we've closed. We're working towards that end.

MR. BOUDREAUX: All three of those pieces go to Jack Hayes. He's the one who is the high bidder.

MR. SUITS: With that, our next initiative is to start transferring airport parcel, the airport support parcels, and then actually we're looking at the airport airfield itself. Obviously the transfer that will be made will be made to this

piece of property for the time being. But we will be looking at doing that here.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Are you going to do that before you do the rec properties, Virlon?

MR. SUITS: They'll probably run coincidentally because, you know, there's still some work now that we have to do with the rec properties. We thought we were there on the rec properties.

MR. BOUDREAUX: I should probably explain that, too.

MR. SUITS: What Ray is referring to is this particular parcel here. It's maybe hard to see the outline, but it's the athletic ~~farm~~ Forum and the arts and crafts auto hobby shop and the old swimming pool was located there. The village has the desire to go ahead and to include this portion into the airport support parcel rather than the recreation. That is being worked at this time, in addition to this entire parcel, which is where the old family camp facility was and there's a tennis court here just north of the Fan Marker Inn complex.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Maybe I should explain that, Virlon, so that they understand the reasons behind that. All we're doing is changing

the category of transfer from department of interior to FAA, and basically the reason is because it gives us more flexibility for use of those parcels which the recreation department has determined are not recreation useful. If we take those and put them into revenue generating properties for the airport, we can lease them out, we can use them for a commercial or industrial or whatever development. Where they are right now really have no uses for recreation purposes. The swimming pool can not be retrofitted. The family camp is no longer practical when we've got the huge one down on the south side. It would take an awful lot of money to bring it back up. So now what we'll be able to do is lease those out. You can not do that with recreational property.

MR. SUITS: What Ray is referring to, and obviously those are recreational, there's one of them on here which was in what we call the transfer letter from the Air Force to the department of interior. That one stays as is. This one here stays as is, and obviously this one now and this one will be changed. This parcel here is also recreation.

But with that, why, we'll have to finish our work in the so-called operable area before we can do anything about that one. And except for the portion of the property going to the University of Illinois, which is this parcel, everything else here is in an airport transfer. That's all airport support property. But that again will have to wait until we get our remediation activity in place. Anyway, that's pretty much it for the deeds.

MR. ADAMETZ: For the University of Illinois, that parcel, is that just pending, the oil/water separator, or is it because of the surrounding parcels issues?

MR. SUITS: Well, probably both. You know, it is but certainly your parcel contains that, but it's also the other. We want to, you know, we want to go through that whole thing and do the full characterization, you know, before we basically make the commitments, you know, on portions of that property. Am I correct on that, Steve and Gary, basically that's our initiative? We need to do that?

MR. NUSSBAUM: They need to know

what's there and then they need to be able to make a decision about how much they want to clean up which will affect you, in fact, would be able to use it for.

MR. SUITS: We're already running into a few things, Bob. I'll submit those to the group that were a little bit unexpected on our part. Specifically what I would address is, you know, the actual edges of the landfills, if you will. They're certainly not exactly where we thought they were, so that's a little bit of an example. We need to know where these -- we need to know where things are at more exact than what we do know. Ray?

MR. BOUDREAUX: Things are just cooking right along. I don't know last month what we talked about, maybe an update on youth services. Huge progress on their construction project out there. They've spent about a million and a half dollars on the building, and you should see the inside of it. It's not anywhere close to what it used to be. Classrooms now and libraries and sleeping rooms and all different kinds of things. So it's electronic wizardry everywhere where everything is controlled by cameras and buzzers and

it's really pretty impressive. They're still planning on having students in March sometime. Greyhound, you've seen some buses out there driving around. Well --

MR. RAUCH: They have stopped parking in the parking lot at Smith Hall. Now they're parking between Smith Hall and that warehouse.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Yeah. It's a little inconvenient when we have to get in the other building and you can't open the door, I mean, even a man door you can't open. But we're working all those little bugs out. Class two starts the 15th.

MS. WIRGES: How many classes are there?

MR. BOUDREAUX: Four classes. The first class there were 75 students checked in. Forty-nine graduated, which is about a typical washout rate. They're very happy with what's going on. We're very happy that they're in the building and the building is being used. They're not paying quite enough to pay for the utilities yet, but this is on a temporary basis. We're doing a test period to see if it works for us and if it works for them. So far they love it and we'll see how it progresses.

For some of you that might be military retirees here, we are very, very near to an agreement with Blue Cross Blue Shield of Illinois whose got the contract with -- who got the contract for Tricare and Champus and those kinds of programs for health care for military retired people. They'll be right here in this building. We'll be building out their space here starting in the next couple of weeks. In fact, they hired Chuck Smith to be the director of that program here to take care of all those people who have problems with their retiree health care programs. So local people. Joyce Gray, if you know Joyce Gray, will be the nurse in that program. So, you know, Rantoul people serving Rantoul people. It's just -- doesn't get any better than that.

As far as other actions going on in the reuse, we've been building some fact sheets because now we've got about four or five really good buildings that are available now. So if you find anybody that wants to build airplanes or maintain airplanes, let me know because that big old hangar sure could use an aviation tenant.

MS. FOTHERGILL: Hangar two.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Hangar two. Right now it's being used as a warehouse but we're month to month on that. We still want aviation in there just like all of us in Rantoul want to see aviation in those big buildings. The projects to get the ramps all done are complete. We actually came in $20,000 under budget. The AWAS project was completed at the end of this month so by the next meeting I should be able to give you the telephone number. When you want to know what the weather is like, you can call up and you'll have an instantaneous weather forecast right by the telephone and it'll be right here on your airport. That's about all I got.

MR. CAREY: Ray, you do have a new tenant in building 937.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Yeah, I could have said that. As a matter of fact, Jacobs Engineering is paying the rent and it's really nice to have a government contractor out there in 937 that used to be occupied by Comet Trucking. Not only that, but today I found you can keep the other building as long as you want. So 728 is yours for as long as you need it. At least that's what they said Tuesday

night at the study session. We'll see what happens Tuesday night at the vote.

MS. WIRGES: My pet eyesore over along highway 45 is a little better than it was, but there's still a circle of weeds that hides the trash on the inside.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Well, they burned it. I think that's a stump.

MS. WIRGES: You ought to see it now.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Well, I'll go look again. I got a great list that you gave me before, and we've been chipping away at it.

MS. WIRGES: I got to nag.

MR. BOUDREAUX: I know. We've been chipping away at it, Lorraine, we really have, and all it is is time and money. And you know street departments is the people that we look to to get that kind of work done for us. We pay their wages to get it done.

MS. WIRGES: This is that one spot where the owner stacked everything, and he did burn it but he let the weeds grow up around the outside of it so he could keep stuff piled on the inside.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Okay. Well, I didn't

know there was anything else piled.

MR. RAUCH: Are the guys from Greyhound staying at Fan Marker?

MR. BOUDREAUX: The guys from Greyhound are staying at the Fan Marker Inn currently. The plan is that if this goes permanent they will build out a dormitory in Smith Hall so that they'll have everything in one building and they will actually put in a dining hall and everything. At least that's their plan. They are really looking forward to having a bus driver U. And I can't remember what they called it, but they got a really nifty name for it. It's called like TransAmerica U or something like that. There are some buses that have different names on it that aren't Greyhound buses. They're called -- I don't ride the bus so I don't know. Maybe it's TransAmerica or CrossAmerica U or something like that. So hopefully they won't disturb you all as much as they've disturbed the steam pits. One of them cut a corner the other day and busted a daggum steam trench.

MR. RAUCH: Where they cut the corner there at Century and International and all of a

sudden the concrete --

MR. BOUDREAUX: It's been cleaned up and we're taking care of it, but they'll learn all that stuff. And they didn't realize that there was that drastic a consequence by cutting a corner. But it is a drastic consequence. You start breaking a steam pipe and it could get nasty real quick. They pay for it. We fix it, send them the bill.

MR. SUITS: He just underestimated like Mr. Clinton's pilot.

MR. BOUDREAUX: I think it's very important, since he brings that up, interesting to know that your four wheel drive aircraft tug was driven down to Champaign to pull the president's airplane out. It took us about two hours to get there at fifteen miles an hour. They ended up using our tug because -- it's interesting. Four wheel drive and four wheel turn. You can make that thing do all kind of different things. It's very important to have that type of piece of equipment when you're on the nose of a big airplane. Then they took two great big farm tractor vehicles and pushed it out. Amazing.

MR. NUSSBAUM: Got any pictures, Ray?

I don't believe it.

MR. BOUDREAUX: If I did, I'd throw them away.

MR. RAUCH: The weird part was that was the lead story on the local news.

MS. WIRGES: Local, international.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Actually, I thought everybody I talked to, the president's visit was very, very good. I don't care what you think about Bill Clinton because that's not important. But that person happens to be the president of the United States, and Champaign County did it up proud. It was a nice job. The president was well received and that's very important. He's still the leader of the free world and the leader of our nation, and he did a nice job. We all click our heels and sing sweetly. You know what? It's past my dinner time.

MR. SUITS: Any others?

MR. NUSSBAUM: Does everybody understand, we talked about this one time before, but the process that we go through for these sites? Like when they say remedial investigation, do you have an idea what that means? Let me give it to you real quick because there are a lot of new people

here. In order -- let me put it in how we do things.

The first thing that we do, we just don't go out and say you have to investigate everything. They did a records search and found out where things may have been or some places that contaminants may be that maybe we need to look at. And then we do an investigation on those, and we take soil samples and find out how big the area is, and we also do in that investigation a risk assessment to determine what are the risks to human health and the environment ecological posed by these contaminants at this concentration at this site. And then when that's put together it's called a remedial investigation and it's got a baseline risk assessment with it.

As soon as the data starts rolling in, we start thinking about -- and we know there's a risk or we know we're going to have to clean it up, we start thinking about how we're going to clean it up and that's where that second part fits in, that feasibility study, because you don't remediate certain contaminants the same way. For metals, you can't incinerate them. They won't go away. So what

you would do is you would, say, mix them with concrete, stabilize them so they didn't leech into the groundwater. But with some contaminants like gasoline that are volatile, you might heat them up and strip off the volatile contamination, then put the soil back and you might be done.

So we look at the different remediation technologies for those contaminants and we find out which one is the most efficient and we compare them to nine different criteria. Protection of human health, is it really going to clean it up, how much is it going to cost, what's the short-term risk, long-term risk. All these criteria get evaluated, and that's what the feasibility study does. We don't pick -- all we focus on is like six or eight ways to clean it up, and then one of those is selected by the Air Force in consultation with us and they say this is the way we want to do it, folks, and they say here's our proposed plan on how to clean it up. That goes to the community and to everybody and you as a community get to write comments and say we don't like it or we want you to change this or we don't want you driving this way.

Anything that bothers you or concerns

you, you get to tell the Air Force and then they give you a written response to that. There's a responsive summary that gets attached to that and then we all sign it and that's what's called a record of decision. Once it's a record of decision, it's binding upon the Air Force. The local community, US EPA, IEPA, we have to do what that says. And once we get that record of decision signed, it's signed by my director, Gary Schafer's regional administrator, and the assistant secretary for the Air Force, correct?

MR. SUITS: (Nods head.)

MR. NUSSBAUM: Or secretary of the Air Force. So the top dogs sign that document, and then we set about to design all the things that Phil and the rest of the guys need to do on-site to remediate that and that's called remedial design. And then we actually get the bulldozers rolling and that's called remedial action. So if you see the process we're going through, that's why Lorraine says a long time, we do it in steps so we don't make a mistake and we do it in steps to make sure the community gets an opportunity to have comment on what gets done.

MR. SUITS: Thank you, Steve. That was excellent.

MS. WIRGES: All this digging and stuff, is that going to be going on all summer long, too?

MR. NUSSBAUM: The way it looks.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Because they're going to start out -- they're going to start out doing the pits. Then they've got to do the margin, they've got to find out where the margins actually are. You actually put a trench out there perpendicular. Then you can tell exactly where the edge is, and so then you know precisely. So, Lord, that probably will take all summer.

MR. CAREY: Through the two activities for the seven sites that Jeff's in charge of and the landfills work, we will be working throughout the summer, I'm fairly certain.

MR. BOUDREAUX: The one thing we want to make certain we don't interfere with is the balloons 7 to 16 August. You need to cover all those holes and --

MR. CAREY: I think that's probably a true statement.

MS. WIRGES: Will Heritage Lake be accessible this summer or that area?

MR. BOUDREAUX: It's supposed to be. However, they are doing some work over there. Depends on what they found, and I believe that's why they're doing landfill two first, is that not correct?

MR. CAREY: The work we're doing there first, I guess there were other reasons why we started there.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Is that right? I just presumed.

MR. CAREY: Yeah. In terms of what access, restrictions, and I'd have to say we can't tell you at this point what they might be, but we will be, I mean, we'll come to the next meeting and have a layout of what sort of restrictions might be hoping for.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Hopefully you won't be disturbing anything that might disturb our lake.

MR. NUSSBAUM: Those were designed by the regulatory agencies and promulgated into law by US EPA. They were designed to shorten the process so those are quicker and we're doing things a lot

quicker. We're not looking at many things, we know things have to go on, so we're trying to shorten those and get the things we know done. And that's what Lou is doing with those two sites he has and the terms EE/CA and the term nontimed critical action came up. That's a way to say shortening that big long process down to something that's much shorter.

MR. SUITS: Anything else?

(Meeting adjourned.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
)
COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN)

I, JANET CUMMINGS, do hereby certify that I am a court reporter doing business in the State of Illinois, County of Champaign, City of Champaign; that I reported in machine shorthand the Restoration Advisory Board Meeting, on February 5, 1998, and that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct copy of my shorthand notes.

JANET CUMMINGS, CSR NO. 084-3526
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF ILLINOIS
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 1/24/2001.

FINAL PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

FINAL PAGE