CHANUTE AFB
ILLINOIS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
COVER SHEET

AR File Number 3452

Agenda

Chanute Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

February 16, 2006
12:00 p.m.

1. Introductions
   - RAB members
   - Guests

2. Old Business
   - Approve minutes from previous meeting
   - Other

3. Environmental Cleanup Update
   - Highlights since previous RAB
     - Vapor Intrusion
     - Leachate Collection System
     - Demolition Disposal Area Clearance Results
     - Building 710 USTs fieldwork update
     - Property Transfer
   - Closure of the Air Force Office at Chanute in September 2006
   - Discussion on Proposed Plan for three no further action sites
     - Building 52 Paint Storage Shed (SS068)
     - Building 519 Auto Hobby Shop Oil Water Separator (ST048)
     - Building 502 Underground Storage Tank (ST005)

4. Next Meeting Planned for May 18, 2006

5. Adjourn

FINAL

Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
Former Chanute AFB
February 16, 2006
Meeting Minutes

The meeting began at 12:00 p.m.

Introductions: Ms. Coderre, the Air Force Real Property Agency Public Affairs Officer, introduced herself and asked all who were present to introduce themselves. Following introductions by the group, Ms. Coderre informed the RAB of Dr. Harris' departure and acceptance of a position at the former McClellan AFB. She also stated that the Rantoul AFRPA office was scheduled to be closed effective 30 September, 2006, with all support activities to be managed out of the Kelly Regional Execution Center in San Antonio, Texas. Most of the current support for Chanute already comes from Texas, and the RAB should notice little change in meeting types or frequencies.

Old Business: Ms. Coderre asked the RAB to review the August 2005 meeting minutes. Following review, Ms. Wirges moved for acceptance of the minutes. Ms. Lewis seconded the motion. The motion carried. Ms. Coderre asked the board if any other old business needed review. Seeing none, the meeting moved forward.

Environmental Program Status: Ms. Coderre provided an overview of the environmental topics to be covered at the meeting including updates on: vapor intrusion assessment throughout the base, the leachate collection system treatability study, the investigation of the demolition area, the investigation of the underground storage tanks at Building 710, the airport property transfer and the proposed plan for no further action for three sites.

Mr. Fain addressed the soil vapor intrusion into former base buildings stating that eighteen buildings at the former Chanute AFB had been sampled (see presentation slides). Mr. Fain explained that sampling is first accomplished in the vapor under the slab of a building. If readings are above BCT agreed upon levels, then samples of indoor air are collected from inside the building (see presentation slides for additional detail).

Mr. Fain moved on to discuss soil vapor intrusion at Buildings 66 and 68. He stated there had been some historical soil removal, investigations and remediation work at these buildings. Ms. Lewis asked about the current use of building 66. Mr. Johnston stated building 66 is being used for storage of old records and Mr. Fain added that the building was used as an engine test cell in the past. Mr. Fain stated that some constituents at screening levels or levels that called for further investigation were identified in the shallow groundwater. The shallow groundwater results triggered the sampling of sub-slab air and indoor air identified nothing through the screening process that would warrant any kind of immediate preventive action to prevent exposure to industrial residents. Mr. Fain added all information developed for each building will be provided for review in the Remedial Investigation (RI) report for the site associated with that building. Mr. Fain asked if there were any questions. Mr. Berger asked what a constituent was,

and also asked for clarification of the effects of the constituents identified. Mr Fain stated that constituents are specific chemical compounds, and the constituents sampled for in the air that is inside buildings were volatile organic compounds (VOCs). He identified TCE and PCE as two examples of VOCs.

Ms. Lewis then asked if federal funds will be available for demolition of buildings that need to be demolished. Mr. Koski stated that the question should be directed to their congressman. Ms. Lewis stated that nobody has given her an answer for the 10 years the base has been closed. Mr. Koski stated the issues to be addressed at the RAB meeting are environmental in nature and demolition of buildings is not an environmental issue. He further stated that AFRPA does not have the authority to use environmental funds to demolish buildings at any base. Ms. Lewis stated that she felt like they are stuck with the buildings and stated that a lot of the buildings have not been turned over to the Village. Mr. Koski stated they are leased to the Village. Ms. Lewis stated repairs on building that have been leased usually must be done by the landlord. Mr. Koski stated the Village is responsible for repairs per the lease. Mr. Madden asked if lead has been found at building 66. Mr. Fain stated lead had not been identified at building 66. He added that the soil between building 66 and 68 had been removed and the excavation that took place to accomplish the soil removal in some cases stopped when the contractor hit groundwater.

Ms. Coderre asked for questions concerning vapor intrusion. Mr. Johnston stated that there was a fencing match going on with the Air Force and the Villlage and the Village disagrees with the Air Force on their interpretation of the lease. He further stated that in some instances the Air Force had abandoned the buildings and left asbestos, and now the village is stuck with the buildings and has to go to congress for funds to demolish the buildings. Mr. Koski stated the lease with the Village identifies that the village is responsible to maintain the buildings in the condition they were in when they first received the buildings, including the asbestos. He added AFRPA is in place to clean up historical Air Force-caused environmental problems, but does not have the funds or the authority to demolish any buildings. However, the demolition of the buildings in question could be done if congress specifically gave AFRPA the authority and the funds.

Ms. Coderre moved the discussion to the leachate collection system treatability study. Ms. Coderre asked Mr. Katz to speak. Mr. Katz stated the leachate collection system study started in May and was complete at the time of the RAB meeting. He stated pumping operations began 1 October and ended about 16 November. He referred to a slide show to demonstrate the leachate collections piping system. Mr. Katz stated 680,000 gallons of leachate from landfill (LF) 1 and 1.1 million gallons of leachate from LF 3 were pumped out and disposed of during the six week pumping operation. He further stated the pump rate range for landfill (LF) one was about two gallons per minute (GPM), LF 2 was about five GPM, and LF 3 was about six GPM. Mr. Katz stated the water from LF1 and LF3 contained VOCs below discharge limitations. The water from LF 2 was above discharge limits for VOCs and required some on-site treatment, which was accomplished. The treatment that was first used was granular activated carbon. Due to maintenance and high use of the granulated activated carbon, an air stripping system was installed. Groundwater level data has been gathered from outside and under the leachate system to determine if there is a connection between the collection system and the shallow groundwater. Mr. Katz stated a report is being prepared which contains the groundwater level information. The

report will be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) in late April. Mr. Johnson asked the status of Landfill 4. Mr. Koski stated landfill 4 is in the program for 2008. Mr. Johnson then asked if the landfills are built with top, bottom, and side barriers or have they been capped. Mr. Katz stated the engineered structure on top of the landfill is predominately a cap, there is no engineered structure on the bottom. A general discussion on the history of the landfills ensued.

Ms. Coderre subsequently asked Mr. Fain to speak about the demolition disposal area. Mr. Fain stated a couple of old drawings had identified the area east of the north south runway as a demolition area, therefore the area was investigated and treated as if it may contain explosive materials. An explosive ordinance disposal investigation was completed and excavated multiple areas; however, no ammunitions, explosives, or any scraps related to explosives were identified. A report concerning the former demolition site went to the Air Force Explosive Safety Board; who concurred with the findings. The findings are detailed in a Draft RI report that has been submitted to the regulatory agencies and is available at the public library. Mr. Fain asked for questions pertaining to the demolition area investigation. No questions were forthcoming. An unidentified speaker asked if there has been any investigation done on the adjacent fire training range. Mr. Fain stated an investigation has been accomplished around every fire training range to include drilling and groundwater sampling. Mr. Wacker stated the reports, plans, surveys, and studies accomplished in regard to the clean up of the former Chanute AFB are available at the Rantoul Public Library.

Mr. Lanter then discussed the underground storage tanks (USTs) at building 710. He stated that historically, soil sampling was completed with multiple samples identifying constituents above the decision criteria. As a result, over the last few months, groundwater screening samples were collected. Eleven of thirty-seven groundwater screening samples exceeded decision criteria for benzene and lead. Mr. Lanter stated in order to characterize the groundwater, five permanent monitoring wells were installed at the building 710 area. The results of samples taken from the five wells at building 710 identified benzene in two monitoring wells and lead in one monitoring well above the decision criteria. Mr. Lanter stated the two phases of groundwater sampling indicate the off-site samples from Eastern Junior High and Wabash Park are below decision criteria, but due to the levels identified in the building 710 area, a corrective action plan was developed and has been submitted to IEPA for review. Mr. Lanter asked for questions in regard to the UST site at building 710. Mr. Madden asked if there had been any measurements around Eater Junior High and Wabash Park, and if there is a fence around the area of building 710. Mr. Madden asked several questions rapidly regarding notification of the students, parents and residents of contaminants, Mr. Koski and Mr. Hill responded that they believed adequate notification was in place and no additional notification would be completed.

A general discussion on signs around Heritage Lake ensued, and the Air Force took an action to review the signs placement, and was asked to consider putting the text in Spanish.

Ms. Coderre then asked Mr. Fain to discuss the Proposed Plan for three sites. Mr. Fain gave a brief summary on the CERCLA process and stated the three sites have been through the process and no risks that warrant action were identified for the building 52 paint storage building site, the

building 519 auto hobby shop oil water separator (OWS) site, and the building 502 UST and leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites.

Mr. Fain then explained that public comments would be accepted on this Proposed Plan for 30 days. He then stated the RI reports for the three sites, OU-1J and OU-1M, are located at the Rantoul Public Library and have been finalized. Mr. Fain then addressed each site individually (see presentation slides).

Mr. Fain asked for questions in regard to the three sites discussed, there were no questions.

Property Transfer Program Status: Mr. Koski stated the airport transfer is still in-process, and is planned for some time between the end of March and September 30th.

RAB Member Topics of Interest from the Floor: Ms. Coderre stated she had received one request for the discussion of Risk Assessment results. Ms. Coderre asked for other topics of discussion for future RAB meetings.

Mr. Berger asked for information in regard to the final product of the landfill RI's and the installation of fences around the landfills.

Mr. Rokke stated another public education program was needed for the RAB to train them on the legal aspects of the environmental work.

Mr. Johnson stated that the Air Force should be responsible for dredging the on-base portion of Salt Fork Creek, and that beaver dams are causing obstructions all along the creek. This may cost $100k to fix. Mr. Koski stated that the Air Force is aware of the letter Mr. Johnson sent regarding this issue, and that it is being evaluated at AFRPA headquarters.

Meeting Wrap-Up: Ms. Coderre asked if there was any further discussion needed. Ms. Wirges motioned to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Fothergill seconded the motion; all were in favor of the meeting adjournment. The meeting adjourned at 1:02 p.m.

Suggested August Agenda Items

- Fence around the landfills
- Risk assessment information

Next Meeting: 18 May, 2005 at the Rantoul Corporate Technology Center at noon.

Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Former Chanute AFB
February 16, 2006
Meeting Sign-In Roster

Mr. Gary Koski, AFRPA Site Manager and BEC
Dr. Janice Blake, Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence Program Manager
Ms. Sonja Coderre, AFRPA Public Affairs Officer
Mr. David Johnston, Community Cochair, RAB member
Mr. Reed Berger, RAB member
Ms. Helen Lewis, RAB member
Ms. Lorraine Wirges, RAB member
Mr. Caryl Fothergill, RAB member
Mr. Christopher Hill, IEPA Remedial Program Manager (RPM)
Mr. Owen Thompson, USEPA Region V RPM
Mr. Pete Johnson, Community Member
Mr. Yu Wang, Community Member
Mr. Don Madden, Community Member
Mr. Doug Rokke, Community Member
Ms. Deborah Rawlins, Rantoul Press
Mr. Steve Fain, Contractor, URS Corporation
Mr. Steve Katz, Contractor, URS Corporation
Mr. Rob Lanter, Contractor, URS Corporation
Mr. David Wacker, Contractor, Booz Allen Hamilton

Air Force Real Property Agency

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Former Chanute AFB Restoration Advisory Board

February 16, 2006

Rantoul Corporate Technology Center
601 South Century Blvd, Suite 1106
Rantoul, Illinois

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Welcome and Introductions

Presented by Ms. Sonja Coderre

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Air Force Updates

Presented by Ms. Sonja Coderre

- **Dr. Harris departure and current BEC status**
- **Air Force Rantoul office status**
- **Future RAB and public meetings planned and implemented as they have been historically**
- **Meeting Minutes from August 2005**

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Environmental Program Status

- Vapor Intrusion Assessment Update
- Leachate Collection System
- Demolition Disposal Area Update
- USTs at Building 710
- Property Transfer Status (Airport)
- Proposed Plan for Three Sites

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Vapor Intrusion Update

16 February 2006

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Vapor Intrusion Update

- Sub-slab vapor sampling previously performed at 18 buildings (8 in OU-1, and 10 in OU-2)
- Based on sub-slab sampling results exceeding conservative screening criteria, indoor air sampling previously performed at 16 of the 18 buildings
- Recent sub-slab and indoor air sampling completed for Bldg. 66 and Bldg. 68 in OU-1
- Vapor intrusion results being used in the risk assessments for the applicable remedial investigation (RI) reports

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Demolition Disposal Area Clearance Results

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Status

- Intrusive Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) investigation performed 1 – 3 September 2005
- 225 geophysical anomalies investigated by unexploded ordnance (UXO) team
- No MEC or MEC-related scrap found
  - 92 (41%) consisted of metal scrap
  - 65 (29%) consisted of naturally occurring ferrous soil/rock
  - 68 (30%) were false positives (no metallic objects encountered)
- No evidence that ordnance disposal occurred in area
- Clearance report approved by the Air Force Explosives Safety Board
- Draft Remedial Investigation Report submitted 30 January 2006 for EPA/IEPA review

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Unearthed Non-MEC Metallic Objects

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Underground Storage Tanks at Building 710

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Former Building 710 Soil Investigation

- **Advanced 34 soil borings**
  - **Results from seven soil borings indicated COPCs above decision criteria.**

Benzene: Five results > DC (30.8 µg/kg – 488 µg/kg) DC = 30 µg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene: Four results > DC (317 µg/kg – 606 µg/kg) DC = 90 µg/kg
Naphthalene: One result > DC (3,370 µg/kg) DC = 1,800 µg/kg

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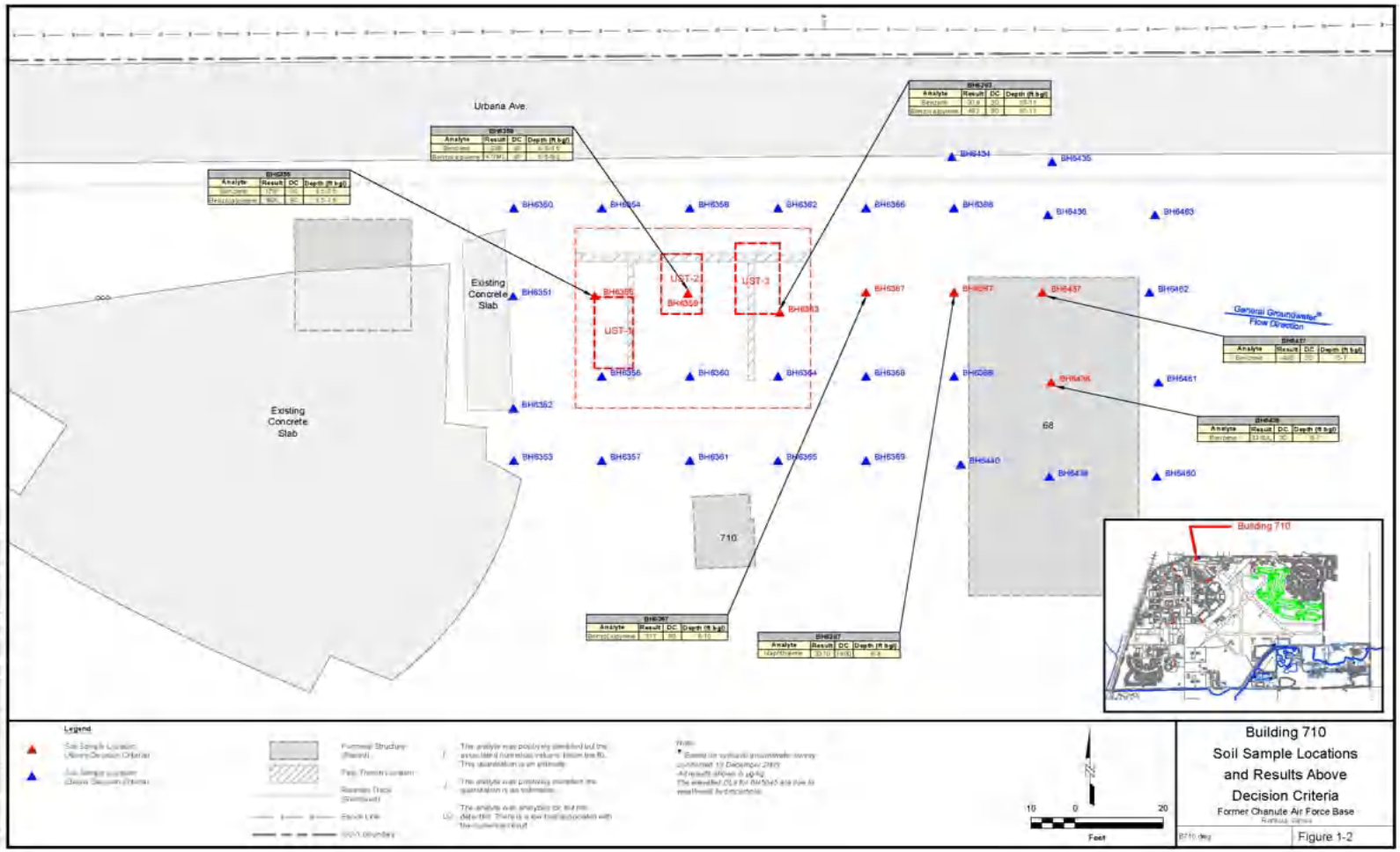
Former Building 710 Soil Investigation



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Former Building 710 Groundwater Investigation

- Advanced 37 groundwater screening borings
  - Results from 11 groundwater screening borings indicated benzene above Decision Criteria (6.51 µg/l – 277 µg/l) DC = 5 µg/l
- Installed five monitoring wells
  - Results from three monitoring wells indicated COPCs above Decision Criteria
    - Benzene: Two results > DC (24 µg/l and 255 µg/l) DC = 5 µg/l
    - Lead: Two results > DC (0.00870 mg/l and 0.0102 mg/l) DC – 0.0075 mg/l
- Conducted a water elevation survey

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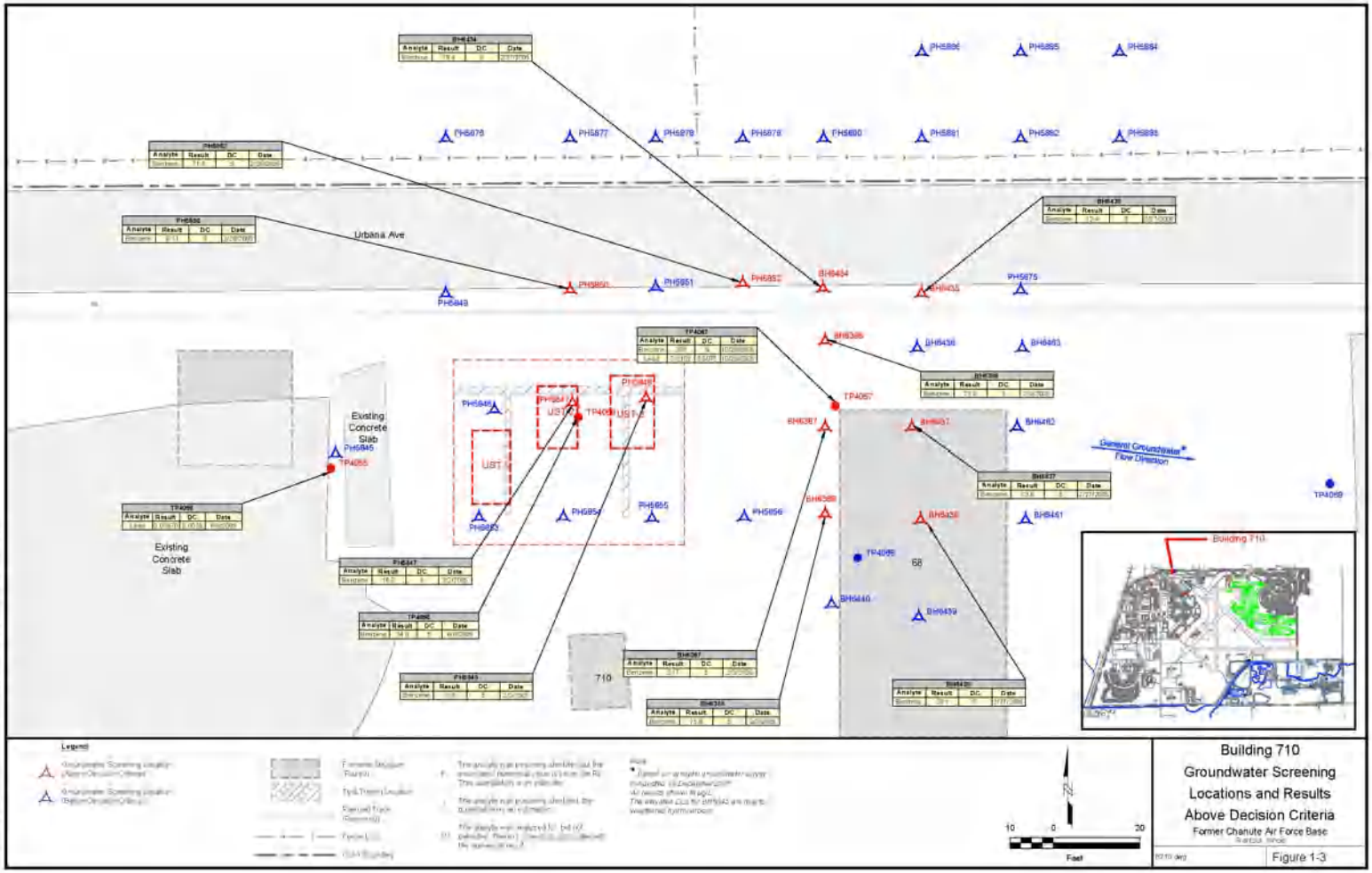
Former Building 710 Groundwater Investigation



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Former Building 710 Groundwater Investigation

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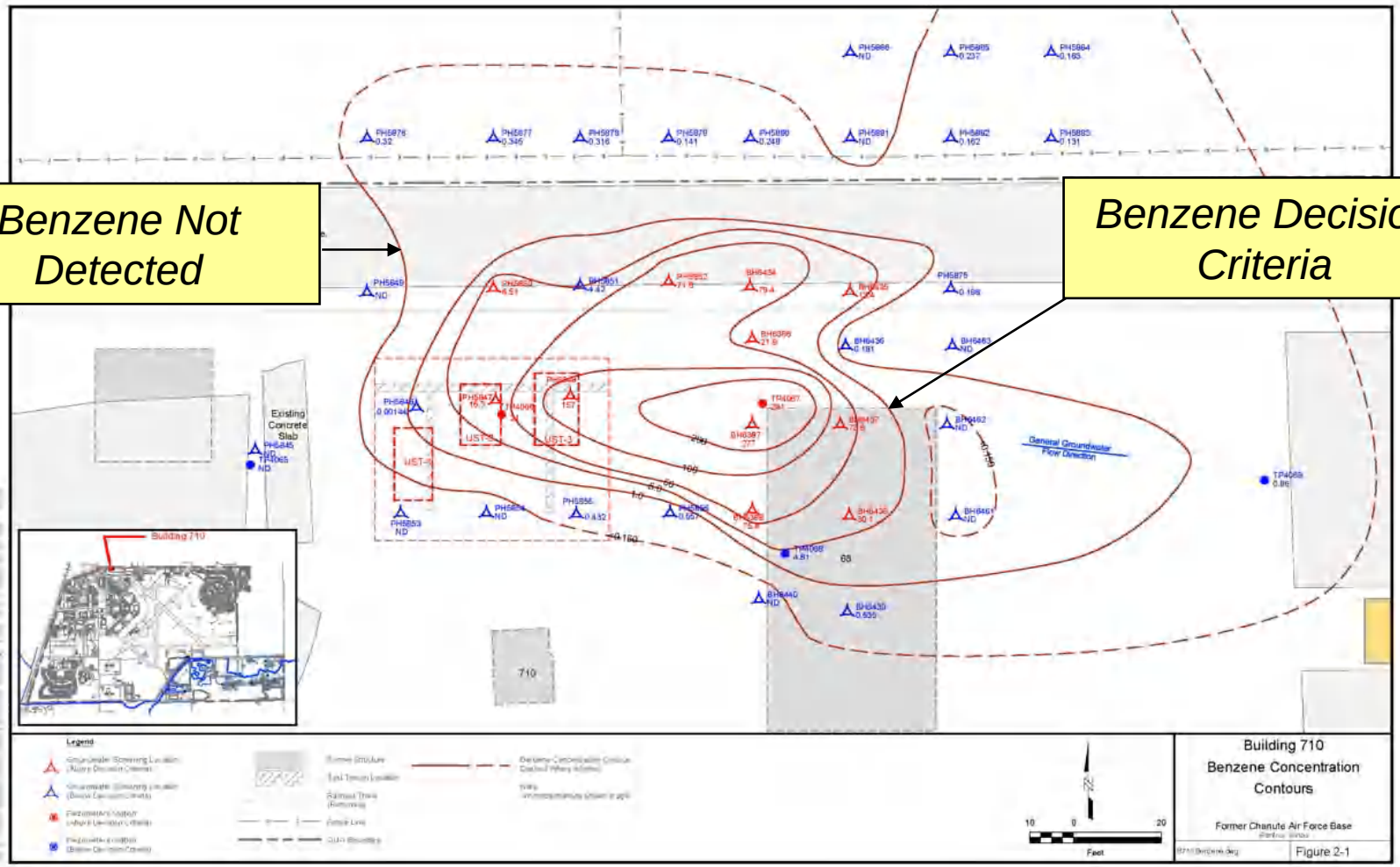
Benzene Not Detected

Benzene Decision Criteria



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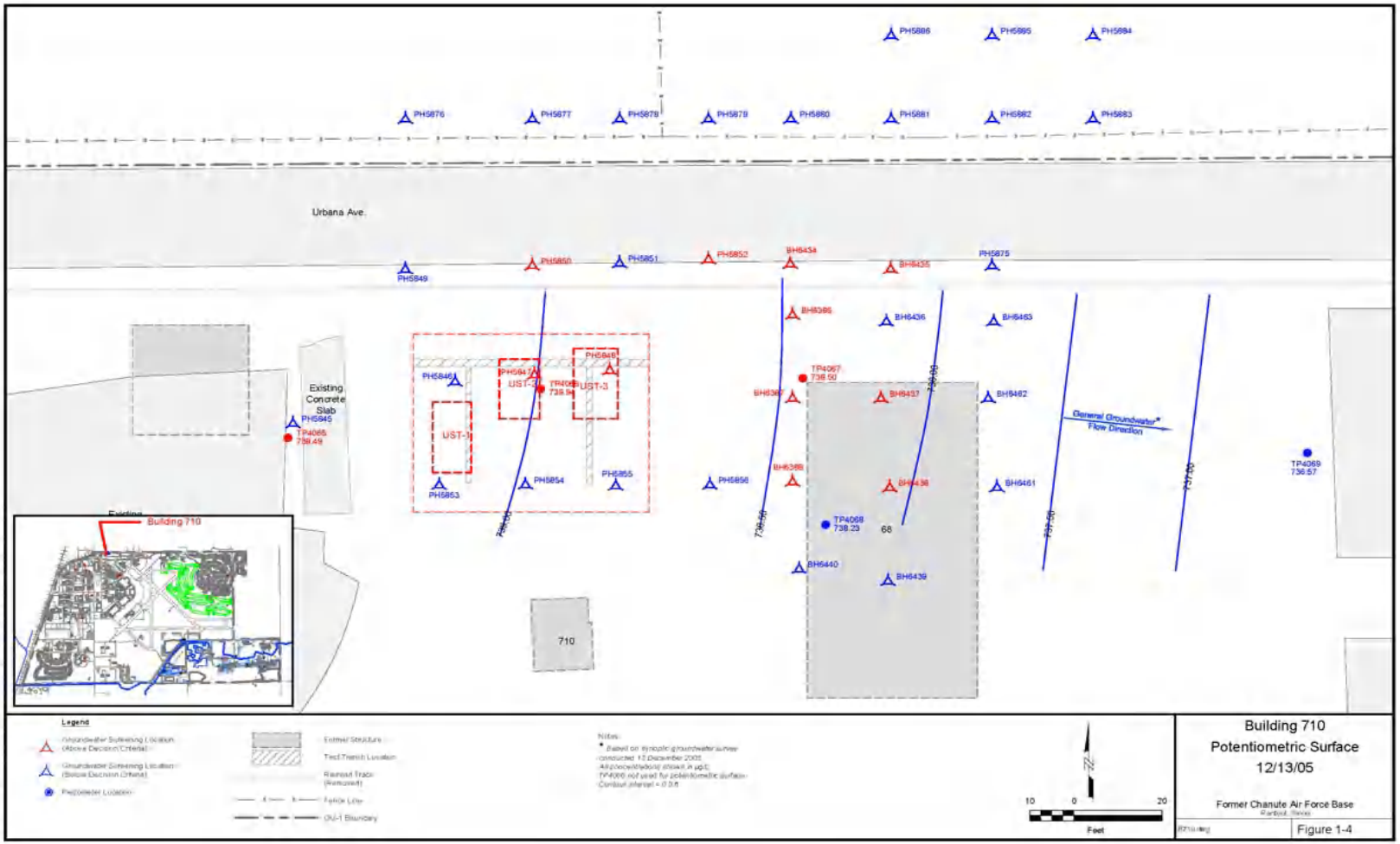
Former Building 710 Groundwater Investigation



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Former Building 710 Conclusions

- All Offsite Sample Results from Wabash Park and Eater Junior High School are below Decision Criteria

- Air Force pathforward to develop a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to submit to IEPA

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Property Transfer

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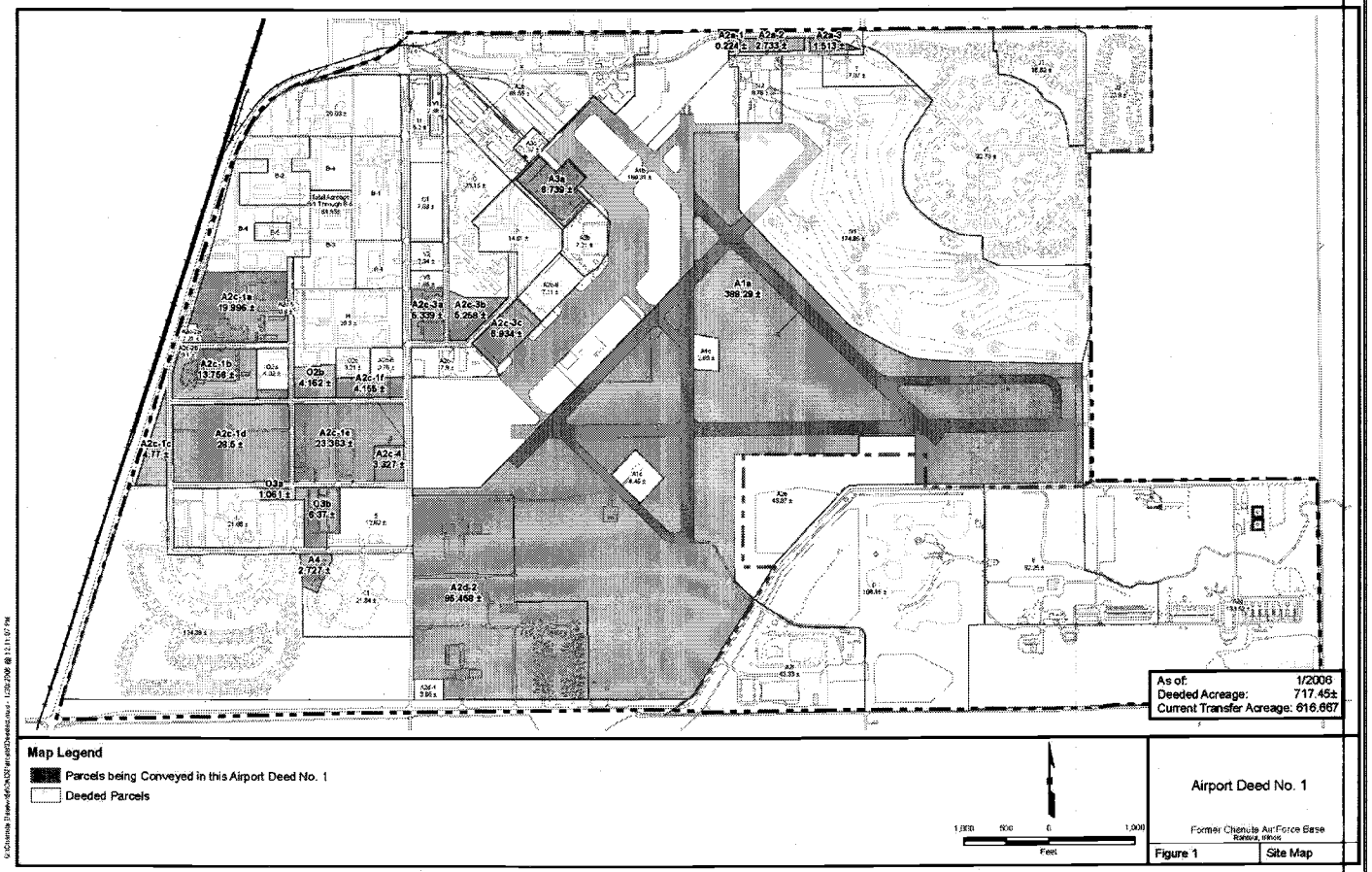
Parcel A2a and the Airport Deed

Presented by Mr. Gary Koski



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Former Chanute Air Force Base Environmental Update

Proposed Plan for Three Sites

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CERCLA Process for No Further Action (NFA) Sites

Remedial Investigation	Feasibility Study	Proposed Plan / Public Comment Period	Record of Decision
Complete	Not Applicable	We Are Here	To Be Done
RI identifies nature and extent of contamination and potential risks.	A Feasibility Study (FS) analyzes potential remediation methods for the site. Based on human health risk assessment results, potential current and future risks associated with the sites discussed in this Proposed Plan indicate no action is needed. Therefore a FS is not applicable and was not conducted.	The Public has the opportunity to comment on the Air Force's recommendations for no further action.	The final decision for the CERCLA sites and responses to public comments will be documented in the Record of Decision.

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Proposed Plan Document

- Presents the Air Force's recommended path forward for sites
- Used to facilitate public involvement in the decision process and solicit public comments
- Public comments are considered when preparing the Record of Decision (ROD) for sites

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RI Reports Available at the Rantoul Public Library

- **OU1J Report**
  - Bldg. 52 Paint Storage Shed
  - Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop OWS
- **OU1N Report**
  - Bldg. 502 UST (LUST)

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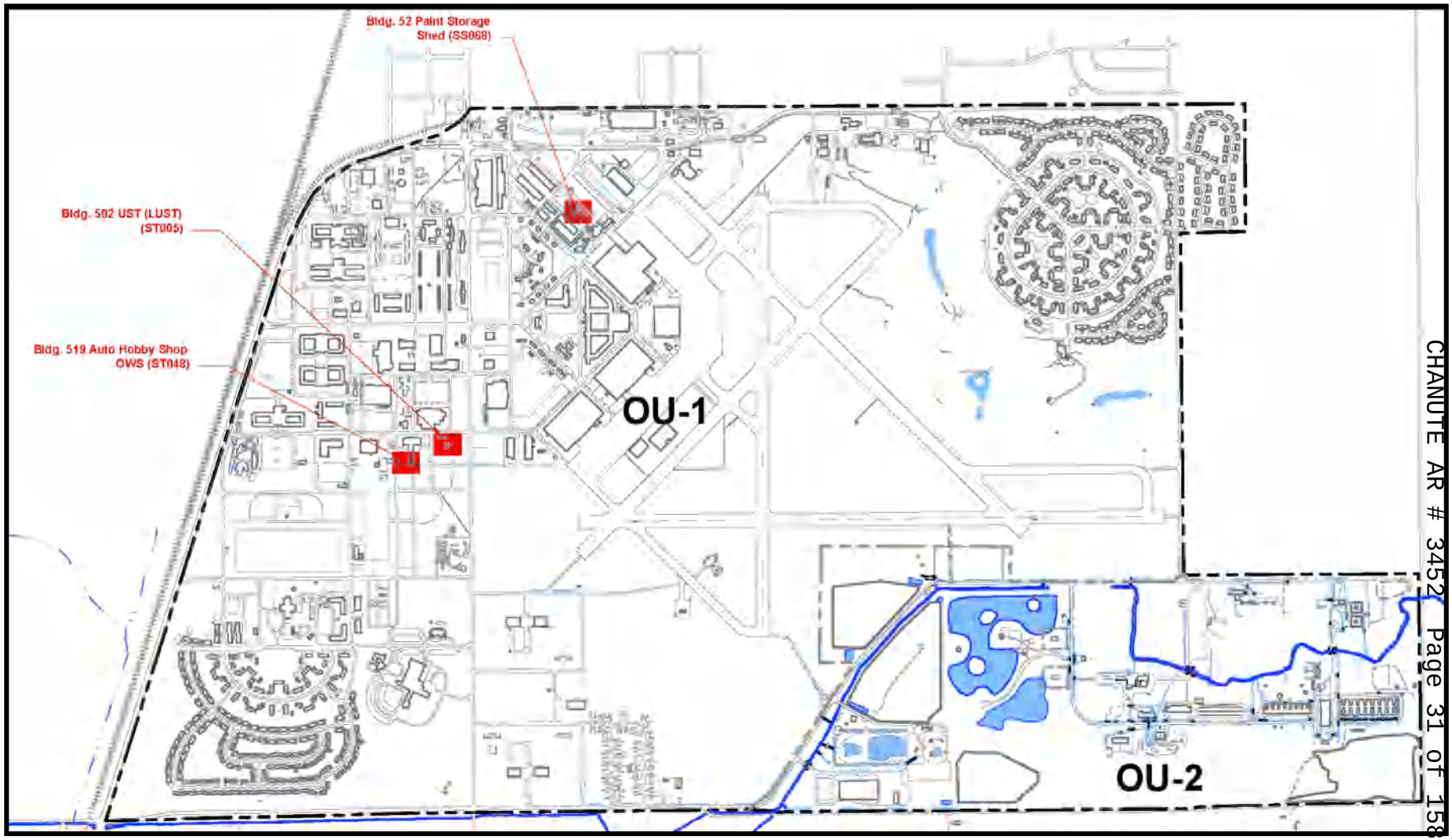
Location of Three Sites



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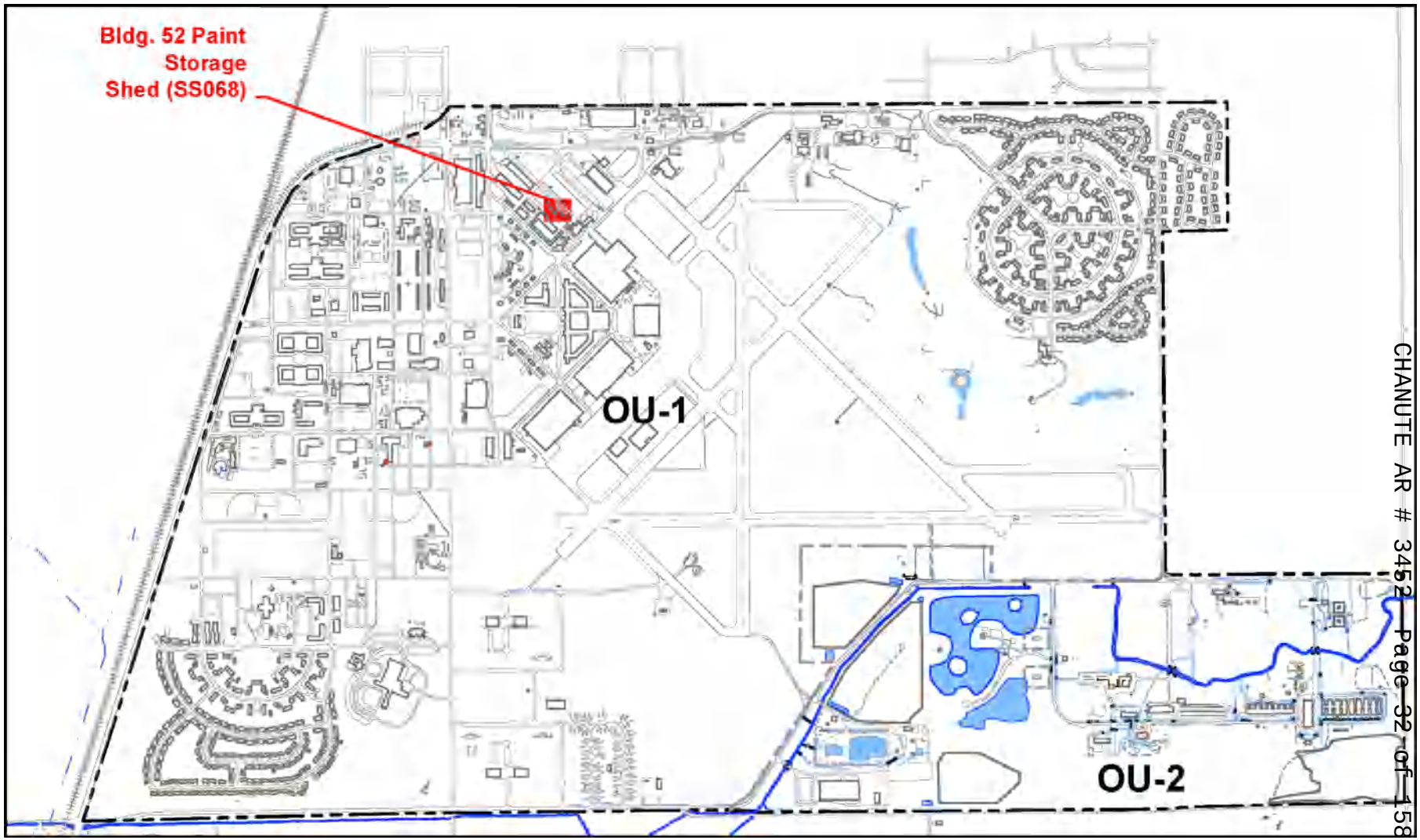
OU1J Report
Bldg. 52 Paint Storage Shed



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OU1J Report
Bldg. 52 Paint Storage Shed
Background

- Relatively small (1,600 ft^2) building constructed in 1940 and used as a paint storage shed
- Records indicate storage of hazardous materials (e.g., paint and flammable liquids)
- No records of any chemical releases
- Physical inspections noted some disturbed soils and stressed vegetation
- Air Force conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) of site soils and groundwater, including an assessment of site risks to human health and the environment

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OU1J Report
Bldg. 52 Paint Storage Shed
Site Photograph

OU1J Report
Bldg. 52 Paint Storage Shed
Investigation and Results

- Initially collected 4 surface (0-0.5 ft below ground level [bgl]) and 4 subsurface (2-4 ft bgl) soil samples for laboratory analyses
- Based on results of initial samples, collected and analyzed an additional 2 surface soil samples
- Installed and sampled one groundwater monitoring well twice to test for metals (e.g., lead) concentrations
- Two polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and iron were detected in site soils at concentrations > Decision Criteria (DC)
- No metals in groundwater samples were > DC

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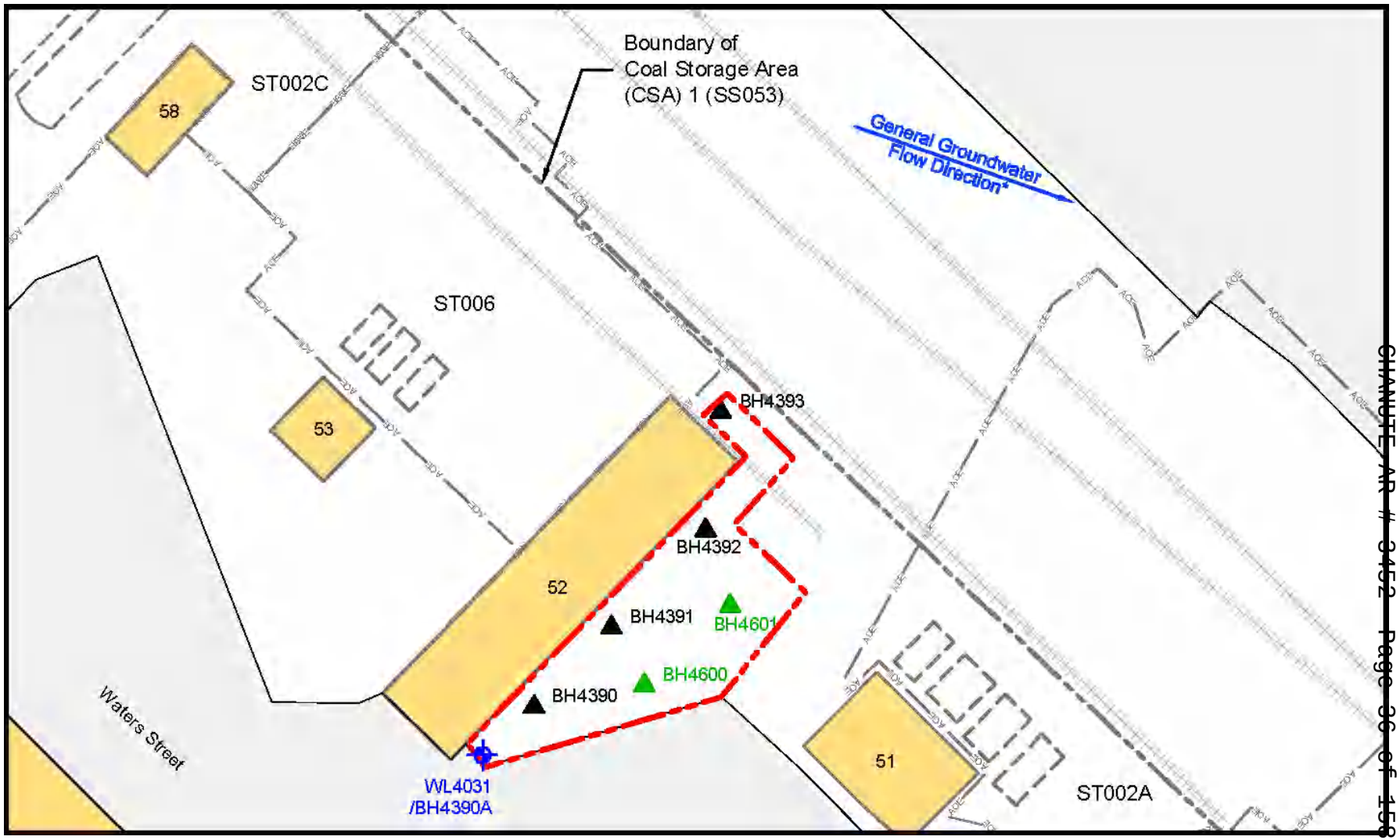
OU1J Report
Bldg. 52 Paint Storage Shed
Investigation Locations



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OU1J Report
Bldg. 52 Paint Storage Shed
Conclusions

- Iron was only > DC in surface soil at one location and the concentration is < essential nutrient screening level
- Levels of PAHs at the site are similar to “background” levels at the former Chanute AFB and other urban areas
- There is no evidence of adverse impact to site groundwater from site activities
- Risk assessment results do not indicate that the site poses a level of risk to human health or the environment that requires action
- **No Further Action is Warranted**

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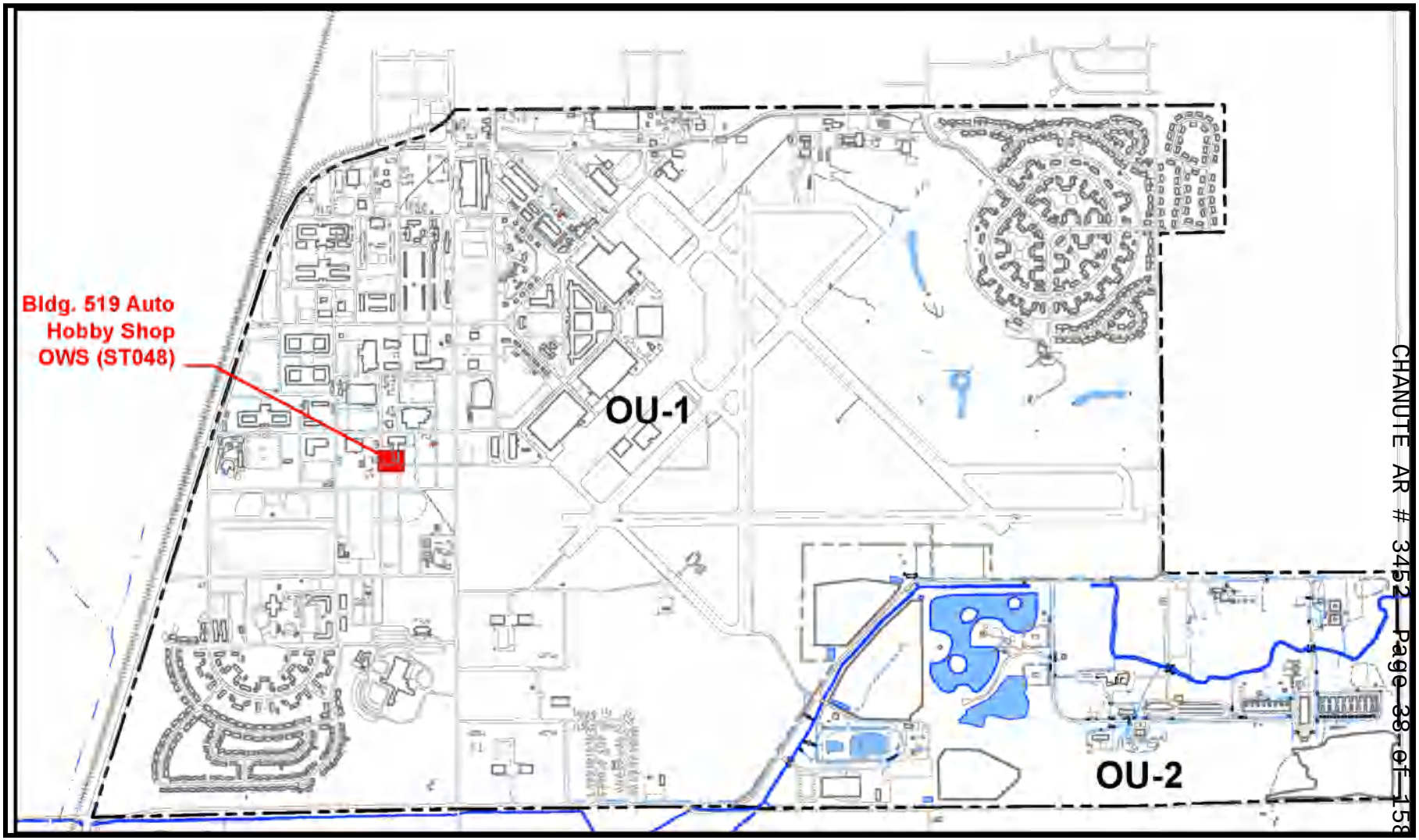
OU1J Report
Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop OWS



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OU1J Report
Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop OWS
Background

- Focus of RI was OWS adjacent to Bldg. 519
- Drains in Bldg. 519 feed the underground OWS
- Bldg. 519 and OWS constructed in 1983
- Since Base closed in 1993, the Village of Rantoul has operated and maintained the building and OWS
- Air Force, EPA, and IEPA site visit in August 2000 noted OWS contained sludge and water with petroleum odor
- Subsequent OWS inspection found it to be in good condition
- RI involved soil sampling to confirm that the surrounding area had not been adversely impacted by OWS operations

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OU1J Report
Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop OWS
Site Photograph

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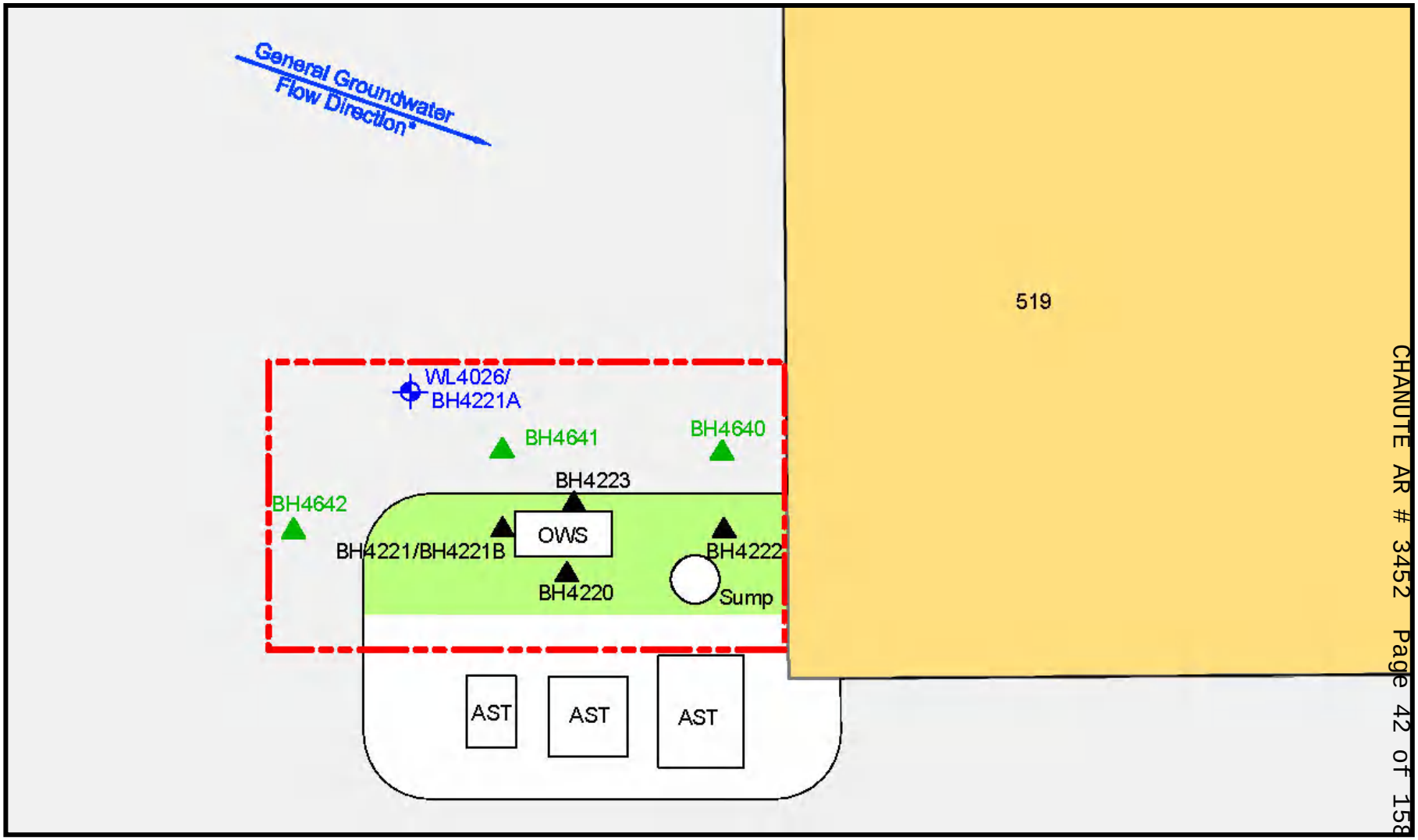
OU1J Report
Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop OWS Investigation and Results

- Initially collected 4 surface (0-0.5 ft bgl), 4 shallow subsurface (3-5 ft bgl), and 4 deep subsurface (8-10 ft bgl) soil samples for laboratory analyses.
- Based on results of initial samples, collected and analyzed an additional 3 shallow subsurface (1.5-2 ft bgl) surface soil samples
- Installed and sampled one groundwater monitoring well twice to test for metals (e.g., lead) concentrations
- PAHs, one polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), and metals (iron and lead) were detected in site surface soils at concentrations > DC.
- No metals in groundwater samples were > DC

OU1J Report
Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop OWS
Investigation Locations



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OU1J Report
Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop OWS
Conclusions

- The extent of PCBs and metals at the site is confined to a small area
- PAH detections > DC are limited to a depth of 0.5 ft and are generally consistent with background levels at the former Chanute AFB and other urban areas
- There is no evidence of adverse impact to site groundwater from site activities
- Risk assessment results do not indicate that the site poses a level of risk to human health or the environment that requires action
- **No Further Action is Warranted**

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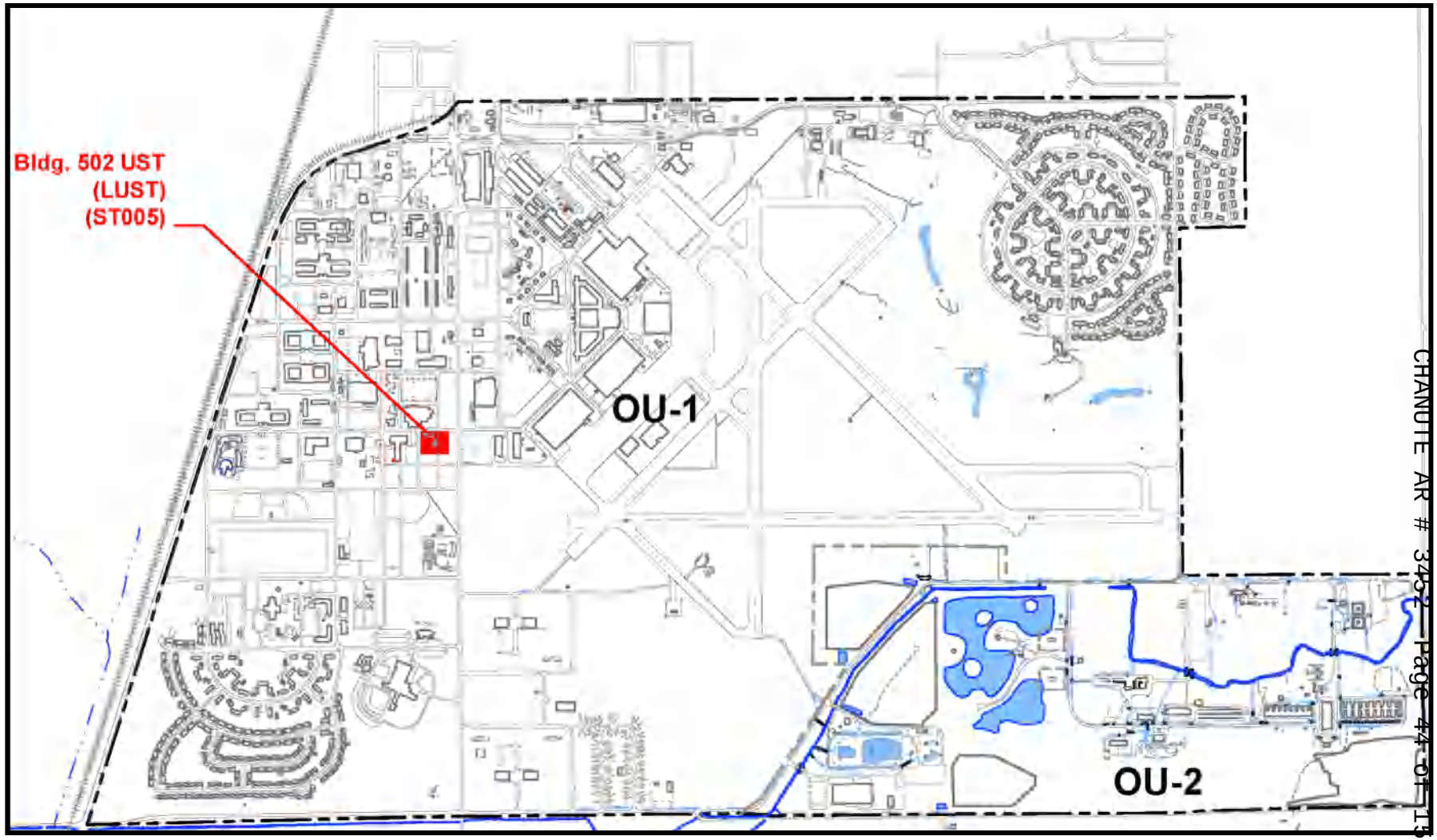
OU1N Report
Bldg. 502 UST (LUST)



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OU1N Report
Bldg. 502 UST (LUST)
Background

- The 500-gallon underground storage tank (UST) was used from about 1960 until 1981 to supply heating oil to the former Bldg. 502 (razed in 1981)
- During removal in1990, no holes were observed on the UST but the adjacent soils were stained. The Air Force reported the release to the State, excavated surrounding soils, and performed confirmation sampling.
- Sampling of the excavated soil found the chlorinated solvents trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE)
- Sampling following additional excavation activities found soil constituents < DC, and lead in groundwater > DC
- The RI was performed to further investigate the lead in site groundwater, and to see if chlorinated solvents in soils had impacted site groundwater

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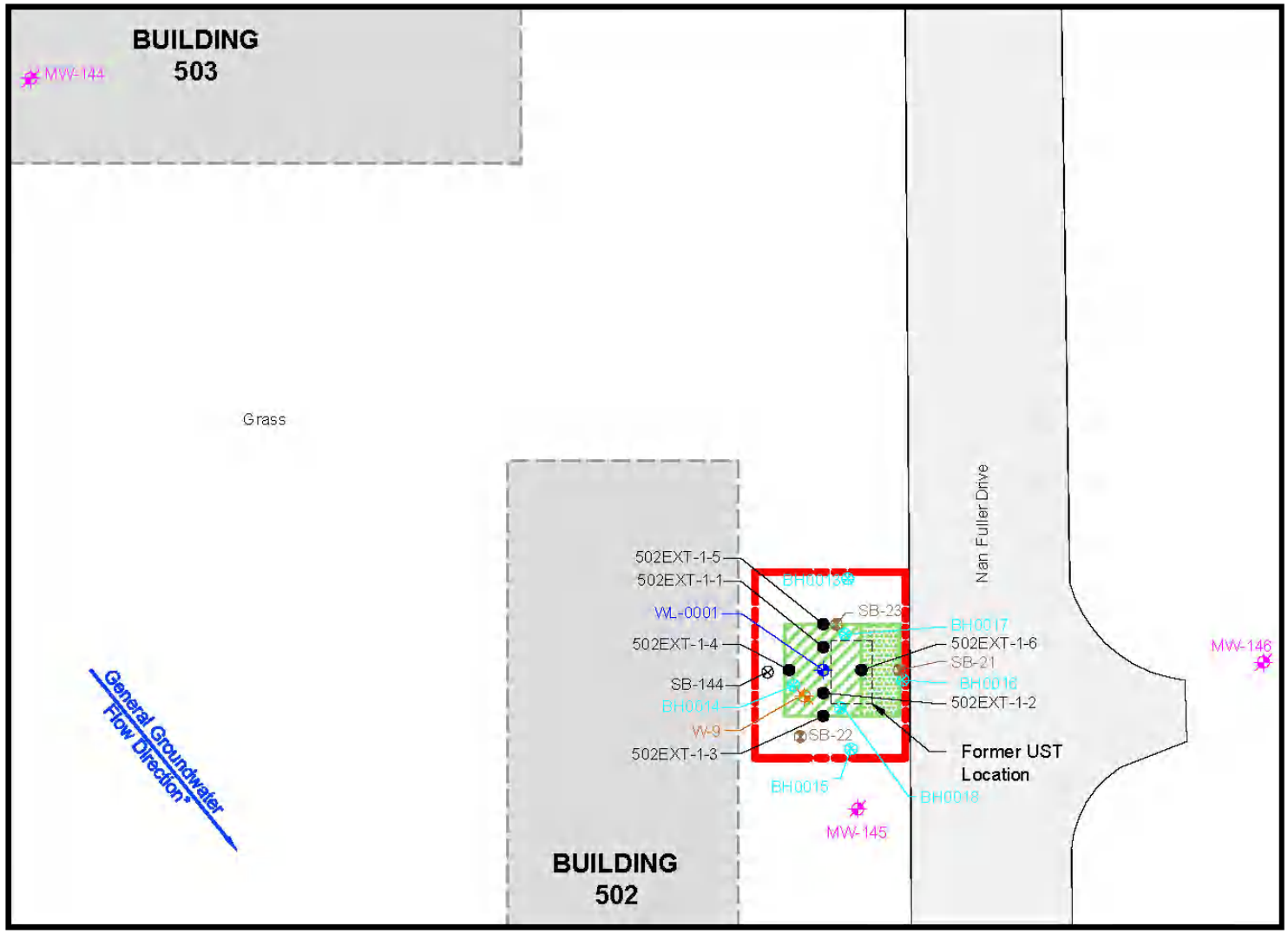
OU1N Report
Bldg. 502 UST (LUST)
Site Photograph

OU1N Report
Bldg. 502 UST (LUST)
Site Map



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OU1N Report
Bldg. 502 UST (LUST)
Investigation and Conclusions

- Two rounds of groundwater sampling were performed at the lone existing site monitoring well for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and lead
- No constituents were detected at concentrations > DC
- RI groundwater results indicate that groundwater has not been impacted from former Air Force activities at the site
- All impacted soils have been removed
- **No Further Action is Warranted**

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Questions on the Proposed Plan for the Three Sites?

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Landfills 1-3 OM&M Update

16 February 2006

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Landfill OM&M Components

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Landfills OM&M 2005 Highlights

- **Landfill Inspections**
  - **Total of 13 inspection events**
  - **No differential settlement or damage to liner found**
  - **Some excessive erosion at Landfill 2**
  - **Evidence of standing water at Landfill 3 (cat-tail area)**
  - **Various maintenance needs identified (damaged fence, sparse vegetation, etc)**
  - **Most common observation was monitoring status of revegetation of sparsely vegetated areas.**

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Landfills OM&M 2005 Highlights

- **Miscellaneous Maintenance Activities and Repairs Performed in 2005**
  - **Mowed grassy areas (June and October)**
  - **Wildflower areas not mowed**
  - **Fence repairs at Landfills 1 and 3 (vehicle accidents)**
  - **Repaired three LFG vents**
  - **Removed water from LFG vents**
  - **Recontoured/reseeded various areas in April, May and September**
  - **As of end of 2005, all areas sufficiently vegetated with possible exception of portions of Landfill 2 border with SFC (area was snow covered in December inspection)**

Landfills OM&M 2005 Highlights

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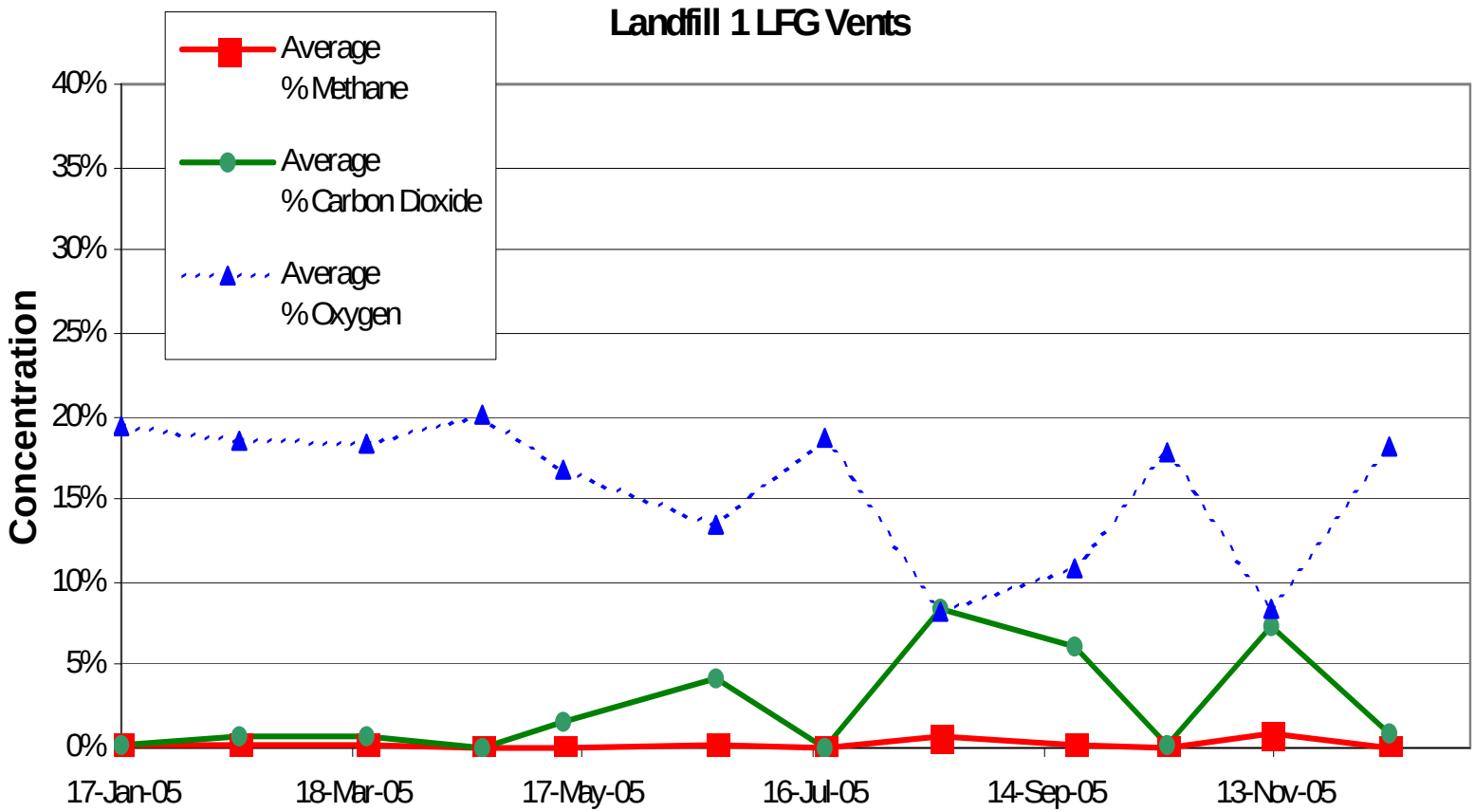
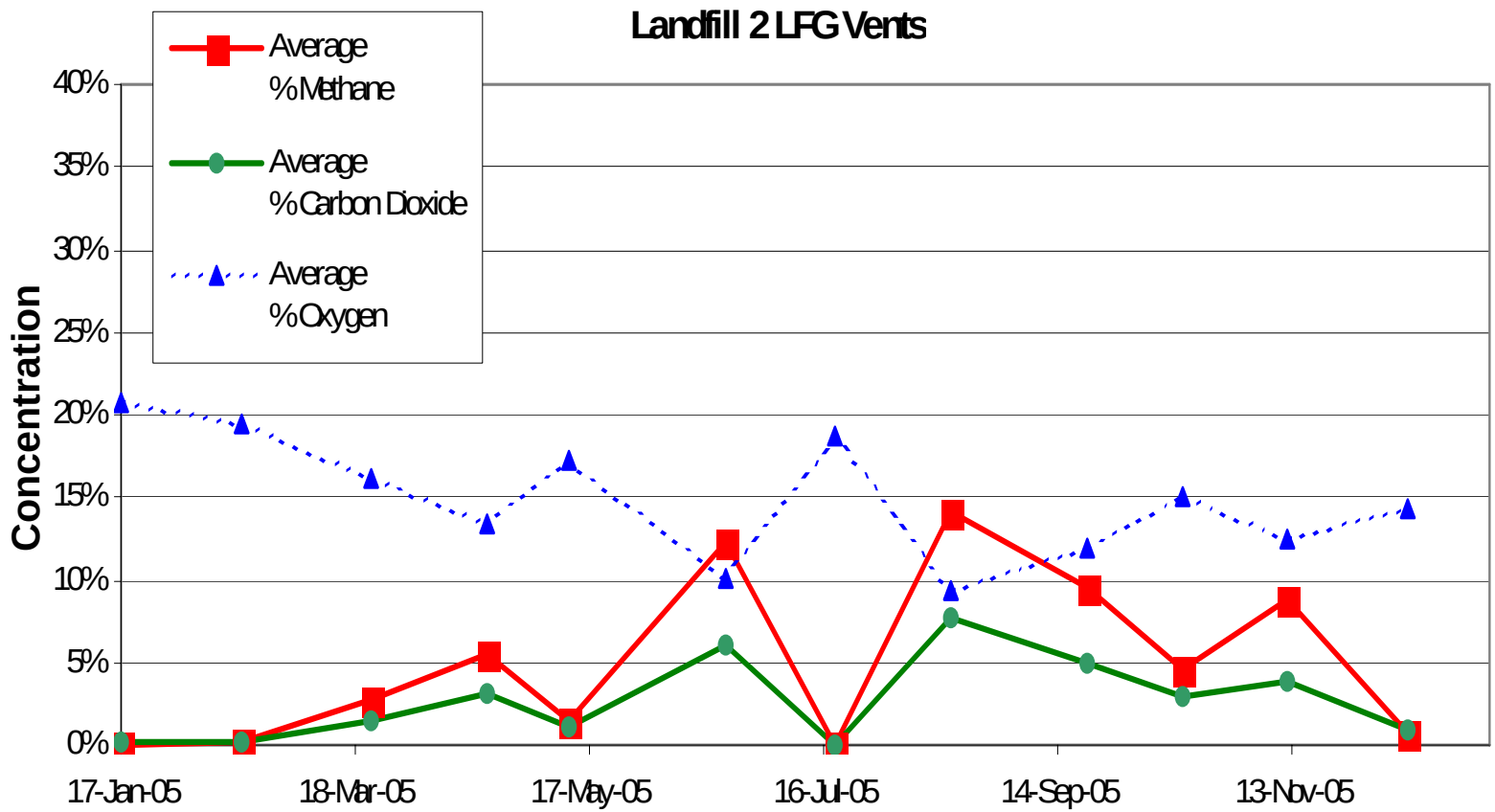
- **Landfill 1 Gas Monitoring**



Landfills OM&M 2005 Highlights

- **Landfill 2 Gas Monitoring**



Landfills OM&M 2005 Highlights

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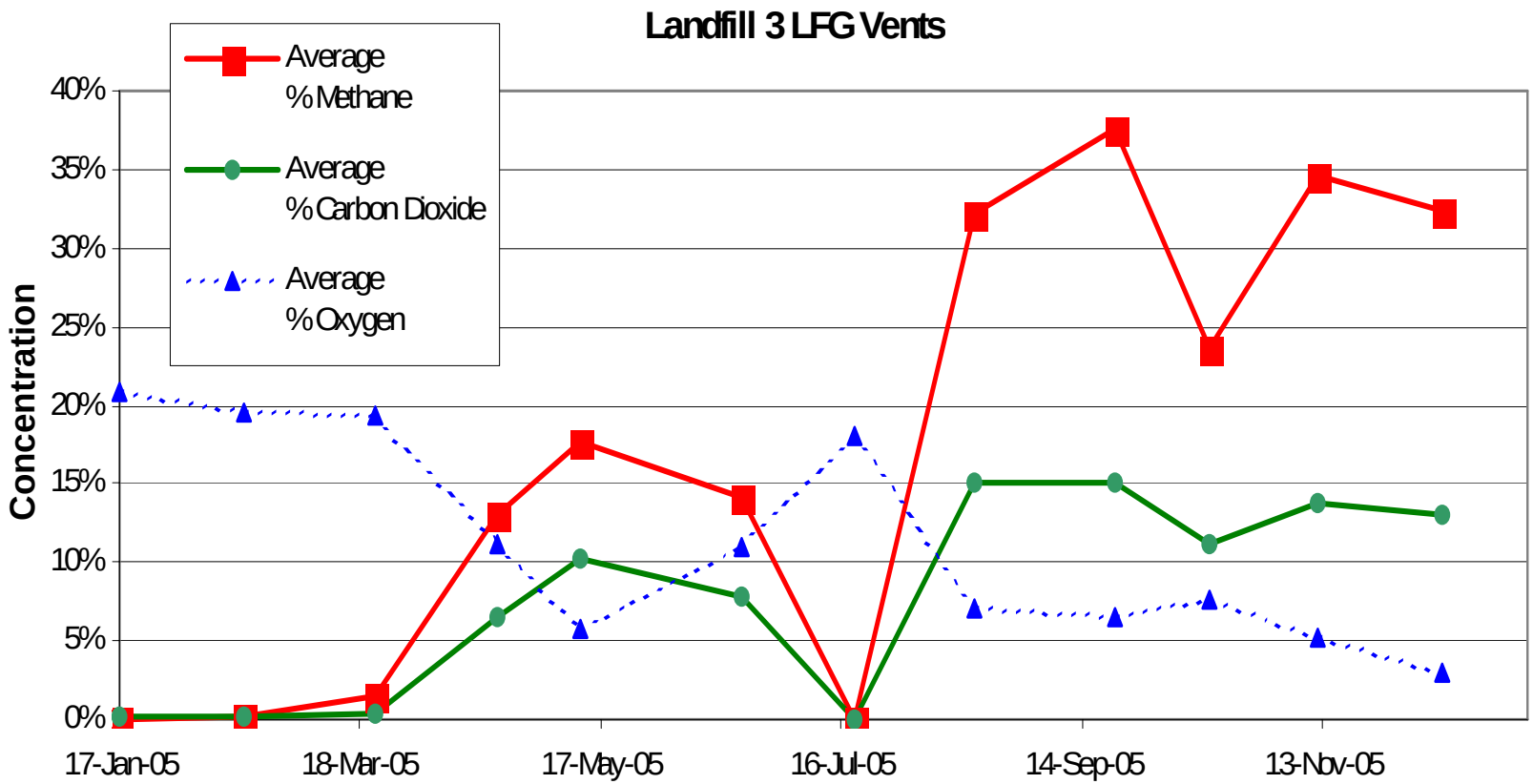
Landfill 3 Gas Monitoring



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Landfills OM&M 2005 Highlights

- **Plans for 2006**
  - **Continue inspections/monitoring as required by Final Interim OM&M Plan**
  - **Recommendations to lessen redundancy in recordkeeping requirements**
  - **Recommendations to eliminate some requirements with no known regulatory basis**
    - **Predetermined mowing schedule**
    - **LFG monitoring only in falling barometric pressure**
  - **Recommendation to evaluate modifications to sedimentation basins (standing water creates excessive vegetative growth and attracts burrowing animals)**

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OU-2B RI Report Update
University of Illinois Boring Sites (SS046)
Resolution of Comments

16 February 2006

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OU-2B Update

- A conference call was held on 18 Jan 2005 to discuss unresolved issues on several RI reports.
- For OU-2B Draft RI Report, USEPA's comment #1 is the only comment that remains unresolved.
- *Background:*
  - Comment #1 addresses the AF proposal for NFA at the UIBS East site which has a RME cancer risk estimate of 2E-05 for combined adult and child residential receptor. The USEPA comment was that the RI report should recommend that a Feasibility Study be conducted.
  - In their response to Comment #1, the AF stated that the HHRA demonstrated that the site is acceptable for unrestricted land use and that the indicated risk management decision is NFA. Furthermore, PAHs are consistent with background levels and there is no evidence of a CERCLA release.

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OU-2B Update

- During the 18 Jan 2005 conference call, EPA questioned whether all potential sources of PAHs had been identified and whether PAHs from the adjacent B975/B995 TCE Spill site may have impacted the area in question.
- The only sample that contains PAHs above background/DC levels is a surface soil sample collected at BH5496 in the NE quadrant of UIBS-East. This location was chosen for sampling because a previous investigation (TEC, May 200) had indicated that PAHs and VOCs were present above ROs in surface and shallow subsurface soils in this area.

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UIBS–East: Results from Previous Investigation

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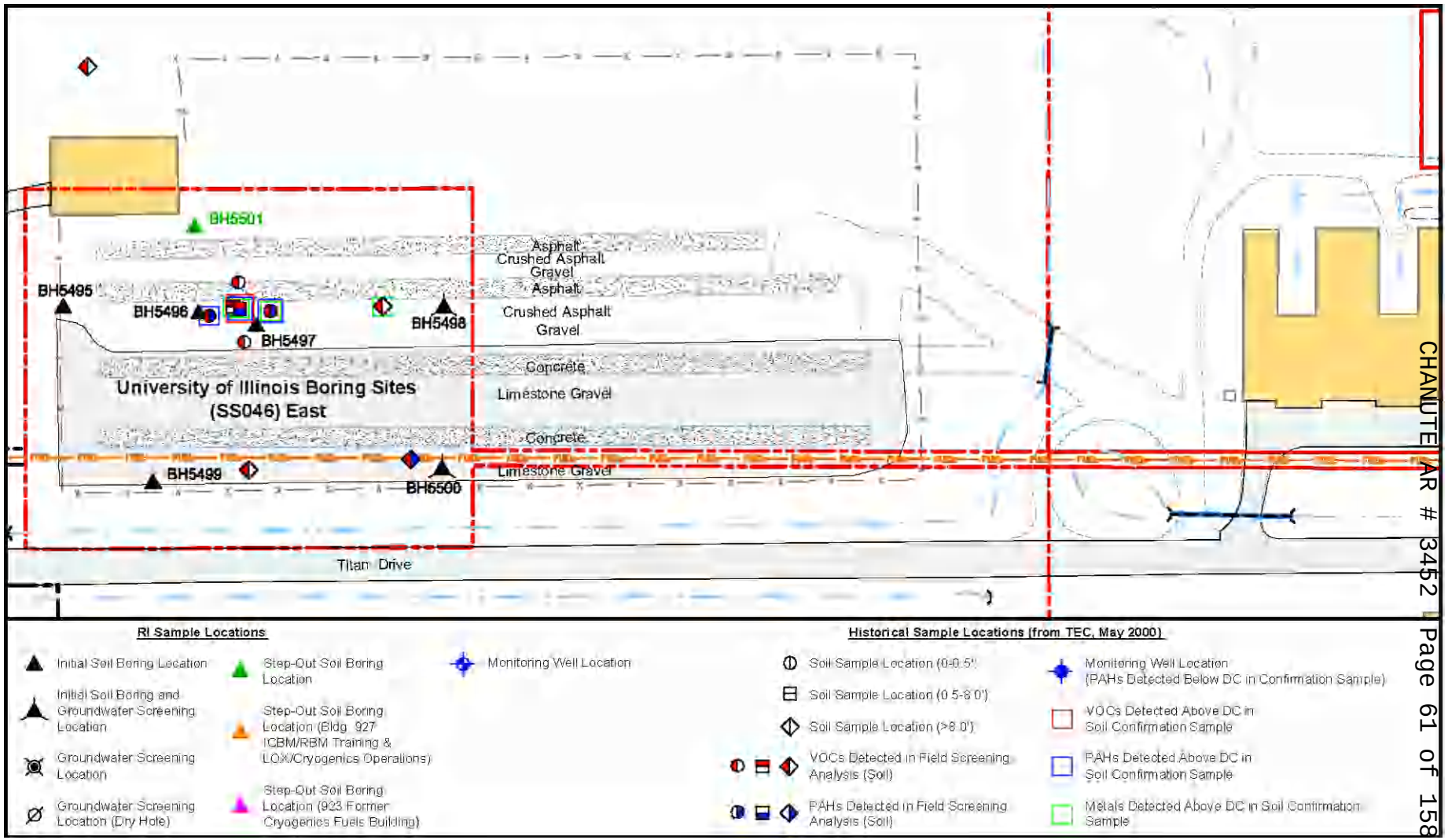

UIBS-East & Bldg. 975 (western part) Soil PAH Results

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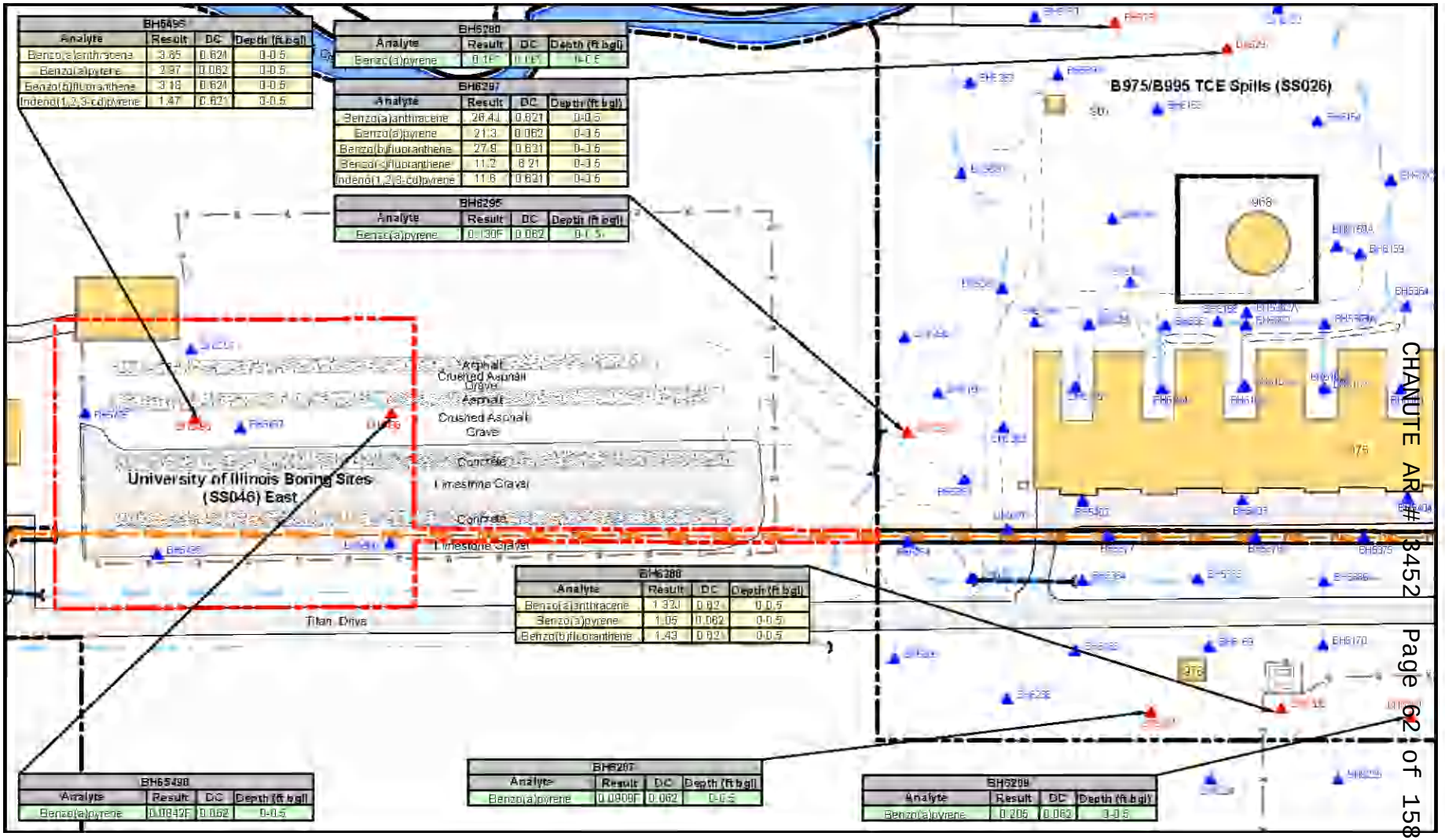

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OU-2B Update

- BH5496 was collected <10 ft from an asphalt test strip in an area covered with asphalt gravel. The presence of PAHs derived from asphalt does not indicate a CERCLA release.
- RI results indicate that the extent of PAHs have been defined to below DC/background values within the site boundary.
- PAHs within the B975/B995 TCE Spills (SS026) site are also defined to below DC/background values and have not impacted UIBS-East.
- Because no evidence of an CERCLA release of PAHs at the UIBS has been identified, an FS is not warranted.

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Leachate Collection System Update

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Landfill Leachate Collection System

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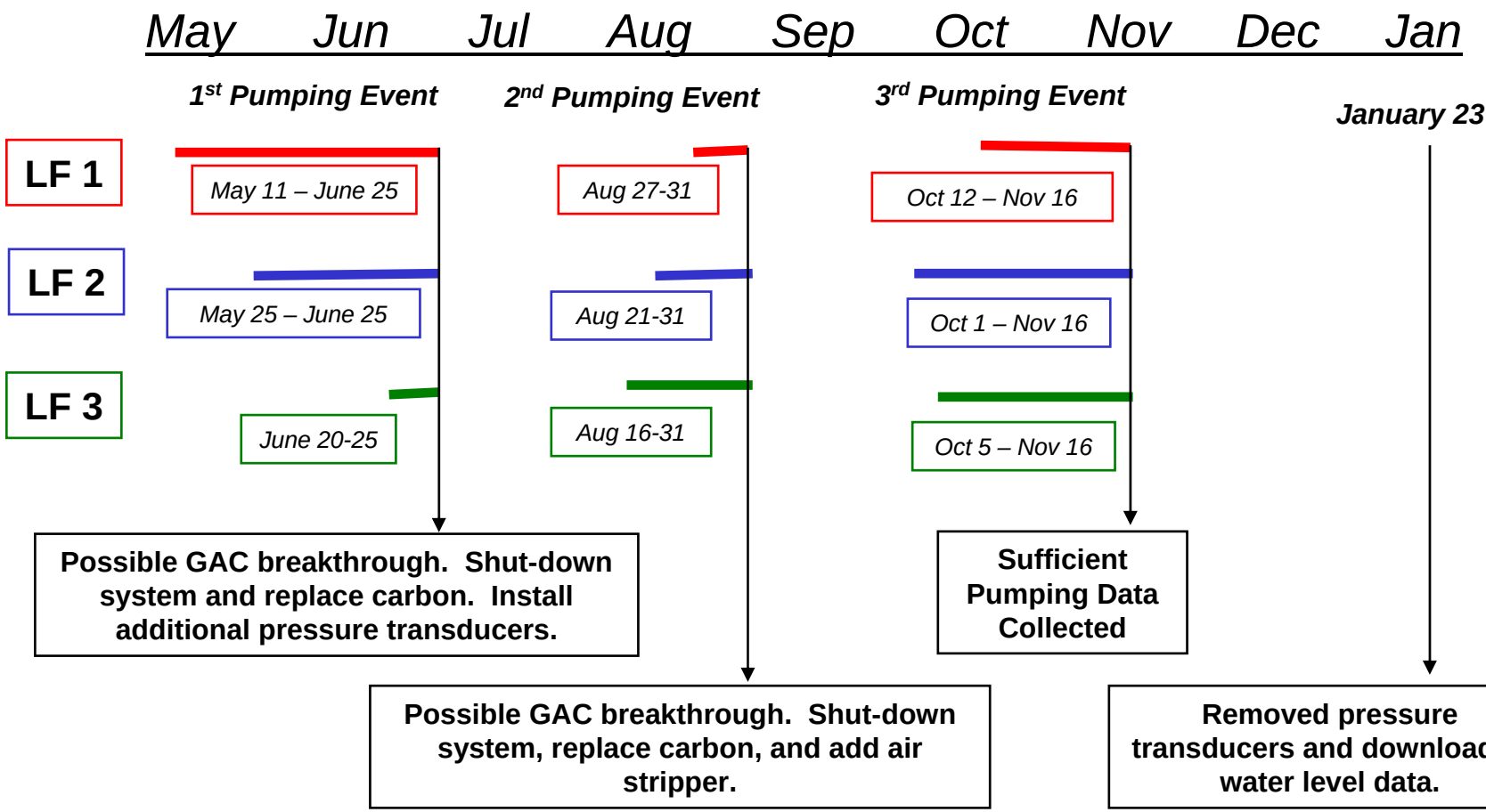
LCS Treatability Study Timeline



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LCS Treatability Study Observations

- Sustainable pump rates less than expected
  - Landfill 1: 2 gpm
  - Landfill 2: 3-5 gpm
  - Landfill 3: 6 gpm

- Organic Contaminants in Leachate
  - Limited to VOCs (no PCBs, pesticides, herbicides, or dioxins/furans)
  - Landfill 1 and 3 generally lack organic contaminants (typically non-detect or less than 1 ppb)
  - Landfill 2 typically has:
    - TCE: 200-600 ppb
    - Vinyl chloride: 2 to 8 ppb
    - Cis-1,2-DCE: 300-800 ppb

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LCS Treatability Study
Observations and Data Analysis

- **Treatment System**
  - **GAC usage rate higher than anticipated.**
  - **Air stripper provided sufficient treatment for discharge.**

- **Water Level Data Analysis**
  - **Plot water levels in wet wells, monitor wells, and piezometers.**
  - **Identify weather influences (i.e., rainfall and drought)**
  - **Identify whether monitoring points outside landfills are influenced by LCS pumping.**

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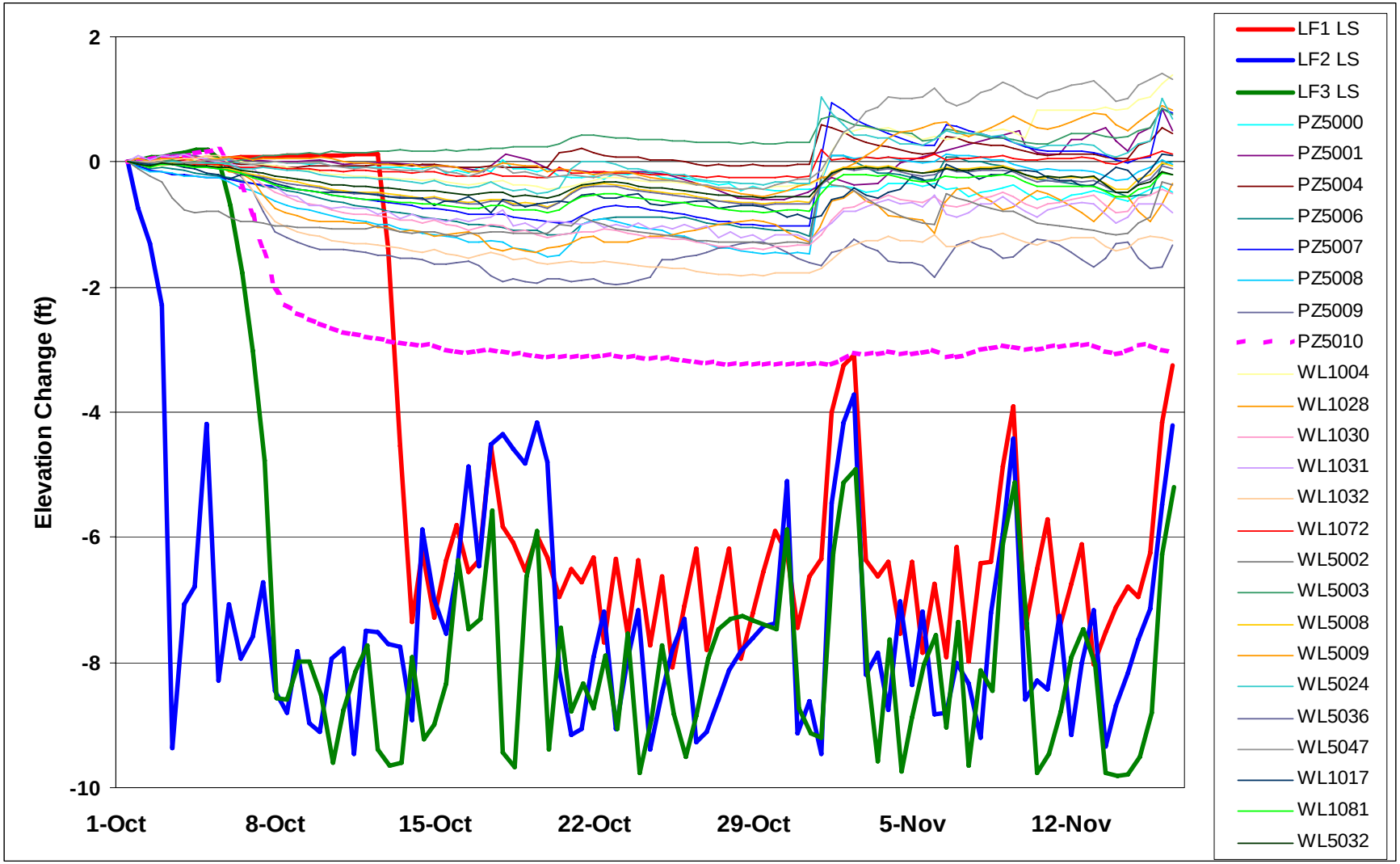
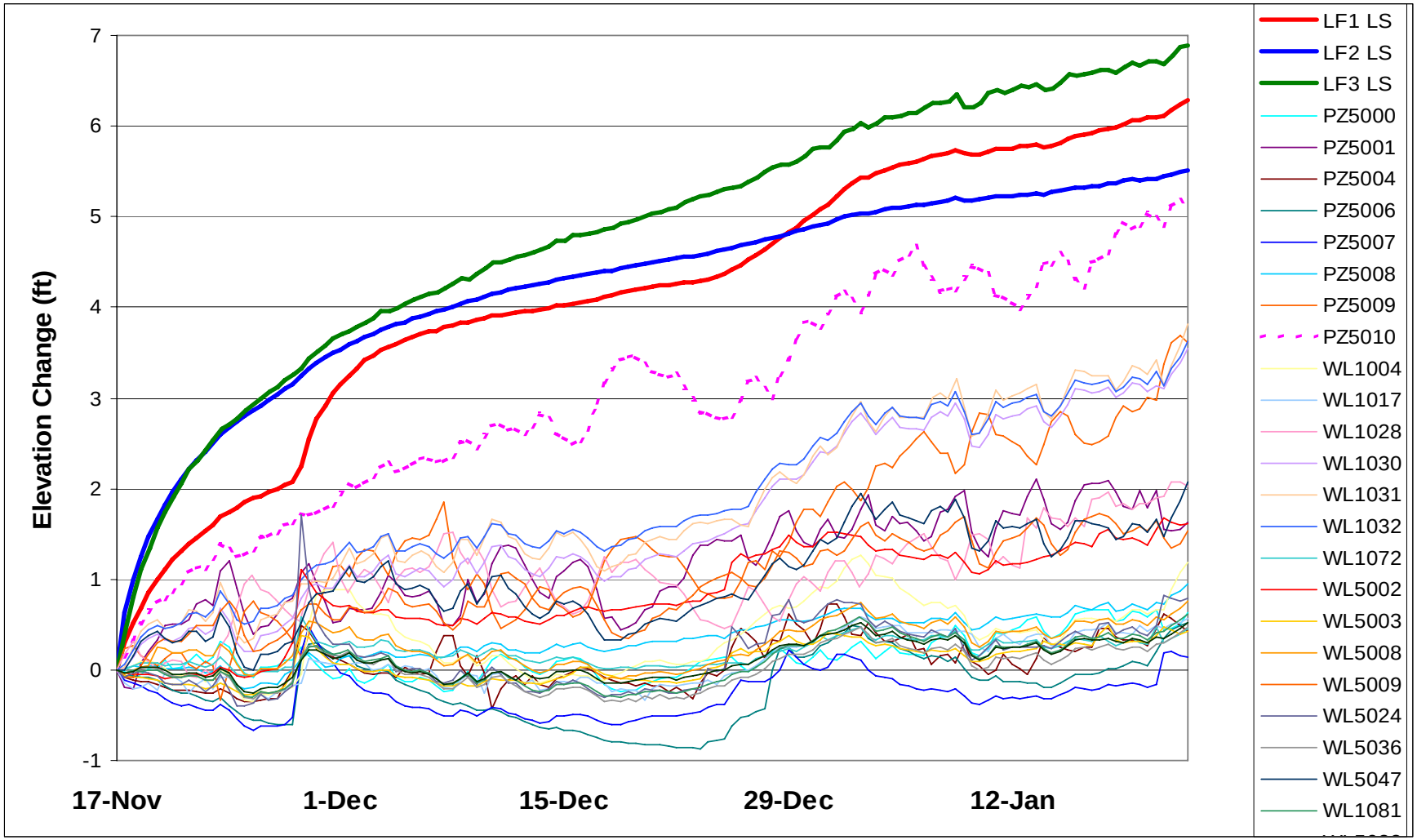
Example LCS Start-Up



Example LCS Shut-Down



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Air Force Real Property Agency

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Aircraft Washrack and Bldg. 809 Former NavAid Station RI Reports

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16 February 2006

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Aircraft Washrack Site Photograph

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Aircraft Washrack Soil Investigation

- Initially sampled washrack drain solids at 1 location
- Based on DC exceedences of PAHs and metals, performed soil boring adjacent to the drain sump
- Based on DC exceedences of naphthalene and vinyl chloride in the soil boring, performed 12 step-out soil borings and sampled for VOCs
- Based on DC exceedences in some of the samples from the step-out borings, performed 7 additional step-out borings. Soils samples were < DC in the 7 additional step-out borings.

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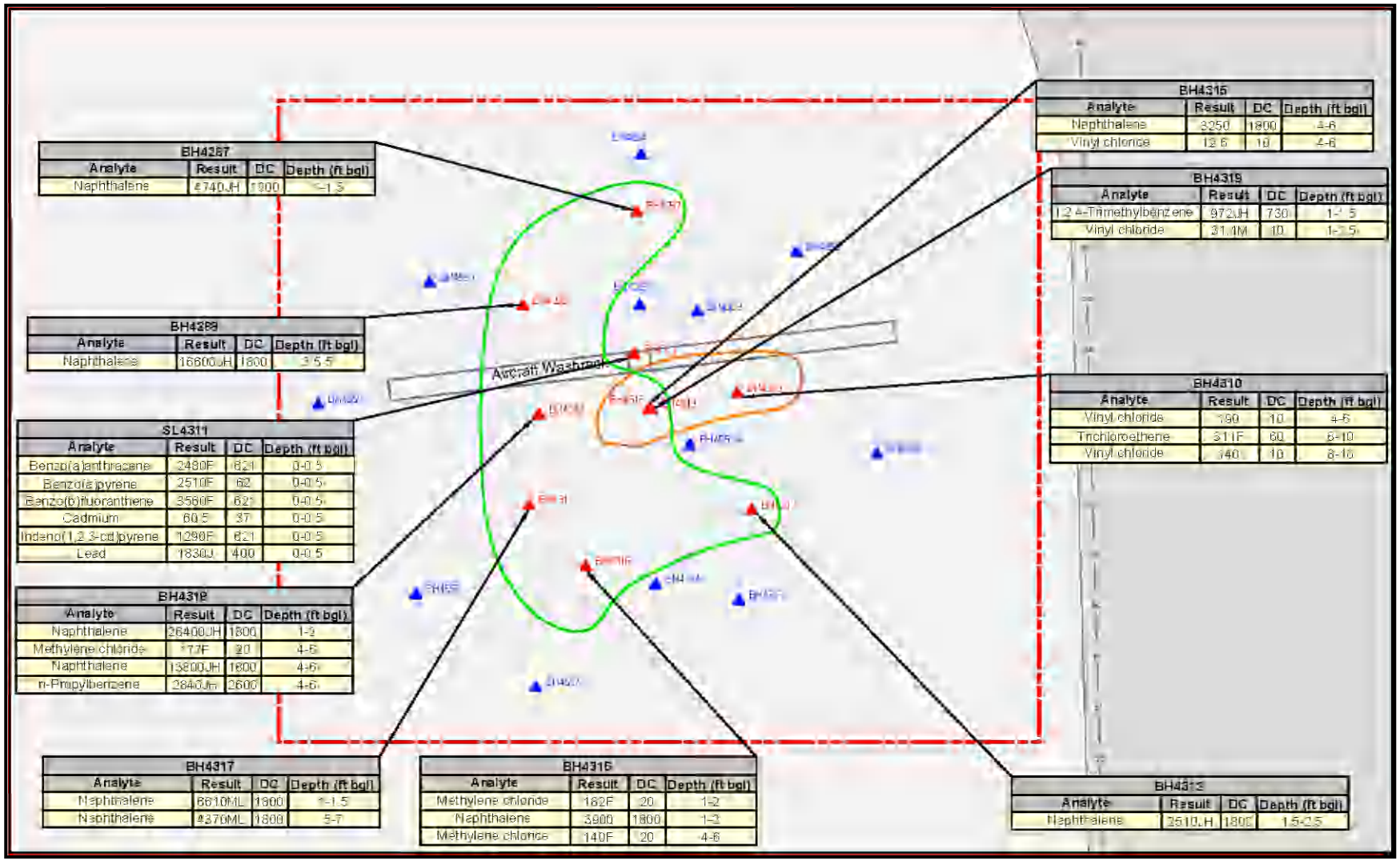
Aircraft Washrack Soil Results



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Aircraft Washrack Groundwater Investigation

- Because soil samples had VOCs > DC, 8 groundwater screening samples were initially collected around the washrack
- Naphthalene was > DC (TACO Tier 1 value) in 1 groundwater screening sample, so an additional groundwater screening sample was collected to define the extent of the occurrence
- Two attempts to install a source area well did not encounter a PGWZ. A very deep soil sample from above the Tiskilwa Formation only had acetone detected at a low concentration.
- One upgradient and one downgradient well were installed and sampled twice. All VOCs were < DC.

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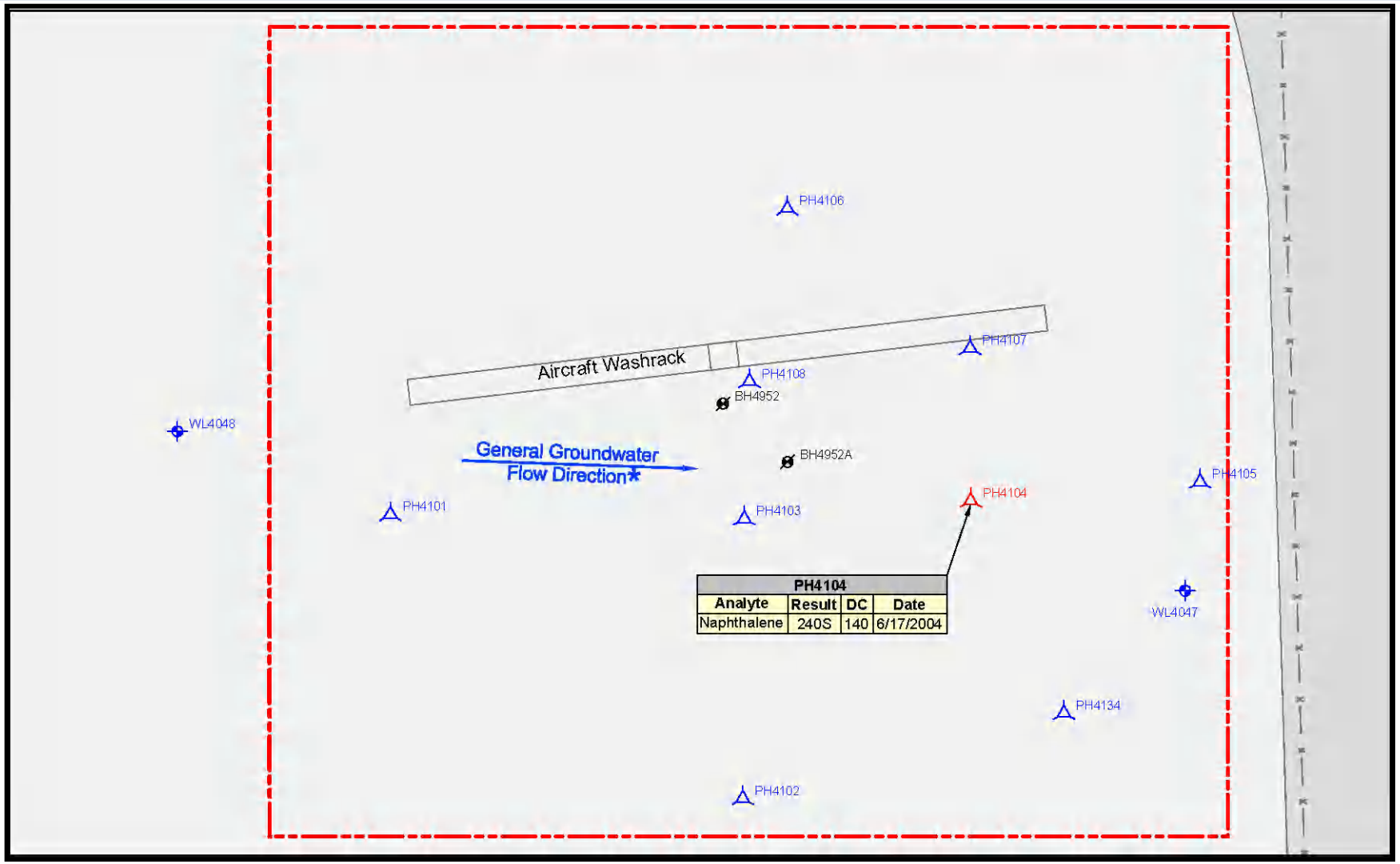
Aircraft Washrack Groundwater Results



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Aircraft Washrack Risk Assessment Results

- Soils and drain solids pose an estimated cancer risk that falls below the target cancer risk range and non-cancer hazard criteria under unrestricted land use conditions

- Groundwater poses an estimated cancer risk that falls within the cancer risk range, but exceeds the non-cancer hazard criterion of 1 if groundwater is used as tap water

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Aircraft Washrack Path Forward

- Nature and extent of contamination is defined
- Proceeding with RI report (included in OU-1P Report Group) using groundwater screening data in source area
- Site going forward to FS due to naphthalene in groundwater and soils (continued source to groundwater)
- AF to install longer-screened source area well and sample for FS/PP/ROD purposes

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Former NavAid Station Site Photograph

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Former NavAid Station Soil Investigation

- RI strategy based on results of 6 soil borings for groundwater screening and soil sampling during the Outfall SW-1008 PA/SI. TCE was detected > DC in one groundwater sample.
- Initial phase of RI included soil sampling for VOCs at 5 locations
- Based on PCE > DC at 2 locations, step-out borings performed at 3 locations

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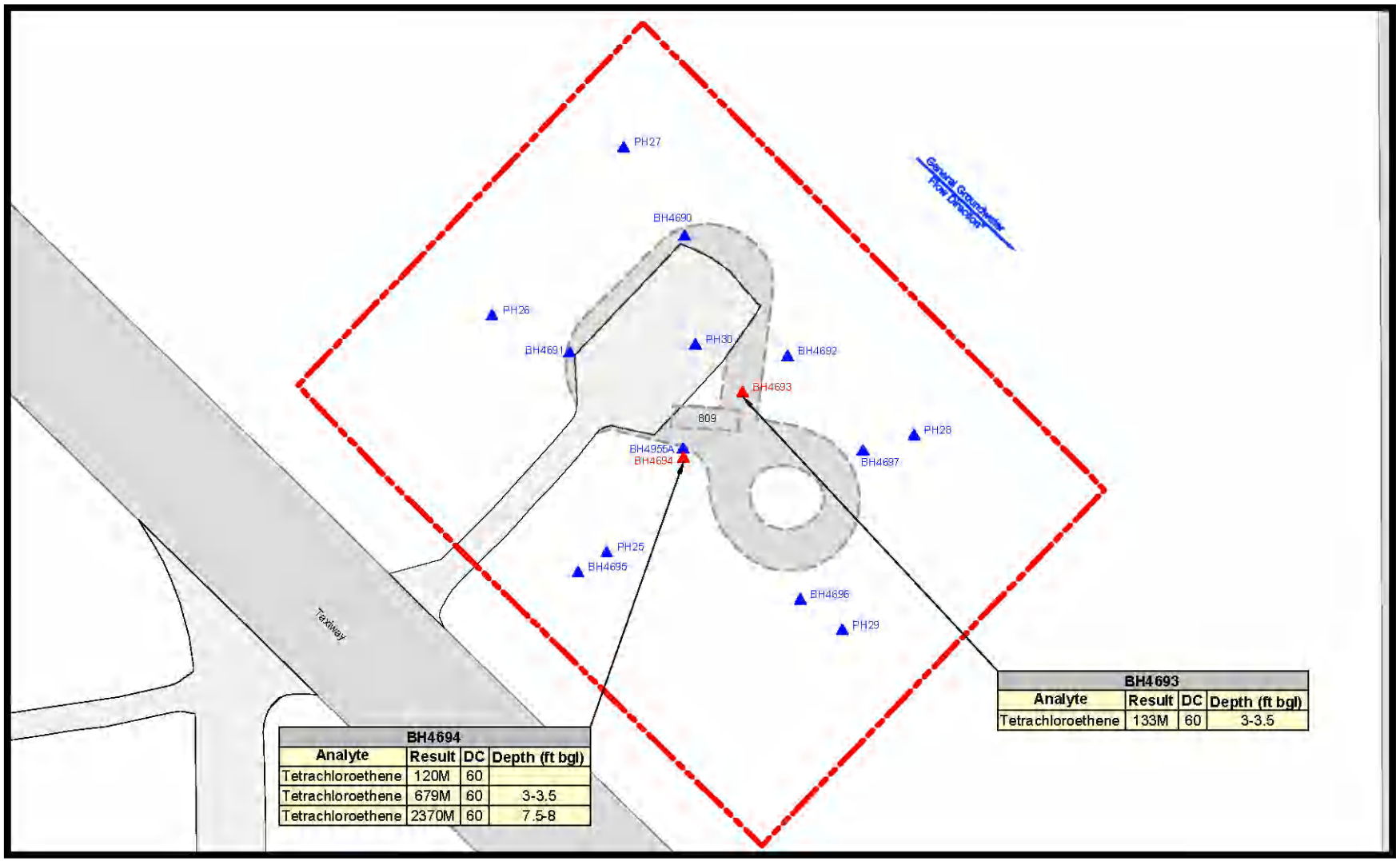
Former NavAid Station Soil Results



BH4694			
Analyte	Result	DC	Depth (ft bgl)
Tetrachloroethene	120M	60	
Tetrachloroethene	679M	60	3-3.5
Tetrachloroethene	2370M	60	7.5-8

BH4693			
Analyte	Result	DC	Depth (ft bgl)
Tetrachloroethene	133M	60	3-3.5

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Former NavAid Station Groundwater Investigation

- Based on TCE > DC in Outfalls groundwater screening sample, initially collected 5 RI groundwater screening samples for VOC analysis
- TCE > DC in 2 of the 5 groundwater screening samples, and PCE > DC in 1 of these 2 samples.
- Based on these detections > DC, 4 additional groundwater screening samples collected. All results < DC.
- Two attempts to install a source area well did not encounter a PGWZ, and boreholes were dry. A very deep soil sample from above the Tiskilwa Formation had no detections of PCE or TCE.

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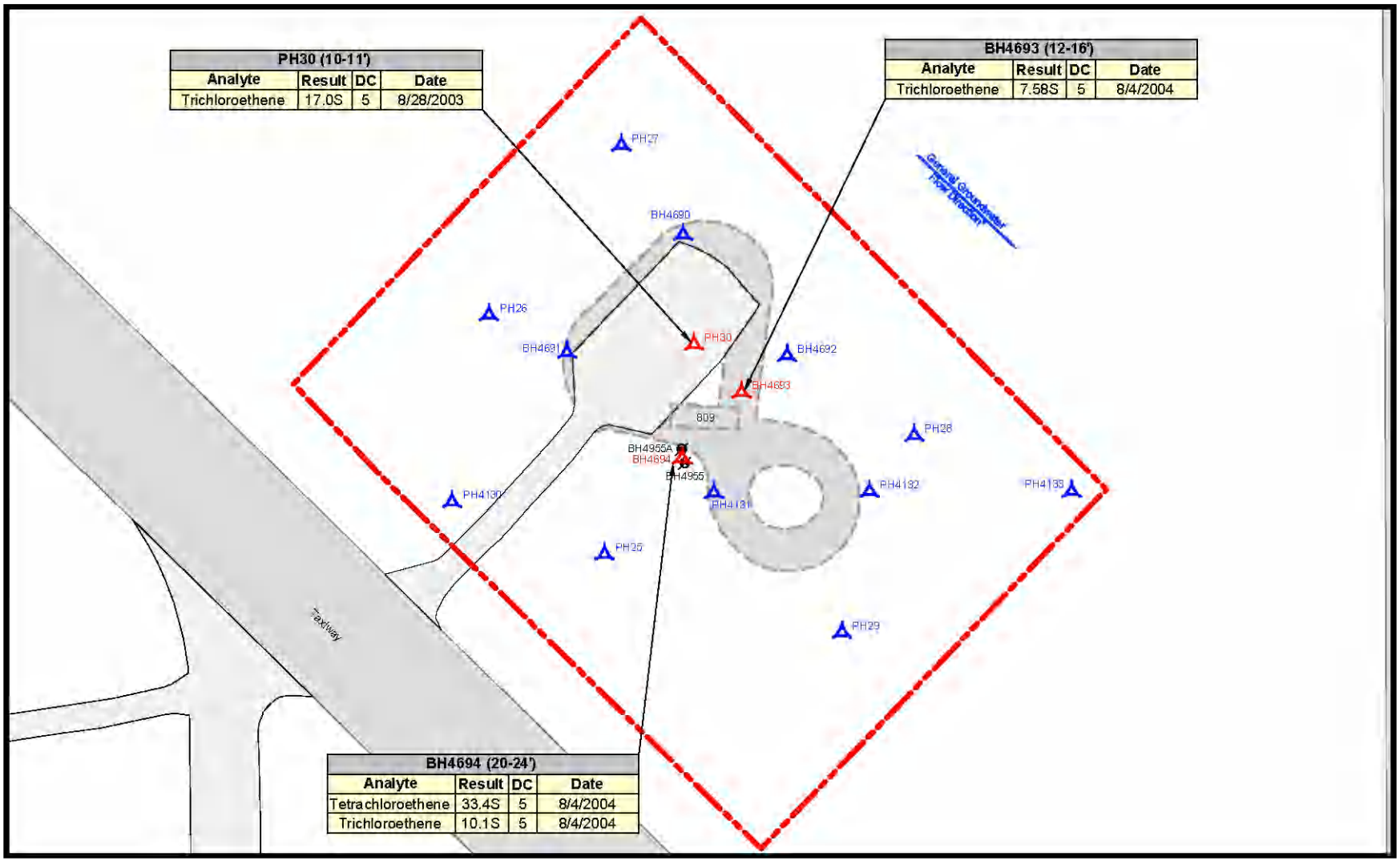
Former NavAid Station Groundwater Results



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Former NavAid Station Risk Assessment Results

- Screening-level human health risk assessment determined soils pose an estimated cancer risk that falls below the target cancer risk range and non-cancer hazard criteria under unrestricted land use conditions

- A site-specific human health risk assessment was not performed because the screening-level risk assessment identified no soil COPCs to be carried forward

- Groundwater screening data exceed state and federal MCLs for TCE and PCE

- The ecological pre-screening evaluation concluded that no further ecological evaluation was necessary

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Former NavAid Station Path Forward

- Nature and extent of contamination is defined
- Proceeding with RI report (included in OU-1P Report Group) using groundwater screening data in source area
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Air Force Real Property Agency

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OU-2B RI Report Update
University of Illinois Boring Sites (SS046)
Resolution of Comments

16 February 2006

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UIBS–East: Results from Previous Investigation

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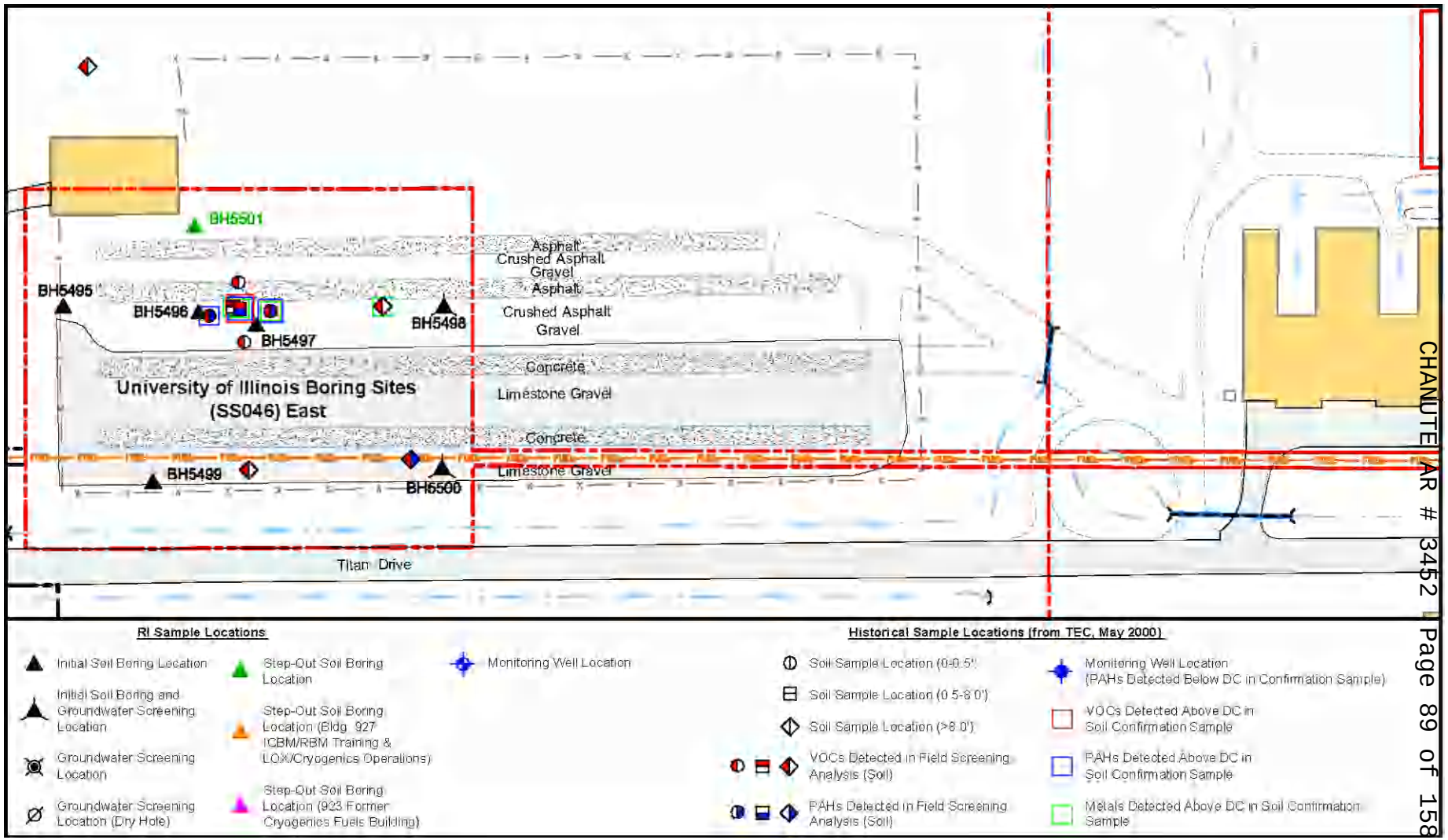

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UIBS-East & Bldg. 975 (western part) Soil PAH Results

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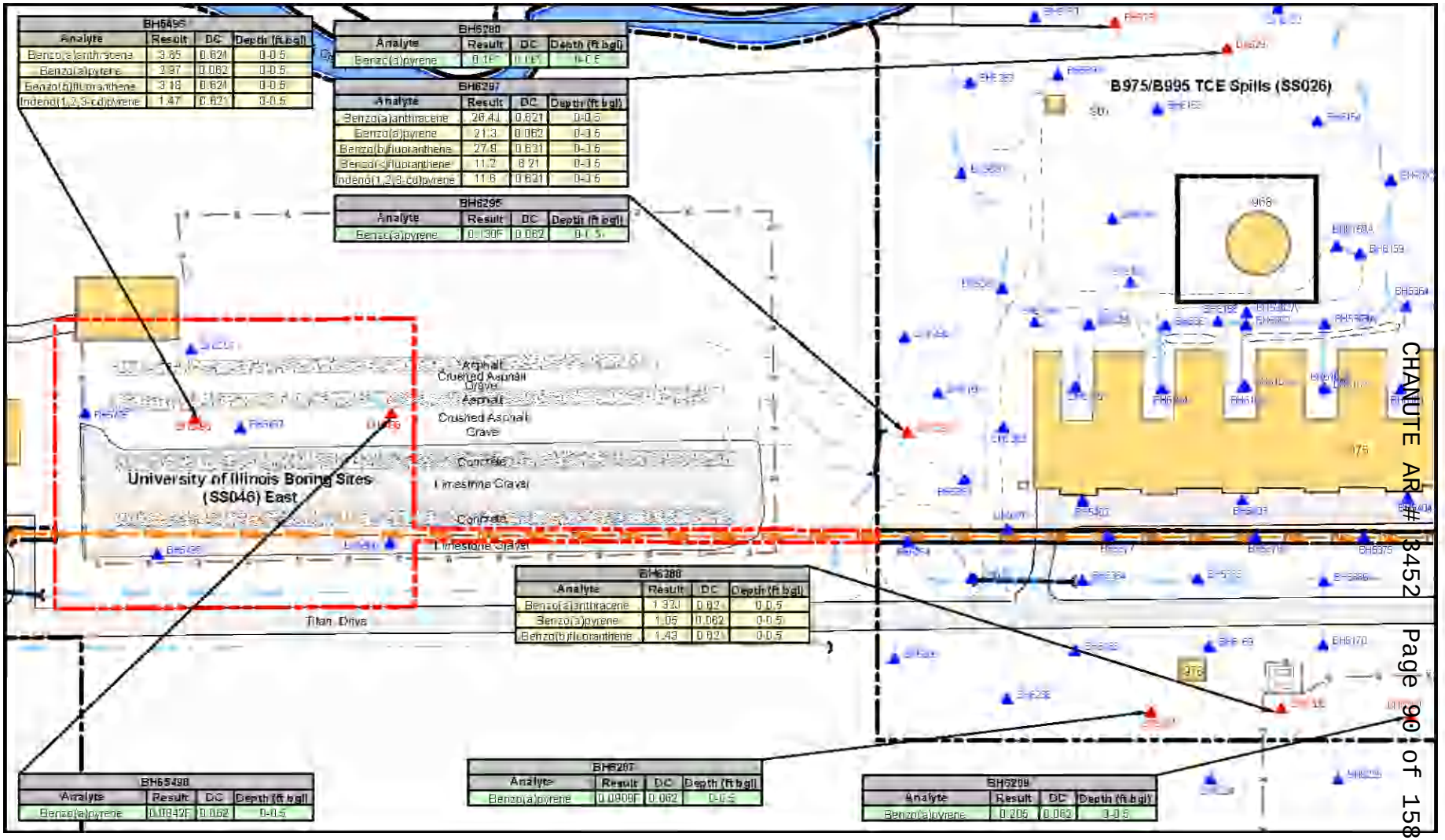

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OU-2B Update

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RAB Member Topics of Interest (from the floor)

Presented by Ms. Sonja Coderre

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Meeting Wrap-Up

Presented by Ms. Sonja Coderre

- **Review action items for next meeting**
- **Propose agenda items for next meeting**
- **Propose next RAB meeting:**

  Thursday, May 18, 2006
  Rantoul Corporate Technology Center
  Noon

January 2006

Air Force Real Property Agency

The Former Chanute Air Force Base

(210) 925-0956 • Toll Free 1-866-725-7617 • www.afrpa.hq.af.mil

Proposed Plan

Air Force Proposes No Further Action at Three Sites Based on Environmental Investigation Results – Public Comment Invited

Introduction

The Air Force invites the public to review and comment on this Proposed Plan for the following three sites located at the former Chanute Air Force Base (AFB) in Rantoul, Illinois (see Figure 1):

- Building (Bldg.) 52 Paint Storage Shed (SS068);
- Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop Oil/Water Separator (OWS) (ST048); and
- Bldg. 502 Underground Storage Tank (UST) (ST005).

Based on environmental site investigations (called *Remedial Investigations*, or RIs) and an assessment of human health and ecological risks, the Air Force, with concurrence from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), proposes to take no further action at these three sites.

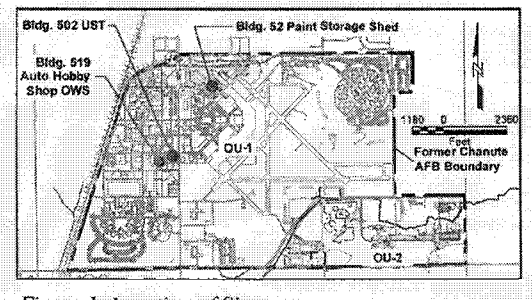

Figure 1. Location of Sites

This Proposed Plan summarizes information previously documented in RI Reports including the background for each site, investigation activities, previous remedial actions, evaluations of ecological and human health risks, and the recommendation for no further action. The Air Force is issuing this Proposed Plan as part of its public participation responsibilities under Section 117(a) of the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* (CERCLA).

Community Involvement Opportunities

Public comments on this Proposed Plan will be considered before a final decision is made on the recommended action for these sites.

Public Comment Period

Through March 15, 2006

The public is encouraged to send written comments regarding information provided in this Proposed Plan and supporting documents to:

Mr. Gary Koski
601 S. Century Blvd. Suite 1106
Rantoul, IL 61866
Fax: (217) 892-3249
Email: gary.koski@afrpa.pentagon.af.mil

Public Meeting

Date: February 16, 2006

Time: Noon

The public is encouraged to attend a community meeting to discuss the information presented in this Proposed Plan. There will be an opportunity to ask questions and provide formal comments during the meeting. Representatives from the Air Force, USEPA, and IEPA will participate. The meeting will be held at the following location at the former Chanute AFB:

Conference Room
Rantoul Corporate Technology Center
601 S. Century Blvd.
Rantoul, IL 61866

Information Repository

The public is encouraged to review and comment on this Proposed Plan. The basis of this Proposed Plan is the following two RI Reports:

- *Final Operable Unit 1 Report Group N RI Report for Bldg. 502 UST (LUST) (ST005)* (URS, April 2005); and
- *Final Operable Unit 1 Report Group J RI Report for Bldg. 52 Paint Storage Shed (SS068)* and *Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop OWS (ST048)* (URS, November 2005).

These RI Reports and other documents for these sites may be found in the Chanute *Information Repository* that is maintained at the Rantoul Public Library (106 W. Flessner Avenue, Rantoul, IL 61866).

Note: Terms in italics at their first mention are defined in the glossary at the end of this Proposed Plan.

Chanute AFB History

Over its 76-year history, Chanute AFB's mission evolved with the changing needs of the Air Force. The base originally trained airmen for service overseas during the first World War.

During World War II, Chanute AFB ran a variety of training programs, such as aircraft maintenance, weather observation, life support, and military warfare. At the end of the war, Chanute AFB's mission changed to providing military and technical training for aerospace weapon systems, missiles, vehicle maintenance, and fire fighting. As a result of the 1988 *Base Realignment and Closure* (BRAC) Act, the base was officially closed on September 30, 1993.

Today, the *Air Force Real Property Agency* (AFRPA) manages the environmental cleanup at the former Chanute AFB. The Air Force is working closely with the USEPA and the IEPA to identify, investigate, and clean up (remediate) all contaminated sites and prepare the land for transfer to the community. The majority of the former base property is currently being used by the community through a leasing agreement with the Village of Rantoul.

Environmental Restoration Program

For purposes of environmental investigation and remediation, the former Chanute AFB was divided into two operable units (OUs): OU-1 and OU-2. Each OU is comprised of numerous sites under investigation. The three sites discussed in this Proposed Plan are all located in OU-1 (see Figure 1 on previous page).

The environmental process for the three sites discussed in this Proposed Plan follows the CERCLA process. RIs have been completed at the three sites, and this Proposed Plan has been developed for public review. After comments from the public have been received and considered, a Record of Decision document will be developed (see Figure 2).

What is the BCT?

The AFRPA Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator (BEC), the USEPA Region 5 Remedial Project Manager (RPM), and the IEPA RPM comprise the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT acts as the primary forum for addressing environmental issues associated with the former Chanute AFB.

Current members of the BCT and their contact information are as follows:

AFRPA BEC: Mr. Gary Koski
Phone: (217) 892-3241ext.22
Email: gary.koski@afrpa.pentagon.af.mil

USEPA Region 5 RPM: Mr. W. Owen Thompson
Phone: (312) 886-4843
Email: thompson.owen@epa.gov

IEPA RPM: Mr. Christopher Hill, P.E.
Phone: (217) 782-9292
Email: christopher.hill@epa.state.il.us

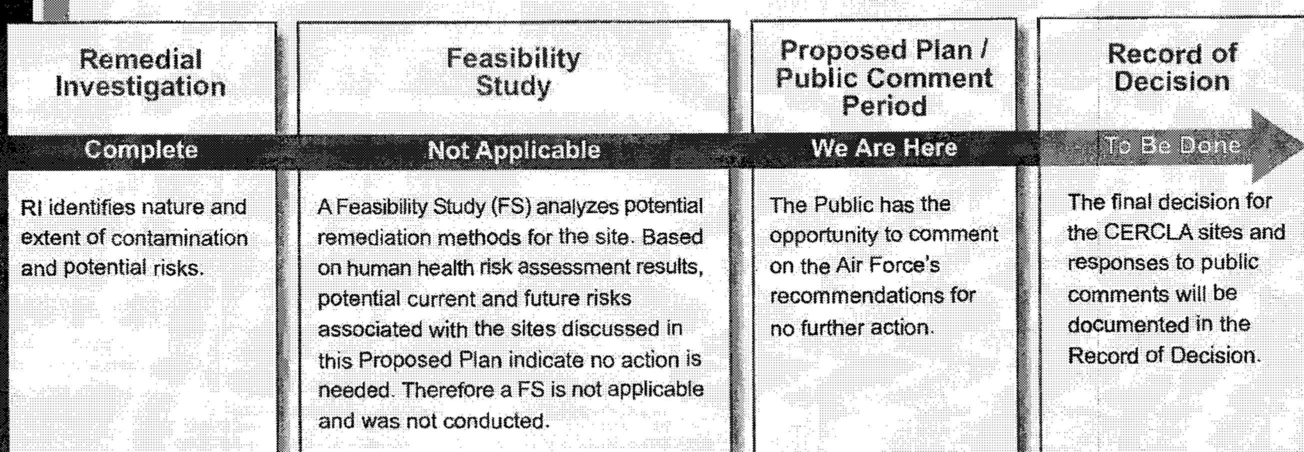

Figure 2. Environmental Restoration Program

Bldg. 52 Paint Storage Shed

Description

Bldg. 52 is located on Waters Dr. between Condit Dr. and Galaxy St. It is a rectangular, one-story building constructed of brick and is approximately 1600 ft² in size. The building is in an industrial land use area and is surrounded by grassy vegetation, which is periodically mowed (see Figures 3 and 4).

History

Bldg. 52 was constructed in 1940 and used as a paint storage shed. Records indicated that hazardous materials, including paint and flammable liquids like paint thinner, were stored in Bldg. 52 while the former Chanute AFB was in operation. There are no written records of any chemical releases from the building.

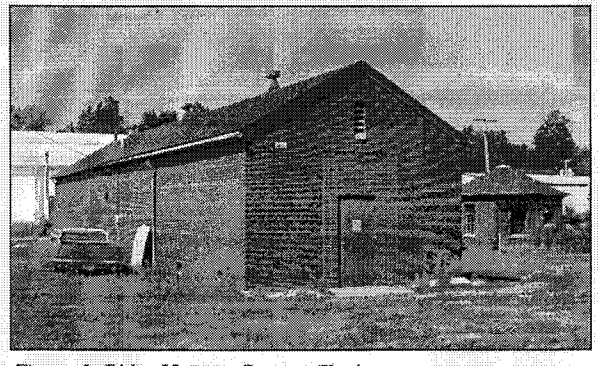

Figure 3. Bldg. 52 Paint Storage Shed, View Looking Southwest, August 1, 2002

Environmental Investigation

Physical inspections of the building and surrounding area were conducted noting stained and/or disturbed soils on the east side of Bldg 52 and stressed vegetation adjacent to the door on the north side. The Air Force collected soil samples as part of the OU-1 RI to investigate potential contaminate releases from the building.

In 2003 and 2004, the Air Force conducted an RI to delineate the nature and extent of any contamination associated with historical Air Force activities (see box "Defining Nature and Extent"). During the investigation, benzo(a)pyrene and benzo(b)fluoranthene, which are classified as polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and one metal (iron) were detected in soil samples at concentrations exceeding Decision Criteria (DC). These exceedances were limited to surface soil, which is defined as soil present from the ground surface to 0.5 feet

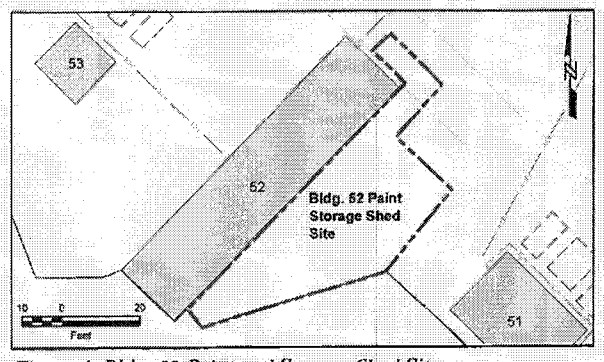

Figure 4. Bldg. 52 Paint and Storage Shed Site

deep. Other metals (aluminum and lead) were also detected at the site above *background* levels but below human health DC.

Defining Nature and Extent – What are Decision Criteria?

During the former Chanute AFB RIs, the nature and extent of contamination in soil and *groundwater* is determined by identifying contamination concentrations that exceed "Decision Criteria" or DC. The DC consider concentrations that are protective of human health as well as concentrations of naturally-occurring metals in the vicinity of the former Chanute AFB (called background levels). Concentrations higher than DC indicate possible influences on the environment from Air Force activities that require delineation and evaluation of potential health risks.

The PAH concentrations detected in surface soil at the Bldg. 52 Paint Shop are similar to background levels. Potential sources include residue from incomplete combustion of diesel fuel along the abandoned railroad lines that were used to deliver coal to the base in the past and burning of fuel by automobiles or airplanes.

What are PAHs?

PAHs are chemical compounds made of carbon and hydrogen. They are commonly formed during the burning of wood, tobacco, and fossil fuels, and are components in widely used materials such as oil, asphalt, and coal tar pitch. As such, they are widely found in surface soil in urban areas. Since they do not readily dissolve in water, they are not as commonly found in subsurface soil or groundwater. The most common way people come into contact with PAHs is from breathing air around a fire or car exhaust or eating charbroiled meat.

Iron is an essential nutrient in the diet of human populations and is found naturally in the environment. Concentrations in surface soil at this site exceeded background levels, but were below the essential nutrient screening level derived from the Institute of Medicine, Food and Nutrition Board established *Adequate Intake* (AI) screening level for iron.

One groundwater monitoring well was installed to evaluate whether the elevated metals (iron, aluminum, and lead) above background levels in soil had migrated to groundwater. Groundwater sample results were below DC, indicating that groundwater has not been adversely influenced by Air Force activities.

Human Health Risk

Based on the RI results, a *human health risk assessment* was performed to determine if contaminants present at the site pose a health threat to people who could potentially live or work at the site. The human health risk assessment evaluated risks that could occur to industrial workers, construction workers, or residents (receptors) through incidental ingestion of soil, dermal (skin) contact with soil, and inhalation of dust (exposure pathways). The risk assessment considered risk to human health from all contaminants that are potentially related to Air Force activities at the site. Cancer and non-cancer risks were evaluated as discussed in the box "How is Risk to Human Health Evaluated."

Cancer risk. The risk assessment for the Bldg. 52 site concluded that estimated cancer risks for the industrial worker and construction worker were less than or equal to 1 in 1,000,000. This is a level that USEPA has established as being a minimal risk to human health, and therefore, no action is necessary to reduce risks at the site. Estimated risk for the hypothetical future resident was less than 1 in 100,000 (5 in 1,000,000 for exposure to surface soil and 4 in 1,000,000 for exposure to soil present from the surface to 10 feet deep). At this level of risk, site characteristics and contaminants must be considered before deciding whether action at the site is needed. The estimated cancer risk at this site is due almost exclusively to PAH concentrations detected in the soil, which are no higher than "background" levels of PAHs that occur at many urban locations in the United States and at the former Chanute AFB. "Background" refers to levels of chemicals commonly found in the environment either because they are naturally

How is Risk to Human Health Evaluated?

Site-specific human health risk assessments consider two types of risk: cancer risk and non-cancer risk.

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

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

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

occurring or because of their widespread use in human activities.

Non-cancer risk. The estimated non-cancer hazard index is less than 1 for all receptors at this site. This indicates that there is little cause for concern about the potential for exposure to contaminants from the site to cause non-cancer adverse human health effects.

The BCT has determined that the estimated levels of cancer and non-cancer risk to receptors at this site do not warrant any action.

Ecological Risk

Since this site consists of a mowed lawn adjacent to a building, the site provides limited ecological habitat. Therefore, the BCT determined an *ecological risk assessment* was not warranted for this site.

Conclusions

The Air Force proposes that no further action is needed for this site for the following reasons:

- The iron concentration detected above DC was only found at one location and was limited to the top 0.5 foot of soil at the site. Additionally, iron results do not exceed the essential nutrient screening level derived from the Institute of Medicine, Food and Nutrition Board established AI level for iron.
- Levels of PAHs at the site are consistent with levels found in urban areas and in the vicinity of the former Chanute AFB, based on the Chanute-specific background study, that are the result of widespread human activities.
- Based on the RI results, there is no evidence of adverse impacts to groundwater from site activities.
- Risk assessment results do not indicate that the site poses a level of risk to human health that requires action.

Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop OWS

Description

The focus of this site is an OWS located adjacent to Bldg. 519. The Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop is located in the west-central portion of the former base south of Flessner Avenue and east of Dobbins Avenue within a designated recreational area (Figure 1). OWSs are vessels designed to separate the oils from the water in an oily wastewater prior to discharge of the water component. The water is discharged to the sanitary sewer, and the oily waste can be properly disposed of.

Two concrete floor drains and collector sumps inside the east and west walls of Bldg. 519 drain to the OWS (which is underground). The OWS area is located within a 5 feet x 19 feet elevated grass-covered area (see Figures 5 and 6).

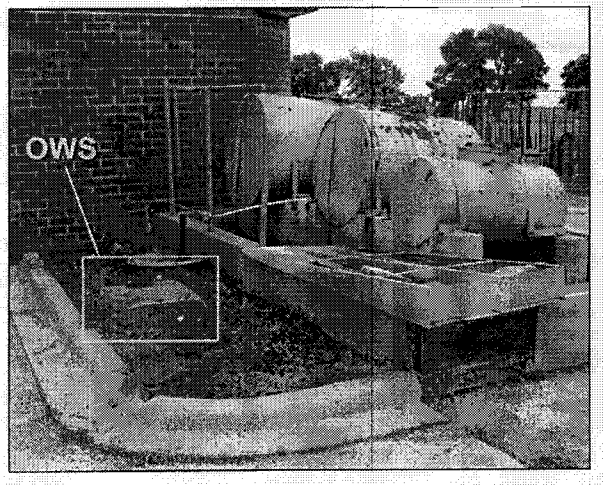

Figure 5. Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop OWS, View Looking East, June 13, 2002

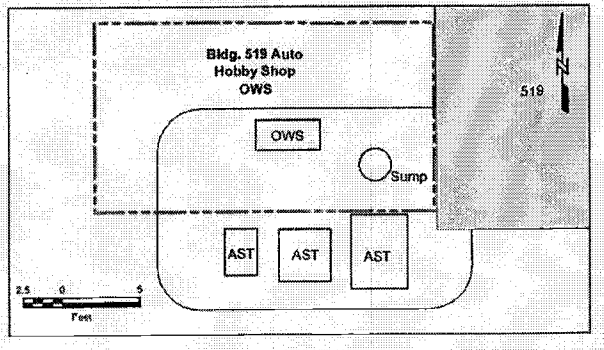

Figure 6. Bldg. 519 Auto Hobby Shop OWS Site

History

Bldg. 519 was constructed in 1983. The building was used as a hobby shop for automobile hobbyists and also housed a wood shop, ceramic shop, and auto parts store. Reportedly, small quantities of various materials (e.g., hydraulic fluid, oil, motor oil, paints, and solvents) were stored in the building from 1988 to 1993, and the building potentially had a satellite hazardous waste accumulation point (a satellite waste accumulation point contains less than 55 gallons of hazardous waste such as spent solvents).

The Village of Rantoul has been using Bldg. 519 and the OWS since the former Chanute AFB closed in 1993. Bldg. 519 is currently occupied by the Rantoul Recreation Department and Maintenance Facility, which is used for vehicle maintenance and storage. The OWS is used to collect drainage from the southern part of Bldg. 519 and is maintained by the Village of Rantoul Wastewater Department. Since the Village of Rantoul has occupied Bldg. 519, the OWS may have received pesticide sprayer rinse water in addition to petroleum, oil, and lubricants.

Environmental Investigations

In 1993, investigation activities at the Bldg. 519 OWS included *soil vapor* measurements for *volatile organic compounds* (VOCs) and soil samples collected for toxicity characteristic leaching procedure analysis for VOCs, *semi-volatile organic compounds* (SVOCs), metals, pesticides, and herbicides. No constituents were detected. The OWS was cleaned in January 1994 and the Air Force operating permit was withdrawn following IEPA notification.

The Air Force, IEPA, and the USEPA conducted a site visit in August 2000 and noted that the OWS contained sludge and water with a strong petroleum odor. Samples of the liquids and sludge in the OWS were collected in November 2000 and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, and *polychlorinated biphenyls* (PCBs). SVOCs and VOCs were detected in the sludge sample. Constituents detected in the liquid sample include VOCs and trace levels of pesticides. After sampling, the OWS system was drained, then steam cleaned and inspected. The inspection found the overall system to be in good condition. There were no cracks or fractures; all seams appeared to be intact; and only minor rust was observed.

During development of the OU-1 RI Work Plan, it was noted that no soil samples had been collected in 2000 following inspection of the OWS to confirm that the surrounding soil had not been impacted. Accordingly, in 2003 and 2004, the Air Force conducted an RI at the Bldg. 519 OWS to delineate the nature and extent of any contamination associated with historical Air Force activities (see box "Defining Nature and Extent"). PAHs, PCB 1254, and metals (lead and iron) were detected in soil samples at concentrations that exceeded the DC. These exceedances were limited to surface soil, which is defined as soil present from the ground surface to 0.5 feet deep. No VOCs or pesticides were detected above the DC.

One well was installed at the site to evaluate if metals from soil at the site had migrated to groundwater. Groundwater sample results were below the DC. RI groundwater results indicate Air Force site activities have not had an impact on groundwater.

Human Health Risk

Based on the RI results, a human health risk assessment was performed to determine if contaminants present at the site pose a health threat to people who could potentially live or work at the site. The human health risk assessment evaluated risks that could occur to industrial workers, construction workers, or residents (receptors) through incidental ingestion of soil, dermal contact with soil, and inhalation of dust (exposure pathways). The risk assessment considered risk to human health from all contaminants that are potentially related to Air Force activities at the site. Cancer and non-cancer risks were evaluated as discussed in "How is Risk to Human Health Evaluated."

Cancer risk. The risk assessment for the Bldg. 519 OWS site concluded that the estimated cancer risks to the industrial worker, construction worker, and resident were less than 1 in 10,000. At this level of risk, site characteristics and contaminants must be considered before deciding whether action at the site is needed. The BCT has determined that the level of risk to receptors does not warrant any action because PAH concentrations at the site are generally consistent with "background" levels of PAHs that occur at many urban locations in the United States and at the former Chanute AFB. Particularly, one PAH, benzo(a)pyrene, is responsible for the majority of the estimated risk at the site. The PAHs could be attributable to the asphalt-covered area near the site or the burning of fuel

from ground vehicles. Additionally, PCB 1254, which also contributes significantly to the site risk, was limited to one sample location at a maximum depth of 0.5 feet.

Non-cancer risk. The estimated non-cancer hazard index does not exceed 1 for any receptors at this site. This indicates that there is little cause for concern about the potential for exposure to contaminants from the site to cause non-cancer adverse human health effects.

The risk assessment also evaluated the risks of potential lead exposure to a construction worker, the fetus of a female industrial worker, and a child resident. The evaluation of lead exposures concluded that estimated risks of lead exposure do not exceed the lead criterion recommended by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (5% or less of the exposed population will have a blood lead level exceeding 10 ug/dL), indicating that no action is needed to reduce the risks due to potential lead exposure from the site.

Ecological Risk

Since this site consists of a very small area (<0.002 acre) of mowed grass surrounded by a building and pavement on an active roadway, the site provides limited ecological habitat. Therefore, the BCT determined an ecological risk assessment was not warranted for this site.

Conclusions

The Air Force proposes that no further action is needed for this site for the following reasons:

- The extent of PCBs and metals at the site is confined to a small area.
- PAH detections above DC are limited to a depth of 0.5 feet and are generally consistent with levels found in urban areas and the former Chanute AFB that are the result of widespread human activities.
- Based on the RI results, there is no evidence of adverse impacts to groundwater from site activities.
- Risk assessment results do not indicate that the site poses a level of risk to human health that requires action.

Bldg. 502 UST

Background

The underground storage tank (UST) at Bldg. 502 was a 500-gallon heating fuel UST. The fuel stored in the UST did not contain lead. The UST was located in a grass-covered area adjacent to and west of Nan Fuller Drive and approximately 110 feet south of the intersection of Nan Fuller Drive and Flessner Avenue (see Figures 7 and 8).

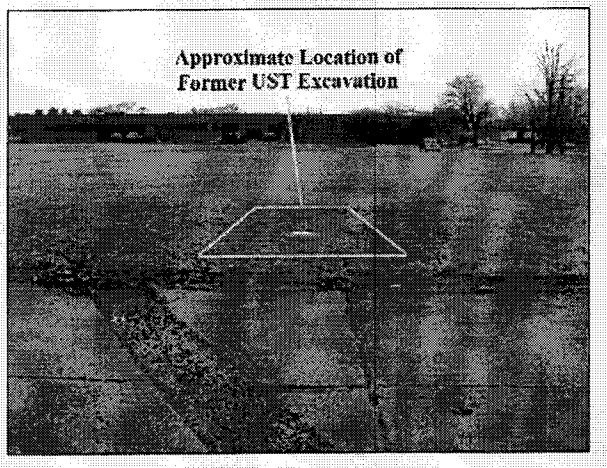

Figure 7. Bldg. 502 UST Site Photograph, View from East, March 21, 2003

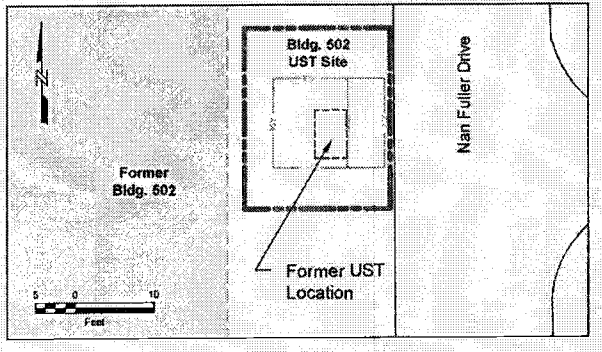

Figure 8. Location of Bldg. 502 UST Site

History

The UST was used to supply heating fuel oil to Bldg. 502 and was removed on May 22, 1990. No holes were observed in the tank at the time of removal; however, stained soil that may have been the result of leaking piping or overfilling the tank was observed west of and to a depth of six feet below the ground surface at the former tank location. The release was reported, and Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) Incident Number 901397 was issued for the site.

Environmental Investigations

Following removal of the UST, groundwater and soil investigations conducted from 1990 through 1991 identified *chlorinated VOCs* and PAHs in soil. Affected soil was removed in 1990 and 1991. A 1992 investigation identified trace levels of PAHs and lead in groundwater. An investigation conducted in 1999 identified trace levels of lead, VOCs, and PAHs in soil at concentrations below DC. Also in 1999, groundwater samples were analyzed for VOCs typically identified in fuel (benzene, toluene, xylene, and ethylbenzene), PAHs, and lead; lead was the only compound detected.

Since chlorinated VOCs had been detected at the site previously, an RI of the groundwater only was conducted to determine if chlorinated VOCs or lead (which had been detected in groundwater in 1999) had been released to groundwater at the Bldg. 502 site (see box "Defining Nature and Extent"). Soil was not investigated because affected soils had already been removed from the site.

Groundwater samples were below the DC for lead and VOCs (including chlorinated VOCs). RI groundwater results indicate that there is no impact to groundwater from site activities.

Risk Assessment

Since historically impacted soil at the site has been removed, and RI groundwater results indicate that groundwater has not been impacted, there are no routes of exposure that would present potential risks to human or ecological receptors. Therefore, risk evaluations were not conducted at this site.

Conclusions

The Air Force proposes that no further action is needed for this site for the following reasons:

- Soil associated with historic soil samples containing chlorinated VOCs was excavated in 1991.
- Groundwater at the Bldg. 502 UST site is not affected by past storage tank activities.

Glossary

Adequate Intake (AI): The Institute of Medicine, Food and Nutrition Board has established an AI for iron. Consumption of a level of iron that is as high as the AI will meet the nutrient requirement of nearly all individuals in a life-stage or gender group.

Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA): The mission of the Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA) is to acquire and dispose of all Air Force-controlled real property worldwide and to execute environmental programs and real and personal property conversion efforts for Air Force bases being closed or realigned under the authorities of the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

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

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC): Program established by the Department of Defense that facilitates closure and aggressively promotes transfer of unnecessary military bases to alternate reuse. The program encompasses environmental restoration, closure-related environmental compliance, and assistance with property reuse and redevelopment.

Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds: Organic (carbon-containing) compounds that evaporate (volatilize) readily at room temperature and that have chlorine atoms in their chemical structure.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A law (42 USC Sec. 9601) passed in 1980 that established programs to identify hazardous waste sites, ensure cleanup, evaluate damages to natural resources, and create claims procedures for parties who clean up the sites. Commonly known as "Superfund," CERCLA was modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

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

Groundwater: Underground water that fills pores in soil and rocks to the point of saturation.

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

Information Repository: Consists of all reports, studies, evaluations, records, or other information relating to the environmental restoration program.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): Synthetic organic (carbon-containing) chemicals that were historically used as insulating fluids in electrical equipment.

Remedial Investigation (RI): A CERCLA process to determine the nature and extent of the contamination resulting from the release of a hazardous substance. The RI emphasizes data collection and site characterization of hazardous waste sites.

Soil Vapor: Gaseous elements and compounds in the small spaces between particles of the earth and soil.

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs): Substances composed primarily of carbon and hydrogen that volatilize slowly at standard temperature and pressure (20° C and 1 atm pressure).

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Organic (carbon-containing) compounds that evaporate (volatilize) readily at room temperature. VOCs include substances such as benzene, toluene and trichloroethene.

File: 293
D.H.

February 2006

Air Force Real Property Agency

The Former Chanute Air Force Base

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Land Transfer and Revitalization at Chanute Continues

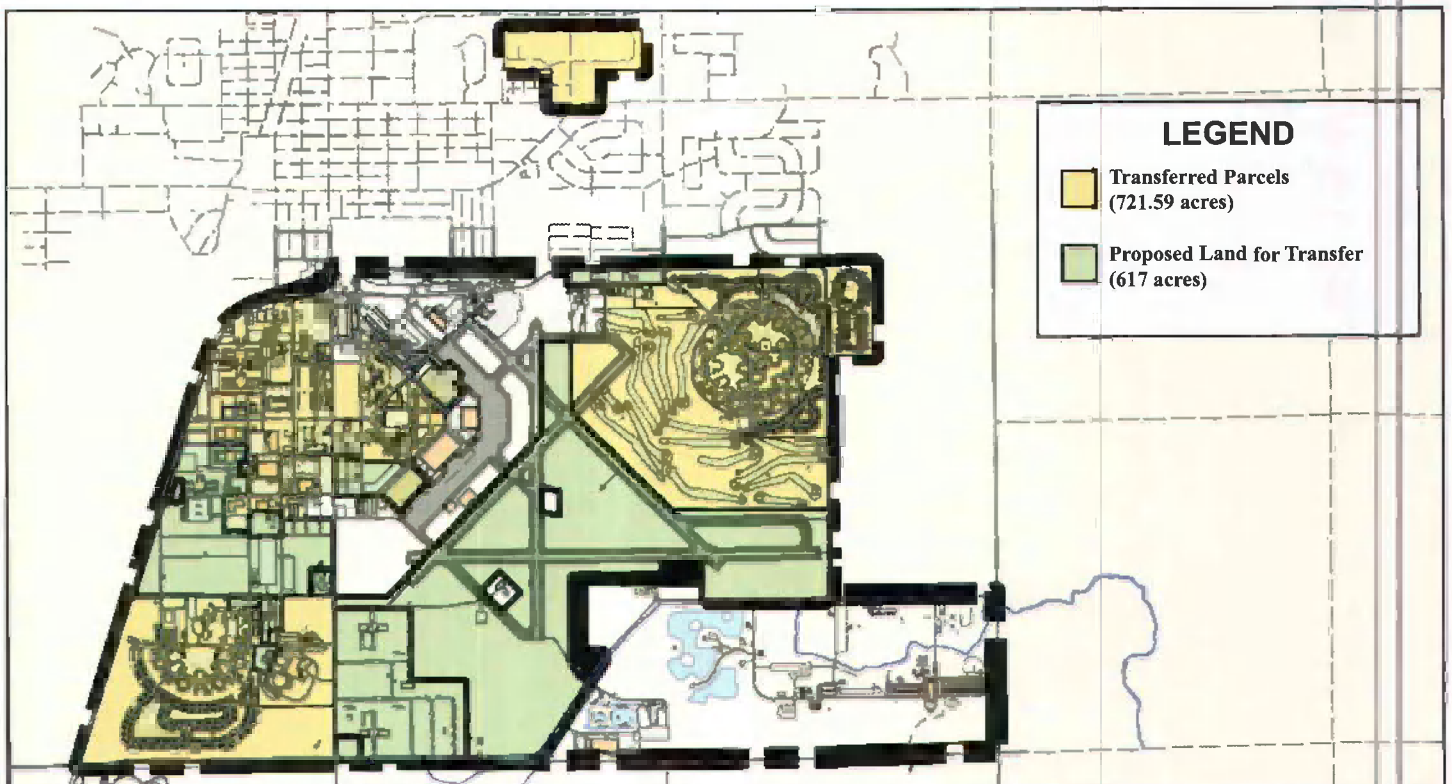
In 1993, Chanute Air Force Base was officially closed, ending a 73-year legacy of providing military aviation, training, supply and maintenance services to the U.S. Air Force. More than 2,100 acres suddenly became vacant almost overnight. Since then, the former base has evolved from a deactivated military installation into a land of opportunity that is being used by private and public entities.

To date, more than 700 acres of land have been transferred at the former Chanute AFB, which is approximately a third of the base. Most of that land, including base housing units and recreational areas, was sold to the public by the General Services Administration shortly after the base closed. The rest of the base became the responsibility of the Air Force Real Property Agency, which investigates and restores areas that were environmentally impacted by past military operations at the base. AFRPA also leases the non-transferred buildings and land on the former base to the nearby Village of Rantoul, which leases land to other organizations.

Reed Berger, director of Aviation and Economic Development for the Village of Rantoul, works closely with the AFRPA in obtaining land conveyances from the Air Force and ensuring it is put to productive reuse. He said the former base has brought numerous opportunities for private enterprise and for the Village of Rantoul.

Berger notes numerous organizations have set up shop on the former base. Manufacturers such as *Bell Sports* and *Collins & Aikman* occupy industrial and hangar facilities, providing numerous jobs to the region. The Illinois National Guard operates the *Lincoln's ChalleNGe Academy*, a youth intervention program, out of buildings on the former base including a former dormitory. Additonally, former recreational facilities such as parks and baseball diamonds are still being used on the former base with new facilities being constructed, including a new swimming pool.

AFRPA released a public notice in an April 2005 issue of the *Rantoul Press* announcing their intention of signing a Finding of Suitability to Transfer, paving the way to transfer 33 buildings and 617 acres of land to the Village of Rantoul. AFRPA expects the transfer to occur this spring.



Transferred Property and Property Proposed for Transfer

To date, 721.59 acres of land have been transferred at the former Chanute Air Force Base. Approximately 1,452.17 acres of the total 2,173.76 acres has yet to be transferred. AFRPA signed a Finding of Suitability to Transfer document, paving the way to transfer 617 acres in 2006.

Investigation Finds Harmless Debris at Disposal Site

Some of the harmless debris Air Force contractors found buried under a suspected demolition disposal area (DP069).

During a recent investigation of a suspected demolition disposal area on the former Chanute AFB, Air Force contractors found harmless metallic debris in the soil.

The investigation took place between 31 August and 2 September 2005 and was conducted by URS Corporation in response to two earlier geophysical surveys that identified 98 geophysical anomalies near the north-south and east-west runways. Historical maps of the base identified the site as a demolition site, so precautions were taken in case any explosive ordnance was discovered.

Investigators excavated each of the sites where the geophysical anomalies were found. Of the 98 anomalies originally identified, 68 were determined to be false positives, 15 to be naturally-occurring geologic anomalies and 15 to be metallic debris. The debris was comprised of various metal artifacts including nails, re-bar, wire and other man-made objects.

Air Force contractors also conducted an investigation of the 25-foot buffer zone around the suspected demolition disposal area, leading to the discovery of an additional 60 subsurface anomalies. Of these anomalies, 28 were natural anomalies and the rest were harmless man-made objects such as nails, sheet metal, pliers and metal bars.

Preliminary findings support conclusions that no munitions or explosives of concern exist at the site and that there is no evidence ordinance disposal operations occurred at the site. The site is currently used for farming soybeans.

Meet Reed Berger, Community Restoration Advisory Board Member

Mr. Reed Berger
Chanute Restoration Advisory Board
Community Member

For Reed Berger, Director of Aviation and Economic Development for the Village of Rantoul, Illinois, involvement in the former Chanute Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board is natural.

Since 2002, Berger's responsibility was to attract new business and industry to Rantoul and the former Chanute AFB. He also provides tenant services and facility management for properties leased from the Air Force. His participation in the RAB is natural because the environmental restoration of the base affects his mission to ensure the base's facilities and land are put back to productive use.

Berger also believes the RAB provides an opportunity to inform the community about the environmental condition and closure progress of the former base. He thinks new tenants using facilities on the former base as well as community members need to be more aware of environmental restoration operations at Chanute. He appreciates the opportunity for citizens to ask questions of the Air Force and provide input regarding environmental restoration.

Additionally, Berger praises the Air Force's efforts to better educate the local community through new technology. He especially likes the Air Force's Geographic Information System. The Air Force uses this tool to present detailed updates to the RAB. Berger feels this is important because unlike the local mass media, which inform the community about the good things that are happening at the former base, the GIS informs community members of the exact progress being made at the former base.

While Berger believes there are many things that can be improved upon, like having more tours of the former base, he feels the Chanute RAB has done an excellent job of bringing community attention to restoration activities on the former Chanute AFB.

Feedback, Comments, and More Information

☐ I would like more information about the environmental cleanup of the former Chanute Air Force Base.

☐ I would like more information about the Restoration Advisory Board for the former Chanute Air Force Base.

☐ I would like more information about how to join the Chanute Restoration Advisory Board.

Please let us know how we are doing. Your comments and opinions are welcome and assist the Air Force in providing the most accurate and up-to-date information regarding the cleanup of the former Chanute Air Force Base. Fill out this form and send it to the address listed below.

Name (Mr. /Mrs./Ms./___) Phone

Organization

Street address City State Zip

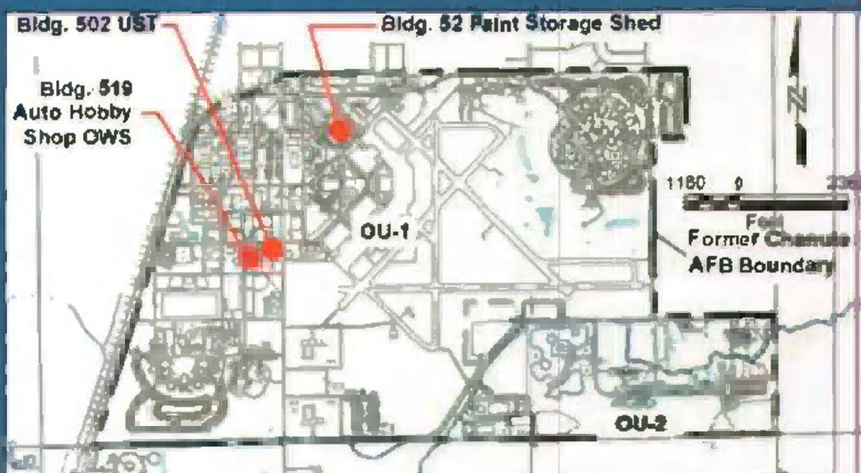
Additional comments

Detach and mail this section in a stamped envelope to: AFRPA/COO-Kelly, 143 Billy Mitchell Blvd., Suite 1, San Antonio TX 78226-1816.

Air Force Releases Proposed Plans for Three Sites at Chanute

The Air Force recently released proposed plans to take no further action at three sites on the former Chanute AFB.

The three sites listed in the proposed plans are Building 52, a former paint storage shed located between Condit Drive and Galaxy Street, the oil/water separator at the Building 519 Auto Hobby Shop located south of Flessner Avenue and east of Dobbins Avenue, and the underground storage tank site near Building 502 located near the intersection of Nan Fuller Drive and Flessner Avenue.



Three sites on the former Chanute AFB are the subject of proposed cleanup plans released by AFRPA

The proposed plans were based on environmental site investigations and an assessment of human health and ecological risks. The plans were proposed with the concurrence of the federal U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA).

A public comment period will be announced in which the public is encouraged to send written comments to the proposed plans to the AFRPA representative at the former Chanute AFB. Community members are also encouraged to attend the former Chanute AFB Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting Feb. 16 at 12:00 p.m. at the Rantoul Corporate Technology Center, 601 Century Blvd., Suite 1106, Rantoul IL. Representatives from the Air Force, USEPA and IEPA will be present to answer any questions regarding the proposed plans. Documents pertaining to the proposed plans can be found at the former Chanute AFB Information Repository located at the Rantoul Public Library, 106 West Flessner Avenue, Rantoul IL.

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Chanute Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

Join us at the next RAB meeting!
February 16, 2006 at 12:00 p.m.
Rantoul Corporate Technology Center (Former Smith Hall)
601 S. Century Blvd., Suite 1106
Rantoul, Illinois 61866-2945

Contact Information

General Questions

AFRPA/COO-Kelly
143 Billy Mitchell Blvd., Suite 1
San Antonio, Texas 78226-1816
Toll Free (866) 725-7617

Property Transfer/Real Estate

AFRPA/COO-Chanute
601 South Century Boulevard, Suite 1106
Rantoul, Illinois 61866
(217) 892-3242

Information Repository

Rantoul Public Library
106 West Flessner Avenue
Rantoul, Illinois 61866
(217) 893-3955 ext. 22

TAB A

TRANSCRIPTS

RAB MEETING

HELD AT

CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE

2-16-06

APPEARANCES

PRESENT:

Sonja Coderre

Chris Hill

Owen Thompson

David Johnston

Gary Koski

Helen Lewis

Lorraine Wirges

Caryl Fothergill

Reed Berger

Dave Wacker

Janice Blake

Steve Fain

Steve Katz

Rob Lanter

ALSO PRESENT:

Members of the public

MS. CODERRE: Good afternoon every one. I'm Sonja Coderre. I'm the public affairs officer for the Air Force Real Property Agency.

(WHEREIN, introductions were made.)

MS. CODERRE: So for those who are familiar with our meetings, there is one person who is not here that we are used to seeing, and that is. Dr. Harris. He left a couple of months ago. He accepted a position at McClellan Air Force base out in California.

The next item on the agenda is the Air Force Rantoul office status. And we, the Air Force, are looking to close this office of the Air Force Real Property Agency and move the function to San Antonia which is where most of the support for the activity here at Chanute comes from. So that change is going to be happening at the end of our fiscal year, which is September 30th of this year.

Future RAB and public meetings won't change because of that. A lot of us come up for these meetings whether it's BCT or RAB meetings. And that's going to continue to happen. So we'll just be in a different location. It should be a pretty

transparent change to most of you.

In the packets for the RAB members at the table, you also received your meeting minutes from our last meeting in August of 2005.

MS. CODERRE: Did anyone note any corrections, additions, subtractions or changes to make to these minutes?

MS. WIRGES: I move the minutes be approved as written.

MS. LEWIS: I second.

MS. CODERRE: A motion and a second.

All in favor?

(WHEREIN, everyone raised their hands.)

Any opposed?

(WHEREIN, no one raised their hands.)

MS. CODERRE: So the draft minutes from August of 2005 will be final minutes for this body.

Okay. So that's some of the bookkeeping. And here's what we're going to be discussing today. We're going to go through a vapor intrusion assessment update, talk about the leachate collection system, discuss the demolition disposal area update, the USTs at Building 710, the property

transfer status for the airport parcel and the proposed plan for three different sites. So that's the list of topics we're going to cover.

And the first person up is going to be Steven Fain from URS to discuss vapor intrusion assessment.

MR. FAIN: It's a rather brief briefing here. At the last RAB, we had done 18 buildings at Chanute. We had done 16 for indoor air and 18 for sub-slab sampling. The way we are doing it is we sample underneath the slab. And if we have a high enough result under the building, then we go into indoor air in the building. The 16 of 18 were pretty much all over the base. There were 8 in OU-1 and 10 in OU-2. And Building 348 and Building 975 were the two that didn't trip the criteria to go where we had to sample indoor air.

We haven't done a lot since the last briefing. But we've done two more buildings. And one of them is the one we're in right now, Building 68 and also the adjacent Building 66. And so we believe we're done with the air sampling. But this is was an investigation. Between the two buildings

here there were some historical soil removal and investigation and remediation work. And we went back to kind of confirm that everything was cleaned up. And we found some constituents in the shallow groundwater that the way this process works, if we find constituents at a screening level or a level that warrants further investigation for the groundwater, then that trips us to sample the sub-slab air and potentially the indoor air at any building within 100 feet. And these two buildings are within a hundred feet of the areas between the buildings.

And so through all of this, now with 20 buildings, we have not seen anything in our screening that would warrant any kind of immediate action to prevent exposures to industrial residents or whatever the setting is. But we are carrying all of that information forward into -- I think you might be familiar with the process where we do remedial investigation reports. And that includes what's called a baseline risk assessment. One of the big things we do is look at what is the risk from the concentrations.

So all of the buildings we've looked at, that data will be carried forward. Even though they don't require immediate action by the Air Force, that data will be carried forward. And the risk to people within those buildings or potential people within those buildings will be evaluated and reported in what we call the remedial investigation reports.

For example, these two buildings here, we're working on a remedial investigation for Building 66. And it will include the results and what they mean for Building 66 and Building 68.

MS. LEWIS: What is Building 66 now? I've lived here all my life, but I don't know what buildings are what.

MR. FAIN: Gary, do you know what it primarily serves as?

MR. JOHNSTON: We have storage of old records.

MR. FAIN: If you go out the back door, it's across the alley.

MR. FAIN: It also was an engine test facility for awhile.

So really the only thing we've done since the last RAB are these two buildings. And we'll be putting that data into the respective remedial investigation reports.

Does anybody have any questions?

MR. BERGER: What's the constituents -- I mean, politically it means something else when you find it in the ground. Is that the hazardous material that you're finding?

MR. FAIN: Well, the constituent to this means that when we sample for indoor air, we're usually sampling for what's called volatile organic compounds. It's thing that you would expect to move in the air and up. Other kind of contaminates might not be expected to what's called volatilize and come up into a building.

But constituent is just -- if you run the analysis for volatile organic compounds, you might be looking at 20 or 50 specific things. You've heard TCE and PCE as a tone. Anything that is volatile -- everything single one of those is a constituent.

MS. LEWIS: What about dollars? Are we

going to get the federal government to help us with some of the demolition of some of these buildings that need to be demolished?

MR. FAIN: That's a question Gary would handle.

MR. KOSKI: That's a question for your congressman.

MS. LEWIS: Nobody seems to be giving us any answers. The base has been closed for over 10 years.

MR. KOSKI: Demolition of buildings, that's not in the environmental arena that we're working on to clean up the property, that doesn't qualify for the use of those particular funds. So the only way to move forward with demolition of buildings is to work through congress. It's a difficult process.

MS. LEWIS: That's for sure. It seems like we're stuck. And a lot of buildings have not been turned over to the village.

MR. KOSKI: But they are leased to the village.

MS. LEWIS: And when they are leased, normally the landlord is responsible for the

repairs.

MR. KOSKI: I would not read that into that. If you want to get into the lease, there's provisions of that that I think -- I understand where the village is coming from, but that's not exactly where the Air Force's position would be.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I realize this is my first meeting at one of these, but I have to ask, since that was a test cell -- and I recall early on that lead was found along the runways, et cetera.

Are we finding lead within this building?

MR. FAIN: No. As a matter of fact, most of the soil between this building and Building 68 was removed years ago and treated. There was some areas they couldn't get to, or if they got to a certain depth, they might have started having groundwater come into the hole. And it was a soil removal, not a groundwater removal. So they went to a certain depth. And there are utilities that come through here.

So there were things that prevented complete excavation. But lead is not a current problem. We have 10 groundwater wells surrounding

these two buildings, and lead is not a problem in the groundwater and the soil has been removed.

MS. CODERRE: Any other questions on the vapor intrusion?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't think it's about the vapor intrusion. But back to these decrepit buildings. They have hazardous items because years ago asbestos was not considered hazardous. Soit's very difficult to demolish the building because of these so-called hazardous materials. So who is responsible for this?

As I said, I'm not from Rantoul, so I don't know any of this. So the Air Force abandoned the building and leased it to the village.

Now the village is stuck with these buildings, and we have to go to congress to have them demolished; is that what you said?

Or how do you get rid of them?

MR. KOSKI: Let's pick up your question on hazardous material, the asbestos in the building. In the lease that we have with the village, the village is ultimately responsible for maintaining the buildings. Some of the buildings there is

asbestos hazards. I would agree with you.

The lease that we have with the village says that they are ultimately responsible for maintaining the buildings to the condition that they were in when they got the lease years ago. Now, I agree that some of the buildings are a problem and should be demolished.

We are the Air Force entity here trying to clean up the base and move forward and do what we say we're going to do with respect to clean up. We can't use that money and come through and knock down buildings. The only way to move forward in demolition of building is to get all line item appropriations that's given to our agency to knock buildings down, so we get if the funding for it, so we get the authorization to do.

Right now we don't have the money, and we're not allowed to do it. It's against the law. If congress said, you can knock down these buildings and here's the money, we can do it.

MS. CODERRE: Have we exhausted the soil vapors?

Why don't we allow Steve Katz to talk about

the leachate collection system.

MR. KATZ: At the last RAB we had talked about the leachate collection system treatability study that was under way at that time. It started up in May. At the last RAB in August we were about halfway through what we were doing out there. Since then, we have completed the field aspects of the study. We have pumped from October 1st through about November 16th.

And this slide just kind of shows what the piping network is as far as where the leachate is coming from each of the landfills. There is Landfill 1, 2 and 3. And this kind of summarizes what the treatability study accomplished.

One of the things we learned at Landfill 1, sustainable pump range was about two gallons per minute. And during the process of doing the study, we removed about 680,000 gallons of leachate and treated it and disposed of it.

In Landfill 2, sustainable pump range is a little bit higher at a three to five GPM range. And we removed about 1.1 million gallons of leachate there. Landfill 3 the sustainable pump range is

about six gallons per minute.

I was reading in the RAB minutes. At the time in August, we didn't really know what the sustainable pump range at Landfill 3 was. We were kind of forecasting it based on some preliminary data it was going to be about 20 gallons per minute. After pumping for about six weeks, it was closer to six.

One of the things we found out was the sustainable pump rate at each of the three landfills was lower than what we had anticipated, which is going to help us go forward in determining how to best front this system.

As far as what's in the water, Landfills 1 and 3, the water that's coming up out of the landfills has very little contamination. The contamination we are seeing is the volatile organics that Steve was talking about earlier. But at Landfills 1 and 3, they are below the discharge limitations. At landfill 2, they are above the discharge limitations to where we needed to do some on-site treatments with them, which we, of course, did.

The treatment we started with was granular activated carbon. And after using that for the initial parts of the study, we kind of determined that alone would remove everything we needed to remove, but required a lot more maintenance than what we would like to do. We had to change out the carbon much more frequently than we expected. So we added an air stripper unit to that to remove the volatile organics. And that successfully removed it better than the granular activated carbon alone. So the air stripper was much more effective than the granular activated carbon.

What we are doing now is looking at groundwater level data. During the study when we were pumping, we had instruments in various groundwater monitoring wells around the landfill that measured the water levels. And when we started pumping, we wanted to see what would happen to groundwater levels on outside of the landfills to determine if we were pulling in groundwater from the outside or having any kind of connection between the leachate collection system and the outside groundwater.

And we are going through that data right now and preparing a report. That's going to be out to the EPA and IEPA through the latter part of April.

Any questions?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What's the status on Landfill 4?

MR. KOSKI: It's in the program for '08.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: On your landfills, are your landfills to have barriers or were they built with barriers in and around and the side and top, or were they just capped over?

What is the status of the landfill itself?

MR. KATZ: The engineer structure that we have out there is predominately a cap on the top. There is no engineer structure on the bottom.

MS. CODERRE: We'll go back to Steve Fain and we'll talk about the demolition disposal area.

MR. FAIN: We're going to be talking about an area that's been called a former demolition area. It's right out here in the runway area. There is a couple of old drawings that just say demo area, and they outline an area out near the runway. So that

could mean anything from construction debris or anything. But it raised enough concern that it was treated when we went to investigate it. It was treated as there might be explosive type of material out there just to be safe.

But first off, we had gone out and done what's called a geophysical survey, and it's called non-intrusive because you don't go into the ground. Until you kind of have a feel for what's there, you don't want to just go drilling a hole into a bomb or something, just for example.

But the Air Force at that time presented a report that said that it looked like there wasn't really anything out there. But the regulatory agencies -- geophysical surveys are not black and white. There is a lot of gray. And the regulatory agencies felt like, well, why don't you go dig some of these out?

So that set us on a new course, and we had a work plan. And we went out, and we were looking for ammunitions and explosives of concern. And we performed that investigation in September. We had an unexploited ordinance team, which are highly

qualified individuals that have been through a lot of special training, and they came out and dug with shovels at 225 locations that based on the geophysical survey had the highest potential of encountering metallic objects.

And so they did a lot of digging in three days out there. But they did not find any ammunitions and explosives of concern or any related scrap from explosive type of material. And 92 of the items they found were metal scrap. And I'll show you a picture of what they found in a moment.

But 65 of the items they found were just naturally occurring ferrous, soil or rock. A lot of soils or rock have metals in them. So that geophysical survey is sensitive enough to sometimes you can get a reading on just a naturally occurring -- like if there was, for example, iron or manganese nodule or something, it could pick that up. And then 68 of the items were false positives where they dug and cleared the hole. They dig and take readings as they are going down, and they didn't find anything.

So the conclusion is that there is no

evidence that ordinance disposal ever occurred in that area. And the report before it went to the regulatory agencies, it had to go through the Air Force safety chain. So it went with the through the Air Force Explosive Safety Board, which is all they do is look at this kind of site.

So they cleared this site. They said, yes, you have done your work, and it doesn't look like anything was ever done out there ordinance related.

So we've prepared a draft remedial investigation report documenting what we did out there and the findings, and we submitted that recently to the regulatory agencies for their review. And that's that the status right now.

It's a little bit hard to see, but these are the pieces of metal that we found during the investigation. And you can see a lot of it is maybe farm related items and just metal stakes. I think that is a fork. So we found metal, a lot of it. We just didn't find anything that was related to any kind of ordinance or explosive material.

So that's where we are right now. Any questions?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Have you done any investigations over adjacent to the fire training area where the stuff was blowing up and burned up and everything else?

MR. FAIN: We've investigated around every fire training area, not with the unexploited ordinance team, but through other methods of drilling and groundwater sampling, if needed.

MR. WACKER: For those of you who are new, the Rantoul Public Library contains the information. So each of these sites, there are reports and plans over there to where if you wanted to get real familiar with what was going on around the base, you could spend some time over there and look at those reports.

MS. CODERRE: Thank you, Dave.

We'll turn this over to Rob Lanter with URS to discuss the underground storage tanks at Building 710.

MR. LANTER: I'm going to provide a quick update on our investigation at Building 710. This site location of three underground storage tanks that contain fuel. So we conducted first a soil

investigation. All these little dots are soil borings. And we collected 34 soil samples at 34 locations. And of those ones that have the little boxes next to them are where we got exceedences of constituents above the decision criteria. And they were fuel related components.

This slide is our groundwater investigation. Because the concentrations in the soil were at certain levels, we were obligated to go take a look at groundwater and see if it was impacted, as well. And what we found, the triangular type dots is what we call groundwater screening. And that's where we go out and quickly take a groundwater sample. We punch a whole in the ground and collect the water and analyze it. And we do that to get a broad look quickly at the contamination level.

So we collected 37 groundwater screening samples, and of those, 11 showed exceedences for benzine and lead. So in order to more fully characterize the groundwater, we went back and installed five permanent monitoring wells at this site, which are these circular dots. And based on

the results of those five wells, two of them had benzine concentrations which exceeded the decision criteria, and one of the well samples had lead meeting the decision criteria.

We did the groundwater screening in a couple of phases. The first time we did it we did this line and these down here and we found exceedences right here that were moving off base property. So we collected all of these samples. And all these samples are either nothing detected or well below the decision criteria.

So this map basically is just showing you contours where the concentration is the same. This is not detected, this line here. So anything outside this line is where there is no concentration of benzine that was seen in the samples. And this line right here shows where we have benzine above the decision criteria.

One of the other things we did that's standard practice is through groundwater elevation survey, and we do this to determine which way the groundwater is flowing. So in this case, what it is telling us is that groundwater is flowing basically

in an easterly direction. So we wouldn't expect contamination to be moving north at this location.

So basically the conclusions we got from the investigation is that all the off-sight samples from Eater Junior High and Wabash Park were below decision criteria. And because of the concentration levels that we did find in soil and groundwater above the decision criteria, we developed a corrective action plan and submitted that to the IEPA.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did you measure any out and around Eater Junior High and Wabash Park? Is there any fencing or that present in and around there?

MR. LANTER: We've got concentrations here that's kind of hard to read. But these concentrations here are less than --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm not asking about decision criteria. I'm asking the question, is it present? Yes or no?

MR. HILL: These are detects right here.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.

Have you notified all the parents and

family members in and around that go to Eater Junior High in that neighborhood?

MR. KOSKI: For what purpose? We're dealing with the school. The school knew. And I believe we have been in contact with them regarding the results. So I don't understand the content of your question.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You've got an easterly flow, primary easterly flow. You also have the detections in and around the school.

Have you put out a public statement from the Air Force to the public, to the residents in the area and to the children that go to that school that you have detected benzine in those areas? Yes or no?

MR. KOSKI: No.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Will you do that? Yes or no?

MR. KOSKI: I don't know if there is a need to do that. I'll talk to the school.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, I'm not talking about talking to the school.

MR. KOSKI: You asked me if I'm going to do

that. I'm telling you what I'm going to do. I'm talking to the school and see if they want me to notify the parents of the schools. That's what I'm going to do.

MR. LANTER: Any other questions?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't know if it's germane to this or not, but you know you have that Heritage pond thing, Heritage Lake?

MR. LANTER: Uh-huh.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is anything being done for that area, because I understand that there's some residual toxic chemicals there?

MR. LANTER: We're in the process of waiting a remedial investigation report, as Steve mentioned, for multiple sites across the base, and Heritage Lake is one of those.

The fish advisory was posted several years ago because one fish tissue sample taken had an elevated concentration mercury.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So are they toxic fish or not? I do see people fishing, and I suspect they take some of those fish home. Are they toxic fish or not toxic fish?

MR. HILL: We are doing an evaluation right now. We haven't completed the report.

MS. LEWIS: But it is posted.

MR. HILL: Yes, it is posted.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The one sign that was there I think is in many pieces.

MS. CODERRE: We'll look into that.

MR. KATZ: The mercury detection in the fish, there are different levels for which - different concentrations require different actions. The levels that were detected at, they said you don't want to be eating more than I think one fish a week out there.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The sign should be in Spanish, also.

MS. CODERRE: Why don't we allow Mr. Gary Koski to talk to us for a moment about property transfer.

MR. KOSKI: If you remember from the August meeting, Dr. Harris said we're working on these parcels for property transfers and hopefully we'll get it done by the 30th of September. Well, that date has came and gone. We are still hopeful we are

going to get this down. The parcels we're working on is the red here. This property down here is 613 acres. This property up here is approximately five. And those documents are working its way through our internal channel. And I think the new date is projected by the end of March.

So I want you to know it's moving forward. There was some issues that needed to be worked out internally. But again, we are making progress.

MS. CODERRE: Okay. We'll move back to Steve Fain to talk about the proposed plan for three no further actions.

MR. FAIN: So I know that from the last RAB and probably many before that that there was a presentation on the circle of process and how sites moved. Some people call it the road to the ROD, which is the end.

So for the three sites we're going to be talking about, we've done the remedial investigation at these three sites. And normally you would do a feasibility study if during the remedial investigation and the baseline risk assessment that you found that there were any risks that should be

looked at more closely and maybe evaluate what you're going it do about the risk.

Well, for these three sites, we have been through that process and determined that there isn't risk that warrants any action as these sites. So we skipped the feasibility study based on the risk assessment results. We're right here at the proposed plan public comment period. And this is where the Air Force and regulatory agencies work together and put out a document that just lets you know what our plan is for these three sites. And there's also the opportunity for the public to comment on that plan.

And then the last document that I mentioned is the record of decision or the ROD. And that's the final say on what's going to be done for the site. And in the ROD there is a section called a response to summary. So anybody who comments on this proposed plan, the Air Force and the regulatory agencies will look at those comments and respond to them. They might do something different, but it depends on what the comment is. But you'll definitely get a written response to each comment.

So as I said, the proposed plan presents what in this case is the base closure, the BCT's recommended path forward for these sites. And the whole point of the proposed plan is to get the public involved. And if they see a problem or if they don't agree with something that's being done, they can have their input to that and their input will be addressed.

So for these three sites, we talked about the Rantoul Public Library. And these two remedial investigation reports are termed the OU-1J and the OU-1M. And they have gone final. And that's a long process to get a report all the way through the process and get everybody's agreement that we are done with this. But these two reports are final, and they are in the Rantoul library if anybody wanted to look at them.

It covers three sites; the Building 52 paint storage shed, the Building 519 auto hobby shop; oil water separator is what the OWS separator stands for; and Building 502 UST, which is underground storage tank; and LUST, which is leaking underground storage tank. That's the location of

the three sites. They are all in OU-1, and they are all relatively small, actually.

So the first one is Building 52 paint storage shed. It's location is not that far from where we are right now. And it's a relatively small building. When we started into these remedial investigations, we looked at all the old records that the base had and previous investigations and looked at what buildings might have been associated with what kind of chemicals.

So this building showed it had some storage of hazardous materials mostly being paint or paint thinner or things associated with paints since it's a paint storage shed. There is no record of any kind of releases of chemicals. At one time during a walk around of the site, it was noted that there was some vegetative stress and also some stained soils reportedly. So that triggered this site being investigated more closely.

It's kind of a long skinny building that has paint in it. So we initially went out and did four locations for soil sampling around the building. And we did it at 0 -- from the surface

sample, which is from ground level to a half a feet down. That's our surface sample. And at this site we did it from two to four feet, as well. Based on what we saw from those samples, we did another two sample locations that you'll here over and over. It's called step-out sample locations.

We also put in one well to monitor what, if anything, is in the shallow groundwater. So what we had up there is -- PAH's, they are pretty much everywhere. It's chemicals that can result from auto exhaust or burning different materials.

So if you go around the former Chanute Air Force Base that weren't on base, you're to find these constituents at various levels. We saw some of those at this site, and we also saw iron, which is not normally considered a real hazardous material. It's a natural occurring metal. And the samples in the groundwater didn't have anything above the decision criteria, which is a term we've also used a lot today. It's a number we compare to see if it warrants any further investigation.

So here's Building 52. And these four black locations are where we initially sampled, and

these are what we call step-out to try to see if the PAH's that we found were at lesser concentration as we moved away from the building.

So again, iron was the only thing above DC in surface soil at one location. But it was below another number we compared to, which is the essential nutrient screening level. In other words, that determines how much iron you could ingest in a day and not be a problem. So we were below that number. And the levels of the PAH's at the site are similar to background, which is another term defined in the proposed plan.

Like I said, if you're trying to figure out how much of the PAH's at a site are related to activities that occurred at that site, first thing that was done is you go collect soil samples from the surrounding area and supposedly un-impacted areas by the Air Force, and you do statistics on those and come up with a representative concentration of what you would find anywhere.

So the PAH's here were very similar to what you would find if you went to some farm two miles down the road. So there is no evidence of any

impact to the groundwater. And the risk assessment which we do with all of the remedial investigation reports don't indicate that the site posed a risk to human health or the environment that requires any action. So no further action is warranted for this site.

And through this whole process, both the EPA and the IEPA are involved with the Air Force. So by the time you get to a proposed plan, the three main entities here have agreed that this is the proper solution for this site and in this case for these 3 sites.

The next site was at Building 519 auto hobby shop oil water separator. This was a very focused investigation on the oil water separator right next to the building. An oil water separator does exactly what it says. You get an oily water mix coming in, and it separates out the oil from the water. The water can be disposed somewhere else. Usually it's not hard to dispose of where the oil might need to be transported off.

But it was constructed in 1983. And when the base closed in 1993, the village took over

operation of that building and are still operating it today. During a site visit in 2000, it was noted that there was a lot of activity going on in the oil water separator that was a strong odor, which would be expected with a normal oil water separator. But it was let's investigate whether this thing has impacted. A lot of these things, just like underground storage tanks, might have leaked in the past. So it's like, let's go out and see if this is okay.

So the oil water separator was inspected while it was still in the ground, which it is today, and found to be in good condition. And during the remedial investigation, we did soil sampling to confirm that. And really what we're talking about here is here's the oil water separator.

And this area is about as big as this table, maybe. So we took four soil samples in here and analyzed it. And those were from three intervals, from the surface from three to five feet down and 8 to 10 feet down. And we did three additional what's called step-out samples, because there when you step out, you can't take a surface

sample because you're in asphalt.

So what we found were again PAH's, which we talked about on the previous site, PCB and metals, iron and lead that were above the decision criteria, and we sampled the well for metals, which was why we installed it, was because of metal result in soil. And there were results above the decision criteria for groundwater.

And here's just the last site. Here's our initial four locations, which is the black. And these are the three step-outs we did. And here's our well location.

So the conclusions for this site is the extent of the PCB's and metals at the site are confined to a small area. When I say small, it's one of those black dots out of four within that little grassy area. So that's a very small area. But they're limited to the upper -- and plus, it's very small laterally, and it's also only in the top half foot of the soil. So again, there was no indication that the groundwater had been impacted.

And the risk assessment which accompanied -- included in the RI report in the library shows

the site poses a level of risk to human health and environment and doesn't require any action. So again, this is a no further action site.

And the last of the three sites is Building 502 right here, an underground storage tank site. It was a 500 gallon underground storage tank that was used for over 20 years to supply heating oil to the adjacent former Building 502. That building is no longer there.

And during the removal of the underground storage tank in 1990, the tank looked okay, but there was an odor and some staining associated with the surrounding soils. So the Air Force reported that as a leak to the State and they excavated the surrounding soils. However, before they back-filled the soil that they felt was clean, they did some testing and found that Tricloryl ethane, which is a chlorinated solvent was in the soil and that was a surprise because those are not normally used or associated with the same tank.

So that prompted some additional investigation and additional excavation. And so by the time we got involved with the remedial

investigation, it was a state program for leaking underground storage tanks prior to the discovery of the TCE. And that pushed it into the bigger circle of program, which is what we report on these RI's.

I know this is getting confusing on the report stuff. But anyway, we did a RI report to look primarily at chlorinated solvents and lead in groundwater. And all of the soil that had been at that site had been a problem had been removed, and we were just verifying that the groundwater had not been infected.

So this is all that remains. And here is a well right here that we sampled. There is one well at the site. And a former underground storage tank was right here. So it doesn't look like much right now.

As this figure shows, this is where the underground storage tank was. This is all the soil that was removed in this area through several excavation activities. Here is the well that I just pointed to that we sampled.

So we did two rounds of sampling at this well, and we didn't find any volatile organic

compounds or lead that were above the number we use, which is the decision criteria, to consider it as a problem or to investigate it further. So our investigation showed that the groundwater has not been impacted and all the impacted soils were removed years ago through different activities. So this is also a no further action is warranted site.

And that's a quick go through of what you have in your proposed plan. I think on the proposed plan you'll see the public comment period extends through March 15th. So up until March 15th, you can provide written or -- I'm not sure.

Dave, are you familiar on the format?

MR. KOSKI: Any type of comments; written, e-mail. But I encourage you that if you do have any comments, please send them to us so we can evaluate them as we move forward with this particular plan and close on these particular sites.

MR. FAIN: Are there any other questions about these three sites?

MS. CODERRE: Thank you. Well, that takes us through the agenda we had planned. There was a packet of information that has some of the things we

discussed that was on the table as you came in. So if you didn't grab one, you might want to grab that.

Also, since we have some community members here that aren't members of the RAB, we are always looking for new members for our RAB. So anyone interested in joining this body and sitting at this table to help advise us through this process, we would welcome you. And if you would like to have applications, come see me or grab them off the table.

(WHEREIN, general discussion was held.)

MS. CODERRE: I have one issue written down that risk assessment results as we get those in. Whatever topics does the RAB want to see on future agendas?

MR. BERGER: I might like to hear, unless you can address it right now, is what's the end game for what we are going to do with the landfills -- the fencing around the landfills. What is it going to look like with no signs, some signage when this is all getting wrapped up?

Again, we started by putting some wildflowers on some of the landfills. And this

board was active in that. It's a question of what are we going to do in the future that the Air Force can work with us on maybe just to make sure that perimeter road is good looking and has as few fence right along side the road as we can. I know we have to have one around the airport.

MR. KOSKI: Plus we need to have one around the landfills. I think there could be entertaining dialog as far as the verbiage of the signs if we need to put signs.

MR. BERGER: But I'm saying the old fence, new fence, are we keeping some of that fence there, or is that just the temporary stuff along the creek?

MR. KOSKI: That's temporary along the creek.

MR. KOSKI: The verbiage on the signs are correct.

MR. HILL: Yeah, they are correct. I suppose you could change it a little. But there are certain things that have to be on there.

MS. CODERRE: Anything else?

The next meeting is May 18th, same place. So we'll see you guys then.

Otherwise, I look for a motion to adjourn this meeting.

MS. WIRGES: I make a motion.

MS. FOTHERGILL: I second.

MS. CODERRE: All in favor?

(WHEREIN, everyone raised their hands.)

MS. CODERRE: Any opposed?

(WHEREIN, no one raised their hands.)

(WHEREIN, meeting is adjourned.)

CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

I, Daphne G. Killam, Certified Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that on the 16th day of February, A.D., 2006, that I did take stenographic notes of the RAB meeting and that said notes were reduced to typewritten form under my direction and supervision.

I do further certify that the attached and foregoing is a true, correct and complete copy of my notes and that said meeting is now herewith returned.

Dated this 14th day of March, A.D., 2006, and given under my hand and seal.

_____

Daphne G. Killam, CSR

#084-004413

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ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

FINAL PAGE

TAB B

NO ACTION ITEMS AVAILABLE

TAB C

ADS

THE NEWS-GAZETTE, 15 FEB 06, PAGE B-10
CHANUTE AFB IL

STAY INFORMED!

Attend the Former Chanute AFB Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

What? The Restoration Advisory Board meeting will provide attendees with an update on environmental progress and property transfer, and discussion of a Proposed Plan for three no further action sites: the Bldg 52 Paint Storage Shed (SS068), Bldg 519 Auto Hobby Shop Oil Water Separator (ST048), and Bldg 502 Underground Storage Tank (ST005).

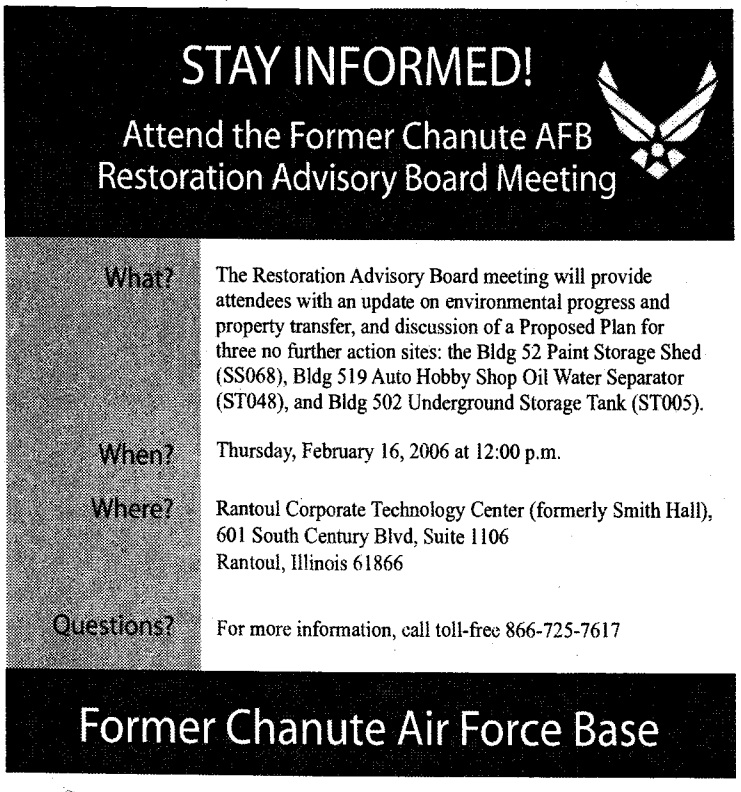
When? Thursday, February 16, 2006 at 12:00 p.m.

Where? Rantoul Corporate Technology Center (formerly Smith Hall
601 South Century Blvd, Suite 1106
Rantoul, Illinois 61866

Questions? For more information, call toll-free 866-725-7617

Former Chanute Air Force Base

RANTOUL PRESS, 15 FEB 06, PAGE 5
CHANUTE AFB IL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AIR FORCE REAL PROPERTY AGENCY WELCOMES YOU TO ATTEND A MEETING OF THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

ON

FERUARY 16, 2006 AT 12:00 PM

AT

601 S. CENTURY BLVD
RANTOUL IL

MEMO FOR RECORD: February 1, 2006

These fliers were distributed to the following organizations on February 1, 2006:

Rantoul Garden Club
Rantoul Rotary Club
Rantoul Business and Professional Women's Club
Rantoul I.G.A.
Rantoul Library
Rantoul Chamber of Commerce
Village of Rantoul (Main Office)

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ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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