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COVER SHEET

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BEFORE THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

IN RE THE MATTER OF:

CHANUTE AFB INSTALLATION
RESTORATION PROGRAM

BOARD MEETING

Proceedings had on November 14th, 2002, at AFBCA Public Meeting Room, 6 Aviation Drive, Rantoul, Champaign County, Illinois, commencing at the hour of 6:04 o'clock P.M., before the Restoration Advisory Board, before H. Lori Bernardy, a Notary Public of Sangamon County, acting within and for the County of Champaign, State of Illinois.

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PRESENT:

Tim Brecheen	AFRPA
Gary Adams	Village of Rantoul
Caryl E. Fothergill	RAB Member
Carl R. Sahre	AFBCA
Janice Blake	AFCEE
Steve Katz	URS Corporation
Patrick O'Shea	NERC
Tony Wood	TEAM Integrated Engineering
Louis Kowakski	RAB Member
Rob Lanter	URS Corporation
Jim Rehage	URS Corporation
Gary Schafer	USEPA
Rich Weber	Montgomery-Watson-Harza
Donna Kozak	Booz Allen Hamilton
Chris Hill	IEPA
Lorraine Wirges	RAB Member
Tim Mitchell	Rantoul News-Gazette
George Protich	Montgomery-Watson-Harza
Mike Steele	Montgomery-Watson-Harza
Richard H. Mueller	Montgomery-Watson-Harza

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. BRECHEEN: Good evening, we're ready to get started. I guess we'll start with introductions.

Thank you first of all for coming out to the meeting tonight and for braving our sidewalks in getting over here, over these much helpful building improvements.

We'll just go around the table and start.

MR. KOWALSKI: My name is Lou Kowalski.

I'm a citizen of Rantoul and I'm on the RAB.

MR. FOTHERGILL: Caryl Fothergill, RAB member.

MS. WIRGES: Lorraine Wirges, RAB member, plus other things.

MS. KOZAK: Donna Kozak, Booz Allen Hamilton.

MR. HILL: Chris Hill with the Illinois EPA.

MR. SCHAFER: Gary Schafer with the US EPA.

MR. ADAMS: Gary Adams, Village of Rantoul.

MR. BERGER: Reed Berger, I'm also with the Village.

MR. BRECHEEN: Tim Brecheen, the Air Force Base Conversion Agency.

MR. PROTICH: George Protich, Montgomery Watson Harza Project Manager.

MR. O'SHEA: Patrick O'Shea, seeding contractor

for the Conversion with NERC.

MR. WEBER: Rich Weber, Montgomery Watson Harza.

MS. BLAKE: Janice Blake with the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence.

MR. LANTER: Rob Lanter, URS.

MR. KATZ: Steve Katz with URS.

MR. REHAGE: Jim Rehage, URS.

MR. MITCHELL. Tim Mitchell from the News-Gazette.

MR. WOOD: I'm Tony Wood.

I'm with TEAM Integrated Engineering and we're here in support of AFCEE.

MR. SAHRE: Carl Sahre with the AFBCA.

MR. BRECHEEN: Before we get started, we've had a name change.

The Air Force Base Conversion Agency is now the Air Force Real Property Agency.

Our Director sent a letter to the Village announcing that change.

And what we've done is the Air Force Base Conversion Agency assists closed bases and converts to reuse and community redevelopment and our role is expanding to include -- in that role, we've managed a lot of real property on closure bases.

But there was also a separate group in the Air Force that managed the real property on active duty bases.

And they decided it would be much more efficient if those two functions were combined into a single function.

And hence they created the Air Force Real Property Agency. So my Agency's role has basically expanded and now we have a large umbrella.

There's more work done by our Agency and our Director and hopefully more efficient for the Air Force.

The local impact on that -- we won't see any except new letterhead and business cards, stuff like that.

But we wanted to make everybody of aware of that if they started seeing that name just what that was. Our Director at our Agency sees it as a very positive move for us and for the Air Force.

Are there any other opening comments, or any comments on the meeting summary minutes from last time?

(No audible response.)

MR. BRECHEEN: Do you want to make a motion to

accept them?

MS. WIRGES: I so move.

MR. BRECHEEN: Okay, a second?

MR. FOTHERGILL: I second.

MR. BRECHEEN: All in favor?

RAB MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. BRECHEEN: Thank you.

Any other comments or feedback before we start on the presentation?

(No audible response.)

MR. BRECHEEN: Okay. We'll go ahead and start with Rich Weber from Montgomery, Watson & Harza.

MR. WEBER: Before we start, I'd like to introduce Mike Steele who just walked in.

He's also with our Company as Inspection Division, and Rick Miller in the background also with MWH.

All right. We last met in August and basically Landfill 1 we've finished pretty much finished up.

We've got some slides here to show you. It's always more interesting to look at photos than words, but we've finished the topsoil placement, the seeding, the fertilizing, mulching, putting in erosion

matting and rip rap.

And we've got the pumps in place for leachate collection system.

And what we need to do basically for that is do the electrical hookup and then that system will be ready to go once we work with the Village and the IPA on a permit to discharge the leachate.

Landfill 2, we've done grading and shaping getting that site ready to layover for winter.

We're putting in some erosion features.

But the capping on that will not happen until next year pending program of dollars for that, which is planned.

And then Landfill 3 in the Northern Excavation Area, since we met last, we've built the cover on Landfill 3.

And I've got a series of photos to show the typical construction sequence for that.

And we've also installed a passive gas vent system, and prior to that, configured a small amount of waste consolidation that was left as of August.

And then we're in the process of doing site restoration.

The topsoil placement is basically done as

of today.

And as soon as the seeding contractor, which is Pat O'Shea with NERC, is done at Landfill 1, which should be tomorrow, weather permitting, then we'll be moving over to Landfill 3 and getting that buttoned-up for the winter.

At the Village borrow source, we finished hauling dirt.

Mid-September we hauled our last load of soil over to the landfill.

And prior to that we had to pump out about 50 million gallons of water so we could get at that soil.

But we did so and we finished ahead of our schedule, so we were all quite happy with that.

The topsoil borrow source, we found a site in Urbana, and again, we're hauling on that. It's finishing up as of today.

So that went well for us.

And we're in the process of doing some report writing.

There's an Operations, Maintenance and Monitoring Plan OM&M which we prepared another revision and provided that to the Air Force recently

for their review and comment.

And then once that comment is back, the provisions will be made and presented to the US EPA and IEPA for their review.

The next 60 to 90 days:

Again, button-up Landfill 1 and that will be done.

LCS stands for leachate collection system.

Landfill 2, as I said, we've pretty much got that graded out so that we can control drainage and make sure everything holds over okay until next spring.

And then the same thing for Landfill 3 is getting the seed down, the erosion matting and then that will be done as well.

Over the winter period, we'll have a small presence here on the site to make sure things are secure, so that we don't have any erosion issues that we have to take care of.

So there will be a nominal amount of security and maintenance over the winter, and then on some of the reporting activities that I mentioned.

Landfill 1, again, will be finished this year -- is finished.

The leachate collection system will be operable next year some time once the pumps are wired in and the approval for discharge is gained as I mentioned earlier.

Landfill 2, again, the cap construction will occur next year.

Landfill 3, the capping is done, and we're in the process of site restoration.

And the leachate at Landfill 3 also is anticipated to be complete next year.

All the components are pretty much in place except for the pipe to come out of the collection manhole and getting the pumps installed and so on.

The Northern Excavation Area, that's the area between Landfill 3 and Heritage Lake.

And there's an amount of backfilling that needs to needs to occur in that area yet.

And then Landfill 4, there still needs to be some sampling activities out there to design the size of the cap.

And then design a Work Plan, prepare it, submit it to IEPA and US EPA.

And then construction of that depending on how things go this next year, it may slide over into

2004.

MR. BRECHEEN: Just so everybody one knows, Landfill 4 is much larger construction than the Air Force had originally hoped for based on the some of the sampling results and the additional sampling that's required.

That has caused a delay in the construction of that cap, and that's why that cap is now projected for 2004 compared to the other caps in 2003.

The main goal was to cap the landfills that were closest to the debris before it can cause potential damage.

MR. WEBER: I have a series of photos.

This is a slide of pump installation activities at Landfill 1.

Around each of the landfills is a system of perforated pipes that will intercept any possible leachate buildup that's in the landfill so that all drains to the manhole at that cap, each of the three landfills.

This is Landfill 1. They've got a tripod set out on a pole lowering the pump components down into the manhole.

Seeding activities, using a seeder and seed

mix to get the seeds spread out on top of Landfill 1.

I believe there was a question put forward to Tim recently about what type of seed was used.

And this is what we did use:

We have two different seed mixes basically.

On the cap in general, we used a grass seed mix, which is an Illinois DOT mix with various Kentucky fescue, ryegrass, et cetera. Typical stuff.

We used seed oats applied everywhere when we planted Landfill 1 initially in August to help get some early germination for stability and also for protection.

And the planting we're doing now in the months of October and November, we're adding a cereal rye to that to get, again, some germination, just laying the seed for erosion control.

And then the grass is next spring, it will take over, and then the rye and the oats will basically die off.

Along the slope next to Perimeter Road at Landfill 1 and along the slope of I guess it's of 2800 North Road, across the road from you, Eilene, a mixture of wildflowers and grasses was planted and will be planted.

And there's a long list of things like that.

MR. KOWALSKI: Is that on the south side of the road -- or north?

North, I guess it is.

MR. WEBER: It's just along the road, along Perimeter Road, and it would be along the road on 2800 North also.

So it's just along the road, those slopes, but it extends quite a ways up, up the slope.

MR. KOWALSKI: Will you have a record of this some place in the file so in the future if we want to know what was planted --

MR. WEBER: Well, certainly.

MR. KOWALSKI: -- (continuing) and will it also include how you planted, the pounds per acre average?

MR. WEBER: There's what's called a CCR, Construction Completion Report.

Each landfill project will have a massive report documenting everything that was done.

And that information is in there.

So are the application rates, the fertilizer mix that was used, basically everything you wanted to know.

And if there's some specific questions that

you'd like to talk about after the meeting, I and Pat would be happy to sit down and talk to you about that.

MS. WIRGES: Will we have to worry anything about spraying, loose spraying, soybean or corn spraying that might skill those flowers?

MR. WEBER: Overspray, you mean?

MS. WIRGES: Right.

MR. WEBER: Well, if it's a broadleaf, it will definitely affect the wildflowers. Normally they're very careful not spraying on a windy day where you get a drift.

MS. WIRGES: But have you notified anyone that's spraying in the area that do you have the flowers or the grasses there to keep them from coming in to spray like they have for the beekeepers?

They have to notify the beekeepers when they're going to spray so they can protect them.

MR. WEBER: As far as what happens outside of the Landfill proper, there's no plans to have public notice or signs on the fence or anything like that.

The Operation Maintenance and Monitoring Plan will have details as to the, you know, frequency of mowing and things like that.

There is no weed spraying planned for any of

the grass or wildflowers.

It's basically planted and let mother nature take over other, than whatever mowing and whatever maintenance may be necessary, unless there's some erosion that needs to be patched up and things like that.

MS. WIRGES: Well, my concern was the outlying fields that might contribute to a loss.

MR. ADAMS: Tim, we'll notify our tenant farmer so that he's aware of it. It's beyond the boundaries of the City, but I don't know which is the one that could impact us the most. We will notify.

MS. WIRGES: Thank you.

MR. WEBER: Any other questions on the seeding?

(No audible response.)

MR. WEBER: Okay.

After the seed is put down, we apply a straw mulch and basically feed bales of straw through the machine and it grinds it up and then spits it out there in a stream.

Then they come along with a device that basically crimps the straw into the upper layer of the topsoil that really holds it in place, keeps the wind from picking it up, and the water from washing it

away. They do a very good job.

On the slope areas, we lay out this erosion matting which basically is straw in a cloth-type material - it comes in a roll - and it's laid out to do a more thorough job of erosion protection along the slopes.

And this would be the slope along Landfill 1.

We had a little get-together with our project people, the Air Force people. Unfortunately Chris and Gary were unable to make it that day, but we wanted to celebrate the fact that we had grass growing up on Landfill 1, so we finally finished a project.

So we're all very happy about that.

MR. KOWALSKI: Are you going to leave the flag up? I can see a flag from the road. I don't know where it's at.

MR. WEBER: It's up by the Landfill. It's still there. I mean, we move it around every now and then. It was at Landfill 3 for a while.

MR. ADAMS: It doesn't penetrate the cap, does it?

(Laughter.)

MR. WEBER: Again, I have a series of slides that

show some of the cap construction activities. These slides actually I showed last year.

These slides are Landfill 1 construction although they're applied to Landfill 3.

Again, every landfill has a perimeter leachate collection system which drains to a manhole.

And this is just a typical shot of the installation of that manhole.

The cover itself is 5 feet thick and it's composed of seven different layers.

The first layer is a foot of dirt, a foot of soil that goes over the waste to basically provide a relatively smooth surface to start from and a good bearing surface for our equipment.

After that, we have what we call the gas vent layer which is this right here, and I'll pass around so you can take a look at it.

So we've got the grading layer and then the gas vent layer.

The gas vent layer, it's three pieces:

It's two layers of cloth geo textile, heat bonded to a layer of drainage net.

And the idea is that any kind of landfill gas that might be in there would come up through, hit

this layer and then migrate laterally until it bisects the pipes that intersect the cap and then vent into the atmosphere.

So this is the first layer that goes on above this initial 1 foot grading area.

After that we put on 12 inches of compacted clay.

After the compacted clay, then we put on what we refer to as a flexible membrane liner.

And we use two different products for that.

We use a smooth FML; this is 60 mills thick.

And then on the slopes where we need a little more frictional resistance, we use a textured FML, and again, that provides greater stability for sliding.

I'll pass those around.

MR. KOWALSKI: Is that top stuff impervious to water?

MR. WEBER: The clay itself, we do testing of that to make sure that it is very water tight.

It's not impervious, but it's very water resistant.

And this black material here which is again the FML, that is essentially impervious.

The product itself is impervious for all practical purposes. The only place that you could have a leak in that is if there's a problem with a joint or an accidental puncture either during installation or in subsequent installation.

But there's a lot of testing done on this material, and that's why, as I said, the documentation reports are very thick with all that information.

And this is just a shot of the hole being drilled down through the clay to install the gas vent pipes that bisect that gas venting layer and allow the methane - if there is methane - to vent into the atmosphere.

Once those vents are installed in the hole, then this is closed back over, and the joints are seamed together.

MR. KOWALSKI: In other words, any water that falls, any rain that falls doesn't go through any of that?

MR. WEBER: Correct.

MR. KOWALSKI: Where does it go? The roadway?

MR. WEBER: I'll show you -- I think the next photo might show that.

But that's what I called the gas vent layer.

There's another layer of that on top of this.

So any rain that percolates down through the soil component, hits that, flows laterally to another collection trench around the outside.

And then that drains through a pipe into our retention pond. So it's all controlled and collected.

This is just a shot of the installation of the black flexible membrane layer and the seaming devices that are used, basically a heat-bonded seam on there.

And it just shows some of the rolls of product ready to be installed up on top there.

Around the outside is an anchor trench where all the geo-membrane layers are rolled down into and then this is backfilled.

That holds everything in place.

So again, the various layers are the 12 inches of compacted clay, the FML on top of that, and then again a layer of this geonet material which is the same material as the gas vent layer underneath it.

This is just another shot of the anchor trench where everything comes down in.

And then any water - as you were asking about - might come down through the next layer of soil

would hit this drainage layer, come down into this anchor trench, and then this drainage pipe drains around to a storm water basin so that there's controlled discharge.

MR. FOTHERGILL: That pipe and the trench would be just like tiled pipe in fields, perforated holes on top and then solid on the bottom?

MR. WEBER: It's actually perforated all the way around.

MR. FOTHERGILL: Okay.

MR. WEBER: This pipe as well as the leachate collection system pipe that's inside the cap area that they had collecting leachate, that might be within the landfill mass. It's the same pipe, just different diameter.

MR. FOTHERGILL: So this carries the water away?

MR. WEBER: Correct.

Over top of the drainage layer, there's 30 inches of soil placed, official soil placed.

We refer to that as the root zone.

Basically the root zone is for the topsoil and the vegetation.

And again, here's one of the gas vent pipes that poke up through the cap.

There's a seal placed around that pipe to maintain the integrity of the cap so you don't have a hole every third place you put one of your gas vents in. So that pretty much describes the cap construction activity.

This is a photo of our borrow source, the southeast retention basin, the Village borrow source, whatever you want to refer to it as.

This would be at the northeast coroner looking west.

So, again as I mentioned earlier, we had an estimated 50 million gallons of water that accumulated in that basin since we stopped work last winter.

And we had a series of pumps, one here and one at the southeast coroner that pumped that water out and discharged it to the Village storm system over a period of -- under three weeks to a month's time.

And the next slide shows a photo of what it looks likes as of a couple days ago.

In this photo, the excavation work is completed. This you see here is the erosion matting that was placed, and the seed is starting to poke up through that erosion matting.

And a photo today might actually show some

of that to be green instead of yellow.

It's amazing how much has changed in the matter of a few days.

Tim?

MR. BRECHEEN: I guess I just want to take a minute to break here.

You know, this is a huge accomplishment.

And we talked with the Village leadership about a celebration ceremony out at the pump.

We talked about doing it here late in the fall, but with the weather changes have decided to wait until spring time.

Because also around this retention pond is going to be a bike path and a park.

It's going to be a great area for the Village. So if it works out, I think maybe the take-home message of tonight -- you know, every time we meet we talk about projects and the steps that were taken.

This is the first RAB where we're able to say we've accomplished two major projects:

One is we completed the first landfill cap.

And as you can see, you don't just pile dirt.

I mean, it's a very prescribed, scientific, process that we've worked with the Agencies on and then went out and constructed.

And the second major project we completed is a win/win with the Village of Rantoul where we got soil much needed for the Landfills, and they were able to work that into a retention pond.

I think that's a huge accomplishment for everybody on the team and one that's taken many years, years of the RAB.

MR. ADAMS: You know, I don't know exactly what's been said but most people don't realize even the beginning steps it took to just acquire that property.

The Village has been trying to buy that for 45 years. It took a long -- lot of negotiating, but we finally did.

And then even once we purchased the property, to make it happen and meet all the requirements and the soil you needed and to put all the pieces together.

You're right, I don't think most people really understand how much went into that and what kind of an accomplishment it is.

But I think it is an accomplishment with the

help of lots and lots of people.

I think it's going a long way in solving a problem for us.

Drainage-wise it's better out in that area than probably 50 years or more.

And before we're all done, it's going to solve some of the drainage problems.

The thing Tim didn't tell you is the reason that it's delayed is that next spring there will be water in there and he and the Air Force are going to go out and have a boat party out there.

It was a little cool this fall to so that so.

We still need Governmental cooperation.

MS. WIRGES: I though you were going to say that Tim is going to have the catfish for us to catch that day on catfish teams.

MR. ADAMS: We haven't even talked about stocking yet.

MR. BRECHEEN: ...if you're not very hungry.

And then, again, we owe an awful lot of things, too, to our predecessors.

I mean, Virlin Suits was a key part in building the foundation for this to happen.

And I think, too, the Air Force has committed over 20 million dollars to date - and more is coming - but to date, just on these types of projects:

Constructing Landfills, digging ponds and those types of efforts.

That's a big commitment from our Director in support of the community and clean-up in Rantoul.

But as we move closer to spring, we'd certainly like the RAB's input on the celebration and your participation in the development of that ceremony.

We're looking forward to that.

Before we go on, too, I know you need to go and, sir, you need to go soon, too.

Reed Berger, who we're all pleased is here with us, has filled out an application for membership, kind of officially. I guess just to make it official, we would like to welcome him and --

MR. ADAMS: You better check his references.

MR. BERGER: Don't check with him.

MR. KOWALSKI: Does he work for the Village?

MR. ADAMS: Yes, he took Ray Boudreaux's place.

MR. KOWALSKI: Yeah, I remember him.

MS. WIRGES: I have with Reed several times, and I have been very impressed.

And I appreciate the fact that he's a landscape architect along with all these other capabilities, and I several would move that he be accepted as a member of the Board.

MR. FOTHERGILL: Second.

MR. BRECHEEN: Thank you. All in favor say aye.

RAB MEMBERS: Aye.

(Whereupon Ms. Wirges left the meeting.)

MR. BRECHEEN: I'd like to introduce some of our members from a company called "URS."

They're another environmental consulting company that is top notch, world-class work.

And I want to introduce Steve Katz to tell us about their company.

MR. KATZ: This area here is affectionately known as Operable Unit 1 - it's kind of hard to see in that photo - that kind of covers the boundaries here, whereas this part of the base down here you have OU-2 with the Landfills that we've already talked about.

We're been heading up the investigation work for looking into what's going on with the potential

sites here in Operable Unit 1.

Since the August 2,000 RAB, we've accomplished quite a bit.

The main thing is we completed the Draft OU-1 RI Work Plan and submitted it to the Agencies for their review.

This Plan goes through in great detail looking at each individual site, the history of the site, any previous investigations that have been done and goes through and documents what we think needs to happen as far as investigating any potential contamination out there.

As part of that effort, we field verified sample locations. We don't want to just be looking at a map and putting it down on a map and then getting out find out that there's some pavement there we can't get through.

So we go out there and make sure everything looks like it should be.

And also mostly, you know, looking for any kinds of signs for visual clues that might help us take the best samples from the best locations.

We began updating the Basewide Sampling Analysis Plan. This plan goes through in great detail

and talks about all the various field sampling methods for collecting the samplings, how to go through and do this kind of work, as far as all the analytical requirements.

You know, you want to make sure when you go out there, you send your samples to the lab, and you get the results back, that you picked the right methods and you're looking for the right analysis, and you're getting the right detention limit that you need to be able to see the concentration is down to the levels you're interested in.

Over the next 60 to 90 days, here's what we have planned. We're getting comments back from the Agencies on the RI Work Plan for Operable Unit 1, and we're going to be working with them and making sure they address their concerns, anything that we might have missed, and move that document forward.

And then hopefully we'll be sending the Draft Final Work Plan back to the Agencies.

So after we get the comments, we work out some of those issues and then we give the document back to make sure it's okay.

We're going to be doing some more records searching along with some site visits.

You might have noticed on the previous -- a couple slides ago, there were some sights that were in green whereas there were others in red, the red ones, we have some pretty good information on, enough to proceed with deciding where to go out and sample and do some investigation work.

The green sites, we have a little bit less information on, and we need to do more records search.

And some of these sites may or may not need to be looked at further, but we're going to determine that through more records searches.

MR. BRECHEEN: I think, Caryl, some of that was based on the conversations that we had with you and with some other folks identifying some of these additional assignments.

MR. KATZ: We also will be conducting our Pre-QAPP meeting where QAPP means Quality Assurance Performance Plans and so we'll be meeting with the Agencies, like I said it's set-up for December 3rd.

And we'll be submitting the draft updated Pre-QAPP to the Agencies for their review.

And I want to introduce Rob Lanter who's also with URS Company.

MR. LANTER: My slide looks a little smaller, but

it's not for lack of trying.

URS was contracted to do -- to submit I guess the OU-2 Basewide investigatory report.

And basically what we've done since being contracted is beginning the records search on all the OU-2 sites to gather all the information that is necessary to develop the Remedial Investigation Work Plan as we've discussed.

We are a little father behind than OU-1. They've developed that Draft Work Plan before the investigation.

We're at the beginning process.

We've done the initial records search and review of the sites out in Operable Unit-2, and we've also conducted the initial site recognizance.

MR. KOWALSKI: What's the acronym? O-U?

MR: Maybe Gary Schafer with the EPA can gives us a definition.

MR. SCHAFER: I'll try.

When we have large sites, we basically break them up into what we call operable units.

And there's nothing horribly scientific about it. Sometimes if we have a big site we might break things into operable units.

It's just sort of how we manage our project.

MR. KOWALSKI: It's just that I hate acronyms like that.

MR. ADAMS: This is the wrong place to come.

MR. LANTER: Getting back to our Plan for the next 60 to 90 days essentially we're going to complete the background records search and do some detailed site recognizance on each of these sites in the Operable Unit and develop the Draft Remedial Investigation Work Plan and submit to them Air Force, and from there to US EPA and IEPA.

MR. KATZ: The way that the contract is set up, we have a contract for OU-1 and then we have a contract for OU-2 and then we have a contract for planned landfill work including some other things, and I'm the project manager for that as well.

For the next six 60 to 90 days, just like the OU-2 we're just got awarded this award here in this packet in September so we're kind of gearing up here.

We're going to be completing the background study for soils, air, water, surface water and sediment.

We've already gotten the sampling done for

soil and groundwater.

We're going to be getting out hopefully next month or so and do the surface water and sediment sampling.

And the whole purpose of this is to and figure out what the backgrounds levels are primarily for metals so when we're taking samples here on base we can recognize what is an elevated level of any kind of metal out there.

And then we're going to be completing the plans to conduct soil delineation, capping and shaping out at the Landfill.

This is kind of getting beyond the caps, and looking and making sure that there's -- there's any kind of low level residual contamination outside the caps.

But the caps have already kind of covered everything that needs to be covered but we're now concerned with the low level stuff out there towards the edges.

MR. BRECHEEN: Thank you, Steve.

I'll cover the non-CERCLA.

This is storage tank work.

And as you can see, I mean, there's quite a

few tanks so there's quite a few activities that are taking place in various areas throughout the base.

When we go to the next slide, we've also upgraded the database and track.

There's over 100 different storage tanks that we're dealing with.

Our plan for the next few months is to work on some of the key buildings.

One of them you'll see up there on the north side of the base, formerly Building 125, used to be the museum, and before that fire truck maintenance.

It's now just a pad; it's got concrete piled up out there. And we will continue to do work at that building in front of the Highway 45 reroute project.

So you'll see some activity taking place the next few months out there.

MS. KOZAK: That's the mystery picture.

MR. BRECHEEN: This is actually a great picture.

It's on the west end of the Village of Rantoul pond. You can see on kind of the right-hand side of the picture, the white, that's actually the erosion matting on the slope.

And you can see the trees and the grass on that new west end. The grass already growing up.

Any questions?

MR. KOWALSKI: Do you have a website with Village information?

MR. BRECHEEN: We're looking into developing a website.

MR. KOWALSKI: I found some stuff that the EPA put on the web, but it was 1999 or something like that.

MR. BRECHEEN: We currently do not.

MR. SAHRE: The Agency does.

The Air Force Agency Conversion Agency has a website.

MR. KOWALSKI: And it covers the material that's happening here?

MR. BERGER: No, it's just general.

It doesn't go into specifics like this. And, Tim, we have a handout, and I'll get copies to you, it's two pages of acronyms that we use.

And I'll be happy to have that at the next RAB meeting so you can pass that out.

I have to refer to it constantly so --

MR. BRECHEEN: It's a reduced list.

Okay. I'll turn it over to Reed.

Reuse?

MR. BERGER: Well, I guess the most obvious one is our little problem we had.

If you go by building number, it's 826 out on Century Boulevard to the south of the airport.

And that is completely leveled, clean.

What's the term for when there's absolutely nothing there?

There's no contaminate -- clean. Just clean. I know there's an acronym for it somewhere.

Anyway, that is all looking good.

Unless I see anyone staring from the EPA side, we're good to go.

Now we want to sort of come back and look at the other two buildings south out of there.

They're obviously in the worse situation right now and take those down.

And so we're evaluating that; we're in the feasibility stage.

MR. KOWALSKI: Will you look at it from the point of view of just removing the whole thing without doing anything to the asbestos?

MR. ADAMS: No.

MR. SCHAEFER: No.

MR. KOWALSKI: Why not?

MR. ADAMS: No.

We'll look at the asbestos and do all the environmental things we need to do first.

MR. KOWALSKI: No, but what I'm saying is that maybe somebody could remove the building as an asbestos-contaminated building rather than going in first and taking the asbestos out and then take the building down.

MR. ADAMS: We'll try to do exactly --

MR. KOWALSKI: Whatever is the cheapest?

MR. BERGER: And so we're in the investigative stage right now, and we're also securing the area just because we don't want anybody hurting themselves in there.

So you may see we've already posted "No Trespassing" the other day, and we'll get parts of it closed up or fenced off; whatever it takes.

In terms of reuse or occupancy, I think we've been hovering somewhere around the 80 to 85 percent of our square footage and space.

There hasn't been any major change in tenants other than in Building 3-- I shouldn't say building 3, Hangar 3 to whatever the building number is, but I don't want to confuse you.

It's the building that's directly -- the hangar that's directly across from where Cingular is, in that building. Bell is in there, and it has a lot of product, and we have some of their support companies in there.

This is what Gary has been doing while my position has been vacant, and so that really has been great for the Village to have another industry that's up and running in that building.

So that's been a major change.

And then we're looking at some other buildings in terms of office-type use that have not been used in the past.

Yeah, Poly Pro in terms of going back to the hangar, Poly Pro and Petooko(sp) are in there.

Those are generally supporting -- support for Bell, vendors for Bell. So that's all good news.

And so far no one has run off.

We moved a few people around a little bit, Poly Pro being one, because of the Veterans Parkway project.

So there are some buildings that are coming down or have come down, and you'll continue to see some changes there with some demolition.

But we're also from a strategic standpoint trying to look at what other buildings will come down and do not have any reuse possibilities, and that will be happening over this next several months.

That's pretty much it on my end.

Any questions?

(No audible response.)

MR. BRECHEEN: Lorraine mentioned possibly having morning meetings.

Any comments on it especially being the wintertime?

Does that work with anyone else?

MR. FOTHERGILL: I get up around 7, so it can be at 8.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I could do it.

MR. BRECHEEN: Okay.

Well, when we approach that time, we'll send out notices.

Is there any day of the week that is not good?

Is it every Thursday?

MR. ADAMS: No, but if you had it at 8:30 or so that's probably all right.

I don't care, I'll work my schedule around.

MR. KOWALSKI: You'll supply the doughnuts and coffee?

MR. FOTHERGILL: Well, in the spring, we'll be out on Tim's boat. The party barge.

HEARD AND TAKEN

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, H. Lori Bernardy, a Notary Public, Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that on the said date, November 14th, 2002, the foregoing RAB Meeting was taken down in shorthand by me and afterwards reduced to typewritten form, and that the foregoing transcript contains a true and accurate transcription of all such shorthand notes.

I further certify that I am a disinterested party to the proceedings herein, and that I am not a relative of any of the parties hereto, or their attorneys, that I am not in the employ of any of the attorneys for the parties hereto, and am not otherwise interested in the outcome of this cause of action.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand affixed my seal this 22nd of November A.D., 2002.

Notary Public and
Certified Shorthand Reporter

License No. 084-004126

OFFICIAL SEAL
H LORI BERNARDY
Notary Public—State of Illinois
My Comm. Expires Jan. 4, 2004

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