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FORMER CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE

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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

9

May 15, 2014

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22 Community Service Center
23 520 East Wabash Avenue
24 Rantoul, Illinois

1 MR. WRIGHT: Good afternoon. Thank you
2 for coming. My name is Paul Wright. This is my first
3 time at the advisory board. My function here is to
4 focus on the agenda.

5 This meeting is primarily to ensure that the
6 board members have the information they need to make
7 the decisions to facilitate the continuing cleanup at
8 the installation.

9 So what I am here, I am not here to stifle
10 your points or anything like that. I am just here to
11 ensure that we stay on focus and that the information
12 that these folks need to make the decision is presented
13 to them in a timely manner.

14 Now I know that we have got community members
15 here who are not on the Board and a lot of you may have
16 questions or concerns. We absolutely will get to your
17 questions. Any question you have will be answered.

18 The experts are here. They may not be
19 answered here because they may not have the answers
20 immediately available but anything you ask will be
21 recorded.

22 We do have a court reporter here. Everything
23 will be captured. It will be recorded and all your
24 questions answered either by e-mail, phone or in

1 person, whatever means are appropriate that you get the
2 response you need.

3 Before we get started, I would like to go
4 around the room and I will start with the Board and
5 then we will go to community attendees and I would ask
6 that you state your name and your affiliation.

7 If you are affiliated with the cleanup in
8 some way, shape or form, state your company. If not
9 then just concerned citizen is fine. But let us know
10 who you are.

11 So we will start with the Board and I will go
12 over the agenda and pass out some information and we
13 will get started. So we can start with you.

14 MR. CARROLL: My name is Paul Carroll. I am
15 the Air Force BRAC environmental coordinator for
16 Chanute.

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

18 MS. WIRGES: Lorraine Wirges, RAB member.

19 MS. BECNEL: Denise Becnel, RAB member.

20 MR. WANG: Ian Wang, RAB member.

21 MR. FOTHERGILL: Caryl Fothergill, RAB member.

22 MS. RAWLINGS: Debra Rawlings, RAB member.

23 MR. ANDERSON: Jack Anderson, RAB member.

24 MR. ROKKE: Doug Rokke, RAB member.

1 MR. WRIGHT: Now if could you go around the
2 side of the room.

3 MR. HUSBANDS: Jim Husbands with Booz Allen
4 Hamilton.

5 MR. SPARROW: Howard Sparrow with CB&I.

6 DR. BUMB: Amar Bumb, CB&I.

7 MS. WITKOVSKY: Geraldine Witkovsky,
8 interested citizen.

9 MR. PASSARELLI: Pete Passarelli, Public Works
10 Director for the Village.

11 MR. ALBLINGER: Martin Alblinger, Village of
12 Rantoul.

13 MR. HINTON: Dave Hinton, Rantoul Press.

14 MR. SMITH: Charles Smith, mayor.

15 MR. MATZEN: Tom Matzen, North Wind Services.

16 MS. GEISSINGER: Linda Geissinger, Air Force.

17 MS. THOMPSON: Holly Thompson, citizen and
18 also librarian at the public library here.

19 MS. BENNETT: Beth Bennett, teacher at the
20 junior high.

21 MR. SCHNEIDER: Nick Schneider, RAPPS
22 Engineering, TAPP contractor.

23 MR. WUBKER: Travis Wubker, CB&I.

24 MR. SHIELDS: Paul Shields, CB&I.

1 MR. FARBER: Paul Farber, Village of Rantoul,
2 police.

3 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. Just briefly I will
4 go over our agenda and we will get into this. We are
5 going to cover a couple of things today.

6 First we have some Action Items that Mr. Paul
7 Carroll is going to cover. Then we will look at the
8 response to open items from the previous meeting which
9 Mr. Howard Sparrow will cover.

10 Following that we will go into Dr. Schneider,
11 the TAPP contractor, will give you an update. The
12 environmental update which will be next which again
13 will be Mr. Sparrow.

14 Following that we will go ahead and do the
15 Air Force update and then we will have the RAB Board,
16 any kind of comments coming from the Board, we will
17 capture that and we will have the opportunity for
18 public comments.

19 So please understand we are going to capture
20 your comments. Following the public comments then we
21 will do a Meeting Wrap-Up.

22 With respect to your comments, just a couple
23 of ground rules, basic things I would like to ask.
24 This is not an opportunity to score points or to air

1 grievances.

2 What we want to do here is get these people
3 around the table and the community, we want you to get
4 the information you need to understand clearly what is
5 going on on the installation.

6 We want you to understand the decisions being
7 made and why they are being made. We want to be sure
8 that the folks here specifically have the information
9 to make the decisions and to prioritize where the
10 effort is going in terms of accelerating this cleanup
11 and getting things back to where you want them to be.

12 So with that respect, I ask when you ask
13 questions, No. 1, please be specific. The more
14 specific you are, the easier it is for these folks to
15 understand what you are asking.

16 You are going to hear certain discussions as
17 we go along. A lot of it is technical, very complex,
18 but most of it is historical. It has been proceeding
19 over and over again.

20 If you don't understand something right away,
21 hold your question at the end. Your question will be
22 answered or at least captured for a future followup.

23 I would ask that you also stay on focus. Any
24 kind of personal attack, anything that doesn't belong,

1 you know, handle that elsewhere. We really, really
2 want to focus on the information today.

3 So if I jump into a discussion that you guys
4 are having, it is not because I am trying to stifle
5 your thought, stifle discussion.

6 It is either not appropriate for the focus we
7 are having here or it is something we don't have the
8 answer to or we can go on.

9 If there is any kind of specific issues that
10 you really, that I interrupt you and you really think
11 need to be captured, we will go ahead and move on but
12 we will capture the issues to make sure you understand
13 that.

14 You will get an answer. It will be captured
15 in the minutes from the meeting and you will get a
16 response from the Air Force. It was stressed to me
17 that no question goes unanswered.

18 So that being said, I will turn over and I
19 don't see any media here. Is there anybody that I did
20 not get from the media?

21 (Media audience members raise hand.)

22 MR. WRIGHT: If you are going to take
23 pictures, from the media I would ask that you stay
24 around the perimeter. Please kind of give the speakers

1 an opportunity to speak and kind of limit your cross
2 conversations.

3 And if you do get up and ask questions, this
4 applies to community members, please make sure you
5 state your name. I know you said it once before but
6 just for the purposes of the record so we know for the
7 response who we respond to.

8 So state your name and information please.
9 So we are going to start off going over the Agenda. We
10 will turn it over to Mr. Carroll to discuss the Action
11 Items.

12 MR. CARROLL: Thank you, Paul. One thing I
13 don't know if I heard Paul say, we have got
14 Dr. Schneider who is doing a briefing right after the
15 Air Force Responses to Concerns.

16 I may have misheard but at least I want to be
17 sure that Dr. Schneider, everybody hears that he is on
18 the agenda as well.

19 On Action Items, No. 1, approve transcripts
20 from the November 21, 2013 meeting. Have you guys had
21 a chance to take a look?

22 MR. ANDERSON: I move that we would approve.

23 MR. CARROLL: Motion made.

24 MR. FOTHERGILL: I second.

1 MR. CARROLL: All in favor?

2 (RAB members in favor voice aye.)

3 MR. CARROLL: Anybody opposed?

4 (No response.)

5 MR. CARROLL: Okay. Thank you. Motion
6 carries. Second item was to add a Proposed Plan
7 section to the Guide to Environmental Documents.

8 Dr. Schneider did add that. We have his
9 addition. We have not finalized that but it is in
10 progress and it is about to be finalized.

11 That is one minor thing that I had asked to
12 make sure that that was in there to cover Public
13 Participation Requirements that we have under CERCLA.
14 So that should be done very soon.

15 No. 3 is Community Outreach Opportunities and
16 specifically reach out to Rantoul High School, middle
17 schools, St. Malachy and determine interest. And
18 Denise has done that.

19 MS. BECNEL: And I would like to give a short
20 report if you don't mind.

21 MR. CARROLL: Go ahead.

22 MS. BECNEL: Okay. So I contacted all three
23 schools. I delivered some information and I have an
24 example of what I delivered.

1 It is basically our reading list with an
2 intro letter and anyone is welcome to take a look at it
3 if you are interested.

4 RAB members have a copy of this. It simply
5 has an intro letter. Basically what I was asking the
6 schools is the Air Force and CB&I are interested in
7 making presentation and demonstrations on the
8 environmental technologies that they have used to
9 restore the land.

10 And my purpose was to inform them of this
11 possibility and to ask if they are interested simply.
12 So I contacted all three schools, left information.

13 So at this point what I will be doing is
14 having conversations, more in-depth conversations with
15 school personnel to find out their interests. And I
16 will update you.

17 MR. CARROLL: Thank you for making that
18 outreach. We appreciate it. The next one is this is
19 kind of a general one and it is pretty longstanding.

20 And we urge everyone to do this but RAB
21 members to contact the TAPP contractor with technical
22 questions or requests for information.

23 We have had Dr. Schneider on board for three
24 years and he has been here for your benefit. And as a

1 go-between between the Air Force and our technical
2 jargon and our acronyms and the extremely complicated
3 CERCLA process even to me.

4 I couldn't do it by myself. There is no way.
5 We have a team of chemists, scientists, engineers,
6 toxicologists who work on these projects and
7 Dr. Schneider is here to help us be able to distill
8 what we are presenting, some of our documents to
9 Restoration Advisory Board members.

10 And to answer questions in a way that is
11 probably more easily understood than what we might be
12 able to explain. And also be a third party.

13 That is a party that is although we pay the
14 TAPP contractor, we are not allowed to tell the
15 contractor what he can talk about or what he can
16 discuss with you.

17 That is for the RAB's benefit. And anyway,
18 Dr. Schneider has been here for three years. He has
19 helped considerably with things he has worked on.

20 But we all feel that you as RAB members can
21 benefit from him and I think that is, hopefully that
22 has been clearly communicated to you and you all
23 understand that.

24 And then the last one is a sign in the

1 library to advertise the Chanute documents that has
2 been done. Denise and Diane had made sure that took
3 place.

4 MS. BECNEL: Paul, excuse me, I would like to
5 recognize two members of the community from the
6 schools. Two personnel from the local junior high
7 school, Mr. Pickens, the assistant principal and
8 Mrs. Bennett, one of the science teachers.

9 So I invited actually school personnel to
10 come to the meeting and they are here and I am glad to
11 see them.

12 MR. CARROLL: Welcome. We always welcome
13 members, any members of the community especially in the
14 educational community.

15 And I know you are taking off from your
16 school time or maybe your break time at school or
17 something and we appreciate you showing up.

18 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Carroll. Mr.
19 Sparrow addressed the responses during the last
20 meeting. Sir?

21 MR. SPARROW: Again, my name is Howard
22 Sparrow. I am the project manager for CB&I. We are
23 the contractor on site responsible for the
24 environmental restoration of most of the sites, the 47

1 sites that are being remediated under the Superfund
2 program here.

3 At the last Restoration Advisory Board
4 meeting, there were a number of comments that were made
5 at the end. As Mr. Wright had mentioned, the Air Force
6 takes those comments, we go back and take a look and
7 come up and provide a response to each of those
8 comments.

9 There was a response to comments that was
10 submitted to the RAB members. It was submitted in
11 writing. Directly after that I think maybe in December
12 or sometime from the last RAB meeting.

13 But that information has not been given to
14 the general public so the first thing that we wanted to
15 do here today was address those comments and to let the
16 general public be aware of the Air Force's response to
17 those comments. And they have asked me to respond from
18 a technical perspective to the comments.

19 So the first comment, and I will read the
20 comments. They are in here but I want to be accurate
21 in the comment the way the comment was presented and
22 then I will give a summary of the response to the
23 comments but the first comment was regarding the Public
24 Drinking Water Supply for the Village of Rantoul.

1 And the comment was "In a federal document in
2 2008, the federal government warned the City of Rantoul
3 and Chanute Air Force Base that they should notify all
4 children, elderly, and infants with health problems or
5 anyone with a health problem that the water had
6 contaminants and that they should not drink the public
7 water supply."

8 And the Air Force's response to this is that
9 is not a true statement. First, the Village of Rantoul
10 drinking water, public water supply is perfectly safe
11 for the public to drink.

12 And Dr. Schneider will give you a little bit
13 more information about that public water supply but the
14 Village of Rantoul gets their water supply from the
15 Mahomet Aquifer which is an ancient and pure drinking
16 water supply for the village.

17 The report that this comment came from was
18 referred to as the Department of Public Health and
19 Human Services Agency Report and that report is
20 publically available on the administrative record.

21 So if you want to get that report, you can
22 go, anybody from the general public can get that
23 report. The conclusions of that report actually said
24 in the report and this is quoted from the report

1 directly that the "ATSDR found no contaminants detected
2 at levels of concern."

3 And they reviewed all available information
4 for the City's drinking water supply for a number of
5 years as well.

6 There were no contaminants. The drinking
7 water from the Village of Rantoul's public water supply
8 contains sodium, which we all know sodium is an
9 ingredient in table salt.

10 We all drink and consume table salt. And
11 there are no other contaminants at a level present at a
12 level of concern.

13 The only concern that was in the report was
14 sodium. And it was just for people that may have heart
15 conditions that may be susceptible to high levels of
16 sodium.

17 There was no other mention of contaminants.
18 The sodium is naturally present. It is not a
19 contaminant coming from the Air Force Base.

20 So I want to be very, very clear. The public
21 drinking water supply in Rantoul is perfectly safe to
22 drink. It is a very pristine source of drinking water
23 and no one in the community should be concerned about
24 drinking it or using it or watering their plants or

1 anything with that.

2 And we want the RAB to get that message out
3 because a lot of people in the area do have a concern
4 and everybody has a concern about their public drinking
5 water supply but please be sure and spread that word.

6 There is plenty of documentation to supply
7 and document the factual conclusions that it is a safe
8 drinking water supply.

9 The second comment again was "The Mahomet
10 Aquifer is contaminated by three wells on the Chanute
11 Air Force Base with dioxins, TCE and additional
12 contaminant of arsenic as determined in the 2008
13 federal report from the toxins registry."

14 That statement comes from the same report
15 that I referenced earlier. The fact is that that is
16 not a true statement.

17 Again, the Mahomet Aquifer is an ancient and
18 pristine aquifer that is protected by multilayers of
19 clays that prevent any migration of surface waters to
20 the lower levels of that aquifer.

21 "This report did not identify any detections
22 of dioxins or TCE..." Did not even mention that in
23 that report so that was not even a concern.

24 Arsenic, again a naturally occurring element

1 is present in ground water throughout the entire state
2 of Illinois. Actually it is in all ground water.

3 And again, there was information to make sure
4 that everybody is aware that if there is a person
5 susceptible to arsenic levels, they are below drinking
6 water standards, well below that. But if you are
7 susceptible to that, you should just be aware of that
8 naturally occurring element that is there.

9 This is a slide that is very detailed. It is
10 in here (the presentation) for your information.
11 Dr. Schneider will give you more information about it
12 later in our presentation.

13 The point being is that the areas of this
14 (pointing to the slide) that shows the little dotted
15 areas around here. You can see a few of these.

16 Those are inner sand layers protected by clay
17 layers throughout the entire ground water going down
18 into the public drinking water supply.

19 There is really no connection from the upper
20 to the lower aquifer. So there are no contaminants
21 that can by physics or geophysics migrate down to that
22 level. Again, this is an ancient aquifer and
23 Dr. Schneider will give you more information.

24 The Mahomet Aquifer is not contaminated and

1 is a pure aquifer. It is a great drinking water
2 supply. You should be proud of that drinking supply.
3 Most communities would really love to have a drinking
4 water supply like that.

5 Third comment was on private drinking water
6 wells. "The Air Force has not tested any of the wells
7 since 1998 to 2000 where they found the dioxins. They
8 offered those residents bottled water for a number of
9 years and then they cut them off and let them drink out
10 of the contaminated wells."

11 That is not a true statement at all.
12 Particularly the wells that are talked about are the
13 wells that are on the south side of the Air Force Base.

14 Those wells are not contaminated. The Air
15 Force has tested those wells and determined them to be
16 okay. There were eight drinking water wells that are
17 on the south side.

18 In 1998 there was some concerns that those
19 wells may have some contamination so the Air Force went
20 and started testing those wells.

21 As a precautionary measure, the Air Force did
22 supply the residents with bottled water while they were
23 testing those wells. At one set of samples, they did
24 detect some dioxins in all of the wells.

1 And as a matter of fact we always send a pure
2 water sample when we send our analysis to the
3 analytical to make sure there is no contamination of
4 the samples.

5 When the lab analyzed that pure water sample,
6 they also found dioxins in there. That is a sealed
7 container. So the concern in that report really was
8 information that was associated with the lab itself and
9 the analytical equipment.

10 It is not a detection of dioxins in those
11 drinking water wells. The detections that were
12 reported were very, very low. They are well below any
13 public drinking water standards for dioxins.

14 The Air Force continued to sample those
15 wells. They did not stop. They continued to sample
16 those wells until 2004. As a matter of fact they
17 sampled them 11 times by 2004.

18 After 2004 with no other detections,
19 concerns, the ATSDR also came in and did an independent
20 review of the information regarding those wells and
21 they concluded only sodium concentrations in these
22 private wells were at levels of concern and only for
23 people with high blood pressure. Again, sodium is a
24 naturally occurring element and would be present in any

1 drinking water supply.

2 MS. BECNEL: Question. Where would the
3 dioxins, the low level of dioxins have come from? Is
4 that naturally occurring?

5 MR. SPARROW: The detections of dioxin we
6 think were that the analytical equipment were detecting
7 extremely low levels and that analytical equipment is
8 sensitive.

9 So it picked up even in a pure water sample,
10 it picked up something that, a report of something. We
11 feel that that was a false reading, that it is not
12 accurate because it (dioxin) was in the trip blank that
13 goes along with that.

14 MR. BUMB: Just for clarification, the trip
15 blank, when we sample anything, the lab sends a sealed
16 container so it comes from the lab. It comes to our
17 office here, field office.

18 When we collect samples, that sample
19 container (the trip blank) is never opened. We collect
20 all samples, send them to the lab and that sealed
21 container goes back with them.

22 So it (the trip blank water) is never exposed
23 at Chanute. It goes back (to the lab). And if you are
24 finding something in that, that means it is an issue

1 with the lab equipment because there are other samples
2 through the same equipment.

3 MR. SPARROW: I will take one question and we
4 will move on.

5 MS. WITKOVSKY: If you consider it a false
6 reading, was it retested or another lab used?

7 MR. SPARROW: The Air Force came back, they
8 did it (sampled) 11 times. They came back and did 11
9 tests there.

10 There is only one time that it was detected
11 like that. So it was more than adequate results. And
12 the Public Health Agency came in and looked at the data
13 and everybody concluded there was no contamination of
14 those wells and the bottled water supply was stopped to
15 the residents upon that conclusion.

16 Next comment Agent Orange Used at Chanute Air
17 Force Base. And the comment was "There has been
18 considerable discussion about the use of Agent Orange
19 on Chanute, and one of the things that I have is a U.S.
20 Air Force document signed by a U.S. Air Force Colonel
21 stating that seven tons per year were used on Chanute
22 Air Force Base, specifically for the entire time that
23 it was available for use in the Air Force, and it was
24 used in the area where the wells are that supply the

1 city water."

2 The response from the Air Force is that is
3 not true. There is no historical information, data or
4 analytical results that indicate that Agent Orange was
5 ever present or used at Chanute Air Force Base.

6 And I will go into a little bit more detail.
7 We did provide the letter that that reference came from
8 to you. The letter did state that there were
9 herbicides that were used here.

10 There were two herbicides stated in that
11 particular letter. They go by chemical names. One is
12 2,4-D. 2,4-D is a common herbicide that is in use even
13 today. You probably use it at home. If you go to Home
14 Depot or Wal-Mart, it is in Weed-B-Gone.

15 So it is the same chemical that is in
16 commercial use for the public and it has been deemed an
17 acceptable product to be used.

18 And just a little bit of information about
19 these herbicides, these herbicides actually
20 disintegrate in a couple of weeks. So both by natural
21 degradation as well as the sunlight, these herbicides
22 actually will disintegrate.

23 The other component was 2,4,5-T. That was
24 used. That is a brush killer and it was used for in

1 that report particularly for killing poison ivy that
2 was up in what was called the Paxton Recreational Annex
3 here. And that is what the letter had indicated
4 specifically.

5 The Air Force has done extensive research of
6 their records on Agent Orange. And I will go into
7 Agent Orange in a little bit more detail here but there
8 has been no records that Agent Orange was ever used
9 here at Chanute, present (at Chanute), shipped, or
10 otherwise.

11 And again, extensive record research and
12 there has been quite a bit of information on Agent
13 Orange and its distribution and uses throughout
14 wherever it may have been used. Obviously in Vietnam
15 but any places that it may have ever been present in
16 the U.S.

17 Just a couple of facts about Agent Orange
18 itself. Agent Orange was a tactical herbicide used
19 during the Vietnam War produced by the U.S. Government
20 to defoliate Vietnam (forests) where fighting was
21 ongoing.

22 It is a manufactured herbicide. It is a
23 combination of both 2,4-D, the Weed-B-Gone product, as
24 well as 2,4,5-T.

1 When they were manufacturing the herbicides,
2 particularly the 2,4,5-T during the Vietnam War for
3 Agent Orange, they pushed the manufacturing process and
4 they created a byproduct of dioxins.

5 So some of that material was contaminated
6 with dioxins. And that has been the primary concern
7 with Agent Orange and its use throughout Asia and
8 wherever it may have been present in the U.S.

9 The Postwar Vietnam period 2,4,5-T was used.
10 They improved the process. 2,4,5-T I think was used up
11 until 1985.

12 It was a product generally used or called
13 bush killer. People used it along farm banks and stuff
14 to kill brush is what it was for. 2,4-D is still in
15 Weed-B-Gone.

16 MS. BECNEL: Does Weed-B-Gone contain dioxins?

17 MR. SPARROW: It does not, no.

18 MS. BECNEL: So none of the current herbicides
19 that are used today contain dioxins?

20 MR. SPARROW: None of the current herbicides
21 have -- and they run analysis for dioxins in there. So
22 Dr. Schneider?

23 DR. SCHNEIDER: First of all, we commonly
24 spray our bean fields with 2,4-D. That is what goes

1 on. They may be a little stronger than what you buy
2 Weed-B-Gone but it is the same stuff.

3 There is almost an ubiquitous use of that
4 particular compound agriculturally still today. And
5 no, it does not contain any dioxins.

6 And in fact if we don't, if we spray it at
7 the wrong time, we have to spray it again because as
8 Howard just pointed out, it doesn't last very long.

9 So if we get it sprayed and we get rain on
10 it, we have a problem where it is broken down, it is
11 not being ingested by the systems of plants we are
12 trying to kill. We have to go out and spray it again.
13 So there is no dioxins that we know that are attached
14 to that.

15 MR. SPARROW: The Air Force does say that they
16 did use herbicides here. Herbicides were used
17 everywhere but Agent Orange specifically was never
18 used.

19 And we do analytical testing. There have
20 been literally thousands of tests for herbicides and
21 dioxins here at the Air Force Base and there have been
22 no test results that would indicate that Agent Orange
23 and all of these components are present.

24 So even the analytical results, there is no

1 soil or ground water results that would indicate Agent
2 Orange is being used here.

3 The other one was a point that "The thing
4 that concerns me is it (the Dantzler letter)also talks
5 about Agent Blue. As we all know, Agent Blue is a mix
6 of Agent Orange plus arsenic."

7 The Dantzler letter did not mention Agent
8 Blue as a matter of fact. The same holds for Agent
9 Blue as it does for Agent Orange.

10 There are no records or indication that Agent
11 Blue would have ever been historically present or used
12 at Chanute Air Force Base.

13 MS. RAWLINGS: There isn't a relationship
14 between Agent Blue and Agent Orange, is there?

15 MR. SPARROW: These are tactical herbicides.
16 There are a number of different tactical herbicides.
17 Agent Orange, Agent Blue, there were several other ones
18 that were used during the Vietnam War.

19 I think Agent Blue is, I think the statement
20 that Agent Blue is a mixture of Agent Orange plus
21 arsenic, I think that is a true statement. That is not
22 inaccurate.

23 But again, the Air Force used different
24 products at different places and different mixtures for

1 different purposes after the Vietnam War.

2 MS. RAWLINGS: I thought they were unrelated
3 so.

4 MR. SPARROW: I would have to -- and I am
5 speaking a little bit. I have done my research but I
6 can't remember all of the different coloring. They are
7 called the rainbow tactical herbicides.

8 There are a number of those. I think about a
9 half a dozen of the tactical herbicides all given a
10 code name. Generally called rainbow herbicides.

11 MR. CARROLL: We can double check that.

12 MS. RAWLINGS: It is in a letter that you sent
13 to me that they are different and I don't know if I
14 brought a copy.

15 MR. SPARROW: That may be true.

16 MR. ROKKE: I want to go back on the Agent
17 Orange. That whole thing raised up when Mr. Michael
18 Glasser contacted us with the fact that he had been the
19 individual that had sprayed the stuff on Chanute at one
20 time. And that is how that whole question raised up.

21 MR. SPARROW: I will clarify that because
22 again, Illinois EPA did contact Mr. Glasser. And he
23 did indicate, he indicated that he had used 2,4-D and
24 2,4,5-T.

1 He didn't say that he used Agent Orange. He
2 said he had used those. He said he mixed -- if I take
3 those two chemicals and mix them here, that doesn't
4 make Agent Orange.

5 So, you know, he said he mixed them and that
6 was the same as Agent Orange. That was the report from
7 Illinois EPA.

8 So again, the Air Force did keep very concise
9 records of the use and distribution of those tactical
10 herbicides. And there were none that indicated that
11 Agent Orange itself.

12 So Mr. Glasser may have used 2,4,5-T. He may
13 have used 2,4-D. He may have mixed the two but he
14 didn't and he never stated that he actually used or
15 disposed of Agent Orange.

16 He said he wasn't sure. He said he just
17 mixed them here. So that is the report. Again, I am
18 not the person who made that report but that is the
19 fact that it was reported.

20 Comment 6, TCE Contamination at former
21 Chanute Air Force Base. "As we all know, TCE was used
22 on Chanute Air Force Base, and when Chanute was
23 determined to be a Superfund site it was determined
24 that it was twice the severity of Camp Lejeune. That's

1 in federal documents."

2 This is not an accurate statement. I am not
3 saying it is not a false or not a true statement but
4 first the Chanute Air Force Base is not a Superfund
5 site.

6 Make sure that is clear. It was proposed by
7 the EPA to be a Superfund site and the Air Force is
8 following the Superfund process for cleanup but it is
9 not a listed Superfund site.

10 TCE has been detected in shallow groundwater.
11 That has been the part of all of the conversations that
12 have been ongoing here with this RAB for the past 10
13 years.

14 There has been extensive documentation issued
15 by the Air Force on TCE and its locations and as well
16 as that is the subject of our remediation on base here.

17 It is located in small pockets. Very small.
18 Generally within about 300 square foot areas. It is
19 being monitored and it is being treated.

20 It is being monitored upgradient and
21 downgradient to make sure it is not spreading and is
22 being treated. Those are the sites we are currently
23 working on. And we report when we get those sites
24 cleaned up and we are getting those sites ground-water

1 cleaned up.

2 MR. FOTHERGILL: For those guests who don't
3 know what TCE stands for?

4 MR. SPARROW: It is a trade name,
5 Trichloroethylene. It is a common degreasing solvent
6 that used to be used in gas stations and filling
7 stations or any mechanical shop would use that as a
8 parts degreaser.

9 And it was used here on the Air Force Base.
10 TCE was certainly here, used to help clean (airplane)
11 parts and things throughout the base. So TCE is
12 present.

13 The Comment 7, "I live 2 miles south of
14 Chandler Road on a farm in the county. I think that
15 out there we're concerned about - there's talk about
16 the groundwater being treated on Chanute, maybe even
17 into Rantoul. But what are we supposed to do? Check
18 our own wells? I just had one question about when
19 there is going to be testing of these wells, not only
20 just on Chanute Air Force Base but out into Rantoul,
21 south of Chanute Air Force Base, say, for five miles
22 where they say that the groundwater is quite likely to
23 be contaminated."

24 The response that is in your comment here

1 says not true. That is not an accurate response. That
2 is just a personal statement that somebody made. So
3 the not true should be stricken from the record there.

4 The response from the Air Force is that the
5 Air Force has continued to monitor downgradient of the
6 Air Force base. They did monitor the drinking water
7 wells for about eight years just south of the base.

8 The Air Force actually monitors along the
9 perimeter of the base around the landfills and the
10 individual site. So groundwater monitoring is
11 continued on site.

12 The results of the samples of the prior wells
13 indicated no migration of contaminants. The results of
14 the wells close to the base also showed no migration of
15 contaminants.

16 The wells that I think that were referred to
17 here are further away. So if two rows of wells show
18 that there is no contamination, it is a logical
19 conclusion that the contamination is not jumping over
20 two wells and moving on out further. So the private
21 wells would therefore not be contaminated by Air Force
22 activities.

23 And then I think we are to Dr. Schneider's
24 (presentation). Dr. Schneider is going to give you

1 more information about the Mahomet Aquifer and the
2 Village of Rantoul drinking water.

3 DR. SCHNEIDER: Let me interject one note
4 about this dioxin business. First of all, dioxins are
5 ubiquitous in our environment. And interestingly
6 enough they used to be more so.

7 And we all create them. As a matter of fact
8 unless if I am not mistaken, the major source of
9 dioxins today are what we call backyard barrel burning.

10 Dioxins occur by insufficient oxidation or
11 burning of certain kinds of materials. So if someone
12 who has got a barrel, a 55 gallon barrel in their
13 backyard goes in there and says we will save on trash,
14 we will reduce our trash cost.

15 So they go back in there and burn it but they
16 throw in there maybe some plastic milk bottles. If
17 they don't get that temperature up to about 600 degrees
18 for sure as that stuff is coming out, guess what comes
19 out, dioxins.

20 In fact the remedy for industrial dioxin
21 generation is to simply put basically burners up the
22 stacks. So when you heat these things to a particular
23 temperature, they are gone. And dioxins and
24 dioxin-like compounds.

1 Here is another one. We all worry about
2 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. How many people here
3 like to go out and grill their steak and get it a
4 little charred?

5 As soon as you char that steak, that protein,
6 that meat, you create PAHs (polycyclic aromatic
7 hydrocarbons) that you then ingest. They are very low
8 levels.

9 No one is saying stop grilling your steaks
10 but just be aware of where some of these products come
11 from. They may come from us, not just the industrial
12 military complex.

13 So anyway, in the last period of time I did
14 my usual stuff, review of documents and minutes and
15 stuff. There wasn't too much being generated over the
16 last six months so there wasn't a lot to do.

17 The user guide I submitted to Paul. My
18 conclusion in there about public participation and we
19 will await the Air Force's decision on that.

20 And then because of some comments that were
21 made especially about the Mahomet Aquifer and because
22 as you know the Mahomet Aquifer is in the news these
23 days.

24 It is big news because the landfill over in

1 Clinton, DeWitt County wants to place some, dispose of
2 PCBs, polychlorinated biphenyls, in the landfill and
3 there is some concern and there probably should be.

4 Next slide please. So I am going to talk a
5 little bit about this environment and some of these
6 diagrams, there is a lot of fine stuff on them. Don't
7 try to read them, even on that.

8 I borrowed much of this. Much of the
9 diagrams you are going to see here I borrowed from
10 colleagues and former colleagues of mine at the
11 Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS).

12 So I didn't use any Air Force documents or
13 any CB&I documents. These are all mine, if you will.
14 So what is the Mahomet Bedrock Valley. I think a lot
15 of people don't get it.

16 This is a map that was generated some years
17 ago. It is part of a Geological Society of America
18 Special Paper which was edited by Wilton Melhorn and
19 John Kempton who I used to work with at ISGS.

20 What this is, is about three states or four
21 states, this is West Virginia here. These tones here
22 are like a topographic map. The various colors
23 represent intervals of elevation above sea level.

24 So you can see here the lowest elevation is

1 in dark red and you can see the old trace of what
2 actually is the Cache River Basin down in Southern
3 Illinois right now.

4 As you can see as it goes up, it gets higher.
5 So this area here of Illinois, and this system is
6 called the Teays-Mahomet.

7 This is a system that existed prior to
8 glaciation in North America. Prior to glaciation. You
9 can think of this kind of like, not quite to the same
10 extent, but as the Grand Canyon. Just not quite that
11 deep.

12 But that is an extensive bedrock. Sure there
13 were other soils and other sediments on top of it but
14 you can see how it existed.

15 And here is that trace right now that we
16 talked about (pointing to the slide presentation). And
17 this is called the Mackinaw Valley. This is the old
18 trace of the Mississippi River prior to glaciation.

19 Glaciers came down here from this direction.
20 The Mississippi got pushed over here, the Ohio got
21 pushed down there and the valleys got really filled up.

22 Next slide. I have been struggling with this
23 kind of notion for years. Ever since I became a
24 geologist. And it usually happens in the press.

1 Excuse me, press guys. The press likes to
2 use short quick words and the easiest way when you talk
3 about an aquifer is to talk about it as an underground
4 lake or river.

5 It is just not true. It is not a fact. Now
6 you can find underground, well, lakes and rivers but
7 you got to go down to Kentucky or Tennessee, maybe
8 Missouri in what we call the Karst Terrain where the
9 changing in elevations and water, dissolution of
10 limestone so you go down there and find pools and so
11 forth.

12 But that is not what the Mahomet is. I use
13 this as kind of, I put this together because I used to
14 do this with students. Try to make them understand
15 actual porosity and permeability.

16 Let's pretend these white 5 gallon buckets,
17 that is the valley wall. Consider that structure. I
18 had them fill it with water and had them measure it by
19 the way because turns out they are going to do
20 something over here.

21 5 gallons isn't the top. It is actually a
22 little lower. So measure this, fill it with water.
23 Now we don't use graduated cylinders. Just a good
24 old-fashioned gallon jug or maybe a quart jug.

1 So they do that and say, okay, we have got 5
2 gallons. I say okay, now fill this other bucket up
3 with -- in this case I am using pea gravel as an
4 example. I have done it with clay, done it with
5 assorted gravels.

6 So I do that and say all right, pour in some
7 water. How much water do you think you can get in
8 there? Well, in pea gravel you get about 1.7 gallons.
9 If you do that math, that is predictable from a
10 geologist's point of view because that is about 34, 35
11 percent porosity. That means that is how much void
12 space is in this 5 gallon bucket of pea gravel.

13 Then if you do that, you need to drill a hole
14 in it now or as we did, we would predrill a hole with a
15 cork and then have them drain it out.

16 And with the different kinds of materials we
17 would see how long it took to come out and how much did
18 come out. And even with pea gravel, you don't get it
19 all back out. Some of it is still hanging in there.

20 If you do this with clay, takes about two
21 days to fill it. You can actually get more water in a
22 bucket of clay sometimes than you can in the pea
23 gravel.

24 Because there is more porosity in clay . A

1 lot of space. Trouble is you can't get it back out.
2 And it takes you twice as long to drain it as it did to
3 put it in usually.

4 Which is what clay does when you try to put
5 water through it. It just doesn't like to let it go.
6 It hangs onto it.

7 Next slide please. So back to this
8 topography of the bedrock surface. This is specific to
9 the Mahomet Bedrock Valley.

10 This is some recent work by Andy Stumpf and
11 Bill Dey from the State Geological Survey, now part of
12 what they call the Prairie Research Institute.

13 And the tones here, the dark tones, the
14 bluish tones are elevations, low elevations. The
15 lighter browner shades are higher elevation in the
16 bedrock. Here is Rantoul. Here is Champaign.

17 I actually monitor two old landfills. One in
18 here and one in here. Both on kind of the edge of the
19 main valley. Just as Rantoul is on the edge of the
20 main valley.

21 Next slide. This is Sam Panno from several
22 years ago. The reason I am using this is this a
23 longitudinal cross section.

24 Now don't get the idea this is the valley.

1 This is just a longitudinal cross section. And it is
2 generalized. It is not as specific for example as the
3 lithostratigraphy diagram that Howard held up but you
4 get the idea.

5 Here is Rantoul. This light colored stuff is
6 generally clay matrix dominated. Clay matrix
7 dominated. And then there is this Glasford Formation
8 slice that comes through here.

9 And notice that even in here around the
10 Mahomet area which is an area we thought was a
11 potential surface recharge for the Mahomet, it turns
12 out additional drilling and investigation shows what?
13 It is separated as well.

14 So you can get the picture here. Down here,
15 this is of course the pre-Illinoisan. We don't know
16 exactly how old that is but it is certainly in the
17 hundreds of thousands and millions of years old.

18 And it is the basal sand gravel that makes up
19 this great holding of water. The recharge from that
20 comes from the bedrock around it.

21 So limestone, so Pennsylvania sandstone,
22 these are coal seams that are shown here. So you can
23 see there is a discontinuity between what we call the
24 Glasford or the Illinoisan age deposits.

1 And that is not the most recent. The most
2 recent is Wisconsinan, most of the things on top.
3 About 70,000 years ago the soil was built on top of the
4 Illinoisan so you know how old Illinoisan is, post
5 70,000 years of age.

6 Next slide. So here again, this is some of
7 the more recent work that has been done. This is again
8 the outline. And this is a cross section between
9 Champaign-Urbana that actually over kind of on the east
10 side of Urbana up to, up here in the corner of
11 northwest corner of Champaign County.

12 And this is a really recent study. This does
13 not go through where Rantoul is but Rantoul is right
14 about there. And if you look at it on this diagram, it
15 is in this neck of the woods. Again, I am doing work
16 that is about in that neck of the woods and in about
17 this neck of the woods.

18 Let's go to a little close-up. So just so
19 you know, WI means Wisconsinan and IL means Illinoisan
20 and PIL means pre-Illinoisan. So here we are up in
21 here.

22 And the big question is for me and it has
23 been for others as well. We are interested in
24 recharge. That is really a good aquifer.

1 So if we are going to be pumping out millions
2 of gallons a day, how is it getting recharged. So a
3 lot of us have done all kinds of tests. In fact that
4 is where the arsenic really comes up.

5 As you go further west in this valley, the
6 arsenic level increases because the rocks that are
7 bounding this aquifer are higher in arsenic than the
8 ones on the east side.

9 And the water on the west side where the
10 Mackinaw Valley comes in are older, really much older
11 than the waters here. So the question is how long does
12 it take to get down here. How can we get recharge.

13 Well, next slide please. In my case, this is
14 my data from several years ago. Haven't done it really
15 recently. No reason to. Other people have and come up
16 with the same numbers.

17 This is the top uppermost of the Glasford.
18 So you get down through that Wisconsinan and this is
19 the first potential water source of any quality.

20 And I have to monitor. That is my target
21 zone. I am not interested so much in the Mahomet
22 Aquifer which is the Mahomet Sands, Banner Formation
23 way down deep.

24 I want to know right up here. I have got a

1 landfill sitting above us. I don't but the cities do.
2 So we are monitoring that like eagles for the first
3 sign of any problems.

4 So I tested this. 3,000 radiocarbon years.
5 Now you can debate this. Radiocarbon dating of
6 groundwater is not straightforward. Got a lot of
7 calculations.

8 Radiocarbon or Carbon 14, when it changes to
9 Carbon 12, it is about a 5,720-year half life. But it
10 is not, you can't just measure that way. There is a
11 whole set of deals, a bunch of assumptions you have to
12 make.

13 For example, water moves through it. It
14 might contact bones. Changes the age of it. It may
15 mix with other water. Changes the age of it.

16 Even if this is wrong by 1,000 years, 2,000
17 years and then we do another little test, a more modern
18 test called a Tritium test.

19 Tritium has an interesting half life, 12.3
20 years. So if you got "X" amount of tritium, 12.3 years
21 later you only have half of that amount.

22 And another interesting point is during the
23 late 40's, 50's and 60's we had a lot of what, booms.
24 Atomic H test, which blossomed tritium into the

1 atmosphere and came down with the precipitation that
2 went through it.

3 So there is actually peaks. We get an idea
4 about that. But here is the thing. And this number
5 has to go back to when I did this which is about 10, 15
6 years ago.

7 My sample and other samples are all getting
8 this kind of number, less than 0.3 T.U.'s. And 1 T.U.,
9 by the way, is 1 H3. Tritium is an isotope of
10 Hydrogen. It is listed as 3H. Regular hydrogen is 2H.

11 So it is the ratio of one of those to one of
12 those to I think 10 to the 18th of the others. So you
13 can measure that. You can count those.

14 And this is less than 0.31 T.U., plus or
15 minus these little numbers here which means at least it
16 is pre-1952. Now I don't know how much pre-1952. I
17 guess I can say, well, it is 1952 but it doesn't match
18 with the 3,000 radiocarbon years at all.

19 And it doesn't match, by the way, with the
20 geology. It doesn't match with the geology. So it is
21 not just 1952. It is something much, much older.

22 Slide please. So how does that apply out
23 here? Why should Nick be talking about this or
24 anybody. Well, looks like they established this place

1 about 1917. A number of things going on here. Some of
2 them turned, placed stuff on the surface.

3 TCE, we just talked about TCE. Other
4 materials got dumped, buried, who knows. But you know
5 what? Whenever it happened, if they did it all in
6 1917, it has only been 97 years.

7 Not even 1,000 years. So even if my 3,000
8 year number is 1,000, we still got quite a few years to
9 go. And that is the case in all of this.

10 The geology is such that we are not getting
11 any recharge to the Mahomet or even to the Glasford
12 which is too bad in one sense because at some point we
13 are going to run out of that water.

14 Not while I am alive. I am too old now, so
15 are most of you here. But down the road if they keep
16 pumping it out, they are going to run out of it.

17 Now does that mean because of this that you
18 can put anything above it that you want? My answer is
19 no. But my point is what you have put above hasn't
20 gotten there yet. And if you take it out of
21 circulation as what has been going on here at Chanute,
22 it is not going to get there, ever.

23 Slide. Last thing I want to leave you with
24 is this. I am an old Carl Sagan fan and I have known

1 about this for a long time.

2 I introduced, I put it in the Top Ten. He
3 didn't call it Top Ten. He just called it the baloney
4 kit. And not everything applies to what is going on
5 here but there are some things that really do and you
6 can read this again, but independent confirmation --.

7 When someone says this, whether it is me or
8 anybody else, check it out. Debate with knowledgeable
9 proponents. Knowledgeable proponents. People who know
10 what they are talking about. That is what you need.

11 Try different explanations -- which fits into
12 this hypothesis business. Try different explanations
13 for why you find or don't find something.

14 Don't get attached to one hypothesis because
15 it is yours. I know I looked back at some stuff I
16 wrote 25 years ago and I said gees, did I write that,
17 you know. So don't get attached to anything just
18 because you think it is yours.

19 Quantify. Occam's razor: choose the
20 simplest explanation that explains the data. No TCDD
21 which is the dioxins associated with Agent Orange.
22 Can't find it.

23 At least can't find it in association with
24 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. Its simplest explanation, it didn't

1 (Agent Orange) exist there. That is what I am getting
2 at.

3 Ask if the hypothesis can be falsified. If
4 not, it's not worth much. You have got to have two
5 sides of the coin.

6 You can have a hypothesis, you can have a
7 false hypothesis and prove one or the other. This
8 place is contaminated. All right. The Mahomet Aquifer
9 is contaminated.

10 It is a statement. You go look, has somebody
11 tested the Mahomet Aquifer, they don't find anything.
12 What is the answer. Well, at any rate that is what I
13 got to say and I am sticking to it.

14 If you have questions of me, I do have an
15 e-mail. I prefer an e-mail contact and I will answer
16 your question as well as I can. Thank you.

17 MR. ROKKE: On the aquifers and everything, I
18 live straight west of the base. Just straight over
19 there.

20 Our water well right now and I just opened it
21 up and went down there. We are pulling water out,
22 water table, water level where we are pulling water out
23 is 85 feet below.

24 And I am on a high point in an area when you

1 look at the topography. So I sit on a high point in
2 the area in Champaign County. And our water table
3 where we are pulling the water out of the well right
4 now is at 85 feet.

5 DR. SCHNEIDER: How deep is your well?

6 MR. ROKKE: 130.

7 DR. SCHNEIDER: Where is the screen in your
8 well?

9 MR. ROKKE: Pardon me?

10 DR. SCHNEIDER: What interval is it screened
11 at?

12 MR. ROKKE: We are pulling out about -- the
13 water level is at 85 and we were pulling it out at 95.

14 DR. SCHNEIDER: That is where the screen is?

15 MR. ROKKE: Yes.

16 DR. SCHNEIDER: You have a 130 foot well that
17 is screened at the bottom --

18 MR. ROKKE: At the bottom of everything, we
19 were pulling out right at 95 feet, 97 feet.

20 DR. SCHNEIDER: What is the question?

21 MR. ROKKE: I don't know. It is coming up.
22 We have to have the pumps on it. There is some but not
23 a whole lot. So there is not as far as, you know,
24 water being forced out and so all the other wells

1 around us which is most of my family in some of those
2 areas from the topography and the terrain, you look at
3 the maps, they are lower and so the wells are pulling
4 out, the water is being pulled out at probably 70 to 75
5 feet down, maybe 65 feet down.

6 That is where most of these concrete wells
7 all in this area are being pulled out of. So that is
8 where the water level for our drinking water and
9 everything is being removed from right now.

10 And so then that comes into the question
11 again, how much is the recharge. Because we do know
12 from going in previously that we have substantial
13 recharge in those wells.

14 So the water level has been going up and
15 down. You know, not every one or two years but 5, 10,
16 15 years. So the water table has definitely gone up
17 and then it will go down and then come back up. We are
18 pulling the wells out at 65 to 90.

19 DR. SCHNEIDER: Let me make one quick
20 statement. First of all, it is not called the water
21 table. That is a hydraulic head because that water is
22 not in concert with the atmosphere. So that is the
23 first thing.

24 Secondly, you can build a well in clay. Just

1 dig a big enough hole, dig it deep enough, line it with
2 bricks, you have got a cistern and it will seep in.
3 Because it is coming from other places that aren't
4 being pumped. But not being recharged from the
5 surface. That is the difference.

6 MR. WRIGHT: In the interest of time, we have
7 run a little bit long because of the need to explain
8 this question of the dioxins so I will turn it over to
9 Mr. Sparrow to talk about the environmental cleanup and
10 then we will move on to Mr. Carroll to give us the Air
11 Force Updates.

12 MR. SPARROW: I will try to be brief. I know
13 we are running late here today. I did pass out, there
14 was a map out in front. Everybody should have picked
15 it up.

16 Kind of gives you an update of our
17 environmental progress there. It is pretty
18 self-explanatory and I think most people have seen that
19 map before so I am not going to go into a lot of detail
20 about that.

21 Just a couple of things that we have
22 accomplished since the last RAB meeting that was in
23 November.

24 First we did complete the work over at the

1 skeet range and complete the excavations there, remove
2 all of the soils that were contaminated with lead and
3 that site is now being, the final documentation is
4 being approved or reviewed by the regulatory agencies.

5 And that site will be closed with no land use
6 restrictions and will be available for public use
7 coming up soon.

8 There was a Record of Decision Amendment that
9 was approved by the Air Force and the regulatory
10 agencies regarding the Water Tower 968, the one that
11 was removed in the back part of the Air Force Base.

12 And I will talk just briefly about that in a
13 second. And we continued to do our groundwater
14 monitoring as well as the compliance monitoring for the
15 landfills.

16 The Water Tower 968 we did just complete or
17 are completing the soil samples for that. We have
18 identified there is lead-based paint in soil there from
19 lead-based paint on the water tower. The water tower
20 has been removed but the paint is still in the ground.

21 And as soon as we complete the analytical
22 results and the delineation of where that soil
23 contamination is, we will do the excavation of that
24 probably in just a couple of weeks so that site will be

1 cleaned up for unrestricted land use.

2 This is a summary slide here giving you our
3 progress bar chart. Again, we pretty much completed
4 all of the documentation.

5 The only items remaining are the Remedial
6 Actions in completing the cleanups on about 17 sites
7 that are left. About 25 sites have been closed or are
8 in the process of being closed of the original 47
9 sites.

10 And then we have about 18 sites for which we
11 have ongoing remedial activities. There is one site
12 that is regulated, an underground storage tank site and
13 we are still completing that one.

14 There were five sites (non-CERCLA) to be
15 cleaned up. Four of those have been cleaned up. There
16 is only one that is remaining to be cleaned up.

17 And work that we have got coming up this
18 summer, again, continuing all of our performance
19 monitoring of our wells, continuing the landfill
20 operations.

21 We again will do the soil excavation of 968
22 and we are also doing optimization of remedial actions
23 that were taken about a year or two ago both at the
24 Fire Training Area 2 site and Building 995.

1 They are indicated on this drawing but they
2 are way down in the very far area of the facility.
3 There is still some fuel contamination at the Fire
4 Training Area 2 site. Remedial actions were taken in
5 cleaning it up but they are not performing fast enough.

6 So our intent is to go back and do some more
7 excavations of soils. We found that there are some
8 soils remaining that have fuels in there that is bound
9 up in clay soils. We will do the excavations of that
10 this summer.

11 As well as over in 968 there is some of the
12 TCE, Trichloroethylene, contamination that is bound up
13 in the soils. We have identified a couple of small
14 areas and we are going to go in and do some additional
15 excavations and we will continue the cleanup process
16 for groundwater. That is Building 995, I am sorry.
17 At 995. And that is pretty much the status of that.

18 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. Now Mr. Carroll, can
19 you provide the Air Force Updates?

20 MR. CARROLL: I'll talk about the Multiple
21 Facility Demolition and Abatement, the steam plant
22 demolition and the steam vault, steam line vaults that
23 we have been talking about.

24 Give you an update on the EDC Property

1 Transfer issues. And the next one is Property Review
2 and Actions concerning asbestos and buildings.

3 That may be new to the RAB but it is a
4 continuing thing that we have been talking about. And
5 discuss last, the Archive Search Report that we are
6 conducting as we speak with the Corps of Engineers.

7 On the Multiple Facility Demolition, I will
8 say steam plant and steam plant vaults, demolition and
9 abatement that we have going on.

10 As you all know that contract was awarded
11 back before March and the work, actual work began March
12 31. As you have all been around the former base, you
13 can see the white plastic material on the windows.

14 That is part of the asbestos abatement work.
15 And there is negative pressure. The building is sealed
16 and under negative pressure when they are conducting
17 that activity.

18 This past week they just cleaned up enough of
19 the loose asbestos from the building to clear the
20 building so that the scaffolding company could go in
21 and erect the scaffolding to do the remaining abatement
22 for the piping and from the actual boilers inside the
23 building.

24 So we have gotten to another step and they I

1 think they are turning back on the HEPA filtration unit
2 either today or yesterday. And they are going back and
3 starting to do that, the abatement.

4 There was an article that identified what is
5 going on last week in the Rantoul Press, maybe two
6 weeks ago now but it was pretty clear about the
7 process. And if you haven't read that, go back to the
8 website and take a look at that.

9 The additional work we are doing under the
10 same contract is a Corps of Engineers contract and it
11 is to abate and to take care of all of these old steam
12 line vaults that you see across the base.

13 And they are the old junction boxes basically
14 with the steel lids and they have the little gooseneck
15 pipe coming out of them.

16 And as we briefed, we are going to abate
17 those. Abate asbestos if asbestos is present in those.
18 Take care of the piping, get rid of the piping in there
19 and then do the demolition of those old vaults and
20 restore that to what the surrounding area is.

21 If it is grass, it will be grass. If it is
22 asphalt, it will be asphalt. Anyway we are about
23 halfway done with that. And they have done piping
24 removal on about half of that. The demolition of those

1 vaults should begin about mid-May.

2 So some of the vaults didn't have asbestos in
3 them so you may see a work crew there that doesn't have
4 containment or doesn't have a little tent there but
5 some of them do and you will see something similar on a
6 smaller scale that you see in the steam plant where you
7 have got the containment system in there and they will
8 have the negative pressure. They will be working.

9 That is all being done in accordance with EPA
10 guidance and regulatory requirements. The other thing
11 we are doing as part of that and this was a life safety
12 thing, what we call life safety issue, was the old
13 waste water treatment plant that was in the
14 southeastern part of the base that had Dosing and
15 Imhoff Tanks.

16 These are large concrete structures that we
17 needed to get demolished for safety issues. These
18 concrete structures have been demolished. I think
19 there is a little bit of one left but they are almost
20 done with that.

21 They are recycling the concrete and they are
22 clearing the trees and they have chipped those for
23 reuse and they are about ready to restore the site
24 where - we got a little ahead of ourselves on that -

1 but they are going to restore and hydroseed that site.

2 So if you have driven by the old fire
3 training area and seen the restoration there, it will
4 probably be something similar to that on a smaller
5 scale. It will be a nice green field once they are
6 done, once the grass is back and established.

7 On the property transfer, I don't have any
8 sub bullets under that but we are making progress on
9 the property transfer.

10 The economic development conveyance we have
11 been talking about for several years is at DoD,
12 Department of Defense for approval as we speak. We
13 have received comments from them. We have addressed
14 those comments. Those comments are going back in this
15 week.

16 And we expect to have their approval on that
17 EDC, Economic Development Conveyance, that is the
18 trigger for the property transfer for the remaining
19 property on Chanute with the exception of the 50 some
20 odd acres that we still have with the airport FAA
21 transfer.

22 So we are nearing completion on that EDC
23 agreement. And of course linked to that agreement is
24 the demolition of White Hall.

1 So we hope to be ready to announce very soon
2 that that project is going to be moving forward. We
3 have to wait for that EDC to be approved to be able to
4 officially announce anything on that.

5 One thing we have done as part of getting
6 ready for the whole base transfer is to look at, take a
7 comprehensive look at all the documents.

8 And as you know in 1993 when the base was
9 closed, there was a master lease with the Village of
10 Rantoul for almost all of the property.

11 As part of looking into that, that master
12 lease had a clause in it that said the Air Force was
13 going to come in and abate some asbestos that was
14 damaged and deteriorated in about 40 some odd buildings
15 I believe.

16 And we weren't sure looking at the historical
17 documents whether that had ever been done. We did see
18 a few cases where it had been done, the buildings had
19 been demolished and the abatement was part of that.

20 But this is kind of a run through of what we
21 did as to determine what we needed to do next. We saw
22 that 18 buildings had been demolished, abated or no
23 asbestos was present in those.

24 When we hired -- let me back up. We hired a

1 contractor to go in and do inspections on all the
2 buildings that had yet to be transferred and then
3 include all of these buildings that we had that
4 commitment in 1993 to abate.

5 So as part of that, they looked at all of
6 these, found those 18 that have already been taken care
7 of. One building couldn't be assessed because it was
8 dangerous to enter the building.

9 That building is safe. It has been boarded
10 up by the Village of Rantoul and it is kept safe so
11 nobody is able to enter that building.

12 Four buildings were transferred through to
13 the State of Illinois for the Lincoln's Challenge
14 campus over here.

15 And those were transferred with the
16 understanding that those buildings did have asbestos
17 problems and they are going to be demolished. So that
18 is going to be the National Guard Bureau responsibility
19 and then --

20 MR. ROKKE: Excuse me. Will the Air Force
21 pick up the cost for the asbestos abatement within
22 those structures or will the State of Illinois be
23 required to pick up the cost?

24 MR. CARROLL: That has been understood by the

1 State of Illinois that that was going to be their call
2 to -- they were going to demolish those buildings
3 anyway. And abatement is part of that demolition cost
4 and they understood that.

5 MR. ROKKE: The demolition cost, the asbestos
6 abatement within the demolition cost since the Air
7 Force generated the asbestos in there, will the Air
8 Force pick up the cost for the asbestos abatement as a
9 portion of the demolition?

10 MR. CARROLL: No. We don't plan to do that
11 and that is understood with the State National Guard.
12 That is part of what their initial funding was to do as
13 part of their demolition for that campus.

14 MR. ROKKE: I am still concerned. Why should
15 the State of Illinois, Illinois Army National Guard
16 be responsible for asbestos abatement within those
17 structures created by and from the Air Force?

18 MR. WRIGHT: The why of it for the purposes of
19 time, we will capture that. Can we address the why of
20 it later?

21 MR. CARROLL: Yes.

22 MR. WRIGHT: I don't think we can answer why.

23 MR. CARROLL: 17 buildings require further
24 abatement by the Air Force. Due to these inspections

1 that we have done, it is revealed through these
2 inspections that our contractor told us that there are
3 17 buildings that we still need to address under that
4 original obligation.

5 6 of those buildings are occupied. 11 are
6 unoccupied. And if you go to the next slide, what we
7 did when we found out, the reports aren't final yet.

8 Even before we got the draft reports, we got
9 this information from our contractor and went ahead in
10 an abundance of caution and performed air quality
11 testing in all of these buildings that are occupied.

12 All results were well below the most
13 stringent asbestos air quality requirements for public
14 buildings and schools.

15 In addition as another control measure, we
16 coordinated with the village on necessary interim
17 control measures to allow continued use of these
18 occupied buildings. Including ensuring damaged
19 asbestos containing material is covered or removed,
20 installed signage identifying locations of ACM,
21 asbestos-containing materials, in mechanical rooms and
22 also sealed off potential asbestos hazards as needed to
23 minimize any threat to human health and the environment
24 and comply with applicable laws and regulations.

1 So that has all been done and we are
2 monitoring those buildings where we have done that
3 work. We have contractors going in there a couple of
4 times a week to make sure those are maintained and not
5 damaged or anything like that.

6 MR. WANG: Should the Board members know the
7 buildings? When you say 17 buildings, I have no clue.

8 MR. CARROLL: Yes. Those buildings, and I
9 have a list of those buildings somewhere. We can
10 follow up with that.

11 MR. WANG: I would like to see where they are
12 here too.

13 MR. ROKKE: Does the Air Force have any plans
14 to check for asbestos or lead paint within all of the
15 former housing units on the installation?

16 MR. CARROLL: Those former housing units were
17 transferred years and years ago. That was part of that
18 transfer and notification was given to the recipients
19 at that time.

20 So that is something we have no obligation to
21 go back and do. That was done a long time ago. People
22 were made aware that that was a, you know, a condition
23 of the buildings when the buildings was transferred and
24 they were made aware of their responsibilities to

1 maintain those buildings after transfer.

2 One of those (17) buildings is Grissom Hall.
3 That is occupied which is the Chanute Air Museum and it
4 houses the theater and the Lincoln's Challenge, some
5 Lincoln's Challenge classes.

6 There is a building -- I want to be sure that
7 we have them all down. So that is Building 12. There
8 is Building 52 that is over here in the eastern part of
9 the base. Building 61. Building 729. Building 801
10 across from the church on the south part of the base.

11 And this ranged from, you know, a door seal
12 or maybe a boiler unit seal in a mechanical room or
13 mechanical room damage to vent work that is up above
14 suspended ceilings to -- here is where our contractor
15 is being a little bit more cautious than maybe they
16 would have to be in another state --

17 Even floor tile that is damaged, they are
18 considering damaged ACM. We want out of caution to be
19 sure that that is addressed. And then Building 975
20 which is a storage unit.

21 MR. HUSBANDS: 52, 61, 729, 801 and 975. The
22 other unoccupied buildings are 2 --

23 MR. WRIGHT: What you just inquired was just a
24 comprehensive list?

1 MR. WANG: Yeah. Giving the Board members a
2 list of these buildings.

3 MR. CARROLL: We will do that as a followup.

4 MR. WANG: Thank you.

5 MR. CARROLL: Okay. The next thing that we
6 have is something that we have done also to do as
7 comprehensive of a review as we can of the Operational
8 History of Chanute.

9 The Operational History is what happened over
10 time. And there was an initial report that was drafted
11 in 2003 that went through the Operational History of
12 what kind of activities occurred and it really focussed
13 a lot on munitions, firing ranges, the smoke grenade
14 testing and other things including chemical agent
15 training that we had -- that the Air Force had done
16 over time.

17 And that report is due out soon but we have
18 also met with the Corps of Engineers who did that
19 archive search and found that there is one feature of
20 interest that we need to look at fairly quickly and
21 there was a chemical agent training building on the
22 south part of the base and it is near Century Boulevard
23 and Chandler Road that we already knew existed and that
24 they had done chlorine gas testing, gas mask testing.

1 But this search report, this search has
2 revealed that there is more training that went on there
3 than we had understood had happened. This training was
4 chemical agent identification and decontamination.

5 So we don't know the extent of that training
6 but we do know it was in the vicinity based on the
7 historical documents that that training was done in the
8 vicinity of that building.

9 It's on transferred property and we have
10 contacted the village and notified them of where that
11 location is and, you know, that is a location where
12 there was some gardening planned for this year and we
13 asked them to hold off on that until we were absolutely
14 sure that we looked at that and made sure there was no
15 problem there out of caution.

16 And we are working on a contract to go out
17 there and investigate that location to see if there is
18 anything that might be residual from that.

19 For instance, it is understood that they may
20 have used some carbon tetrachloride which is a cleaning
21 solvent as part of their activities there and they may
22 have used these chemical agent training kits that the
23 troops had to go through to identify what chemical
24 agent that they are looking for.

1 So we should have a contract awarded for that
2 very soon and be out there looking, making sure that
3 there is nothing there that is a residual of those
4 activities. And those activities occurred we think in
5 the 30's and up through World War II up until about
6 1950.

7 MR. ROKKE: The NCOIC that ran that facility
8 along with the rest of the team is still here in the
9 community. So he has been to the meetings previously.

10 He has raised questions at meetings
11 previously. And all of us that did do the NBC training
12 here, most of us are still within the immediate
13 vicinity.

14 So we can talk about that. One concern that
15 I do have and this is connected with that facility,
16 back in during the Vietnam War era, there were riots on
17 the University of Illinois campus at which time
18 chemical weapons were dispatched from Chanute Air Force
19 Base, very specifically an extreme form of CS gas for
20 use on Chanute down there in the campus.

21 In 1987 behind the Armory Reserve Center and
22 METCAD and everything else, the telephone company was
23 putting in new trunk lines for a telephone line. They
24 unearthed buried chemical warfare munitions buried out

1 in the field which would be behind METCAD and the
2 Armory Reserve Center.

3 And as a consequence our specific team,
4 myself, Rolla Dohlph and then Matt Weber, Spike Weber
5 were called in by Paul Dollins and his other team
6 members, Art Slates and Gene Brinkley. And we had to
7 go in and remove all of that stuff.

8 And what we did at that time is we went into
9 Level A suits, I was in the Level A suits with Spike.
10 Matt Weber was running decontamination.

11 Rolla Dohlph was on the phone back to the U
12 of I Police Department who was on the phone to
13 Washington D.C. to get instructions.

14 Once we recovered it, we put it in 55 gallon
15 drums. They were put into the Armory Reserve Center
16 garage and they flew in the black helicopters from
17 Granite City to remove those.

18 The question I have is there anything, other
19 things remaining out there because I don't know if
20 anybody went out to do it.

21 I only know of the one site we found during
22 the telephone company excavation that our specific team
23 of chemical experts for the Army did clean up.

24 MR. CARROLL: That was in Champaign ?

1 MR. ROKKE: It was out on East Main Street in
2 Urbana. We do know that the stuff came from Chanute.
3 The containers came from Chanute.

4 MR. CARROLL: We will double check to see if
5 there is any indication of any later stories of
6 chemical weapons, chemical warfare material or anything
7 like that.

8 We have not to date have indication that
9 occurred past the early 1950's. And what was here was
10 the identification kits training which is not a
11 chemical warfare material.

12 MR. ROKKE: It was CS because what we did, we
13 ran a gas chamber here like we did at all other
14 installations. And we ran people through that.

15 MR. WRIGHT: Part of the archive search, if
16 there is any kind of documentation anybody has that
17 brings out that kind of information, that is the kind
18 of stuff we want to capture in the archive search.

19 MR. ROKKE: I do have the videotapes from that
20 operation. We do still have the official Army reports
21 still available.

22 MR. WRIGHT: I think that kind of stuff would
23 be I think useful.

24 MR. CARROLL: We will be looking at that very

1 soon and be putting a rush on that to try to make sure
2 that we get that addressed because the village wants to
3 go in and have that available for use as soon as they
4 can. And we want to be sure and have caution to take
5 that, make sure there is no problem.

6 MR. WRIGHT: To expand on Dr. Rokke's comment,
7 if you have documentation, please share that with the
8 Air Force. The Air Force wants to get all this
9 information, wants to consolidate it.

10 Any kind of document that you have that
11 applies to the cleanup will be a welcomed addition to
12 the library that we have been collecting.

13 MR. ROKKE: When that facility left Chanute
14 Air Force Base, it went to Fort McClellan, Alabama.
15 That is where the Air Force moved their facility to.

16 And that structure and that facility around
17 there outside the immediate Air Force facility where
18 they moved this stuff from Chanute to, there is
19 substantial contamination at this time.

20 And it still did at that time because I was a
21 director down there at the time when we went to close
22 the base and we had the problems.

23 MR. WRIGHT: Specifically now getting back to
24 this discussion, are there any Board members, what we

1 are going to do, the next thing we are going to do is
2 identify items of interest from the Board before we
3 open it up to the community.

4 So from the Board members, are there any
5 specific items related to this brief or related to
6 Chanute that we need to bring up at this point? Open
7 items?

8 MR. ROKKE: Still going back to the previous
9 concern, given the extent of contamination prior to
10 remediation activities, given the extent of certain
11 contamination on the base during remediation activities
12 that we still need to finish, I would suggest that the
13 Air Force notify the VA and notify, have a notification
14 for prior people that were stationed at Chanute, family
15 members, anything, of what the contamination is or
16 could have been such that they can obtain proper
17 physical health assessments and then obtain medical
18 care.

19 As a result of everything, I did coordinate
20 with Dr. Matthew Reinhard at the War Related Illness
21 Injury Study Clinic in Washington D.C. And their phone
22 number is 1-800-722-8340.

23 And Dr. Reinhard has agreed to accept any
24 former Chanuters on consult to their clinic for

1 assessment of health effects.

2 We have individuals here in the community
3 right now that are sick that worked on the base that
4 are already going out there for medical care. I have
5 been there and part of our other team has already been
6 out there also.

7 MR. WRIGHT: I think probably, sir, the avenue
8 to address that I think going through the media to make
9 those kind of alerts are probably a better way.

10 I think for the Board for purposes of this
11 Board itself, I don't know how much this Board can do
12 in terms of that specific avenue.

13 I think the folks here are primarily
14 concerned about reconstituting the installation itself
15 back to or continuing that reconstitution course with
16 the environmental requirements.

17 So I appreciate that information. I just
18 don't know if these folks from the Air Force can
19 actually take action on that. So pressing on. Sir?

20 MR. WANG: I guess the village has
21 representation, a co-chair, but this person is no
22 longer here. So in time we replace --

23 MR. WRIGHT: Sir, as far as we know, Mr.
24 Sandahl is still on the Board. Any type of activity,

1 we have reached out to him. We have not heard back
2 from him.

3 So we had this discussion earlier. So the
4 position of the Air Force is until the -- or let me put
5 it like this.

6 They are still trying to contact him and they
7 will take appropriate action once they find out what
8 his position is. Because his employment situation
9 really has nothing to do with his position on the
10 Board. He may just be absent.

11 MR. WANG: Okay.

12 MR. WRIGHT: Would you like to add anything
13 to that?

14 MR. CARROLL: I think as you said in the RAB
15 operating procedures, he is the RAB co-chair, he is not
16 the RAB co-chair because he was the village
17 administrator. He is the RAB co-chair because he was
18 voted in as that.

19 So until, unless and until we hear from him
20 and we go through the procedure, the other alternate
21 procedures we have after he hasn't been here for a
22 number of times --

23 MR. WANG: I understand but my understanding
24 is he has a role on this Board. He is representing the

1 Rantoul government and making sure the interests of
2 Rantoul government.

3 And so that is why. He is no longer in the
4 village of Rantoul government. What is the plan? Do
5 we want to replace someone or --

6 MR. CARROLL: When we do hear from Bruce that
7 he plans to resign or if he submits his resignation, we
8 will go through the process of working on electing a
9 new co-chair.

10 MS. RAWLINGS: The communication with the
11 village continues, right? That has not stopped? I
12 assume they are. So I assume you have ongoing
13 conversations?

14 MR. CARROLL: Yes. We are in almost constant
15 communication with the village. A lot of these issues,
16 most of these issues we have talked about today so,
17 yeah. We have talked several times a week here
18 recently.

19 MR. WRIGHT: It might be helpful to document
20 that communication so that the Board members understand
21 what communication is taking place and how that is
22 going to happen in the absence of Mr. Sandahl.

23 MS. BECNEL: I have one issue I would like to
24 bring up. The whole issue of contamination of the

1 base, Agent Orange, and all of those kinds of issues
2 are still pretty prominent in the minds of, you know,
3 some members of the community.

4 And I was wondering is there any possibility
5 of maybe having a public forum especially for that
6 purpose? Structured.

7 I mean, I like the idea that you have here,
8 you know, keeping things focused for the purpose of
9 information. Information, conversation, you know,
10 let's shed light on it.

11 Let's bring more information to the situation
12 rather than cutting the conversation off. I think by
13 having as much information as possible about what took
14 place here, what is Agent Orange.

15 I mean, it is taking on a life of its own. I
16 mean, it is like a boogeyman or something. I mean,
17 what is it? What was it used for? Just a lot of
18 particulars so people can understand and, you know, why
19 it wouldn't be here.

20 And I think if we can get some more positive
21 information, maybe this will help to alleviate some of
22 the concerns and fears that some members of the
23 community still have.

24 Maybe a slightly more informal discussion but

1 with, you know, persons who are informed. For example,
2 Dr. Schneider, people like Dr. Schneider, the EPA.

3 You know, just let's have a forum, maybe even
4 a couple to finally put certain ideas to rest in terms
5 of, you know, what is going on and what isn't going on.
6 I think that that would be useful at least to consider.

7 MR. WRIGHT: I would say it would actually be
8 very valuable and what I am thinking I think if the Air
9 Force were invited to that.

10 Dr. Schneider is at your disposal. I mean,
11 he is here specifically to answer questions, quick
12 questions in the language that can be consumed.

13 So I would venture to say that you have
14 avenues through the folks here to communicate with the
15 Air Force. If the village or if the community set up
16 something like that and invited the Air Force, I would
17 venture to say that the avenues opened through the
18 staff that is here for folks who attend and participate
19 in that and answer the questions.

20 And Mr. Carroll is an absolute expert on this
21 stuff and there are other folks who I have worked with
22 in the past with the base recovery and closure activity
23 who are experts on this stuff, who know this stuff.
24 They know the law, they know the policy, history, the

1 politics. They know the funding sources.

2 So there is a slew of expertise that is
3 available to come to the community if invited and speak
4 at that. And correct me if I speak out of turn but I
5 think the Air Force is more than willing and would
6 encourage the community to do that type of stuff to
7 give them an opportunity to kind of clear the air.

8 MS. BECNEL: And also a public forum that is
9 well publicized in the media inviting the community but
10 very structured, pretty structured but informal because
11 I like the idea of appropriate ideas being discussed
12 like you have indicated.

13 MR. WRIGHT: I think the Air Force just based
14 on the structure couldn't do that but I think if the
15 community did it, the Air Force would be a willing
16 participant.

17 So if the community took that on either
18 through an economic development group or some other
19 entity within the community that has the wherewithal to
20 put that stuff in the paper, to send out fliers. If
21 you understand how the communication channels work in
22 your community.

23 If you set that up, the Air Force will
24 participate. I would promise you. My experience with

1 the Air Force has been opportunities to engage with the
2 public are not passed on lightly if you are going to
3 set that type of thing up. So I think I would welcome,
4 I encourage it actually.

5 MR. ROKKE: In the same tone, I am the host of
6 Warrior Connection which is a weekly national radio
7 show for military veterans and current military. It is
8 on the Progressive Radio Network.

9 I specifically asked before and I would like
10 to ask again what is the possibility of getting an Air
11 Force representative to come on to my radio show on
12 Sunday night to discuss Chanute Air Force Base.

13 MR. WRIGHT: I would say having been an
14 ex-chief of public affairs, one-on-one type radio
15 shows, that is a very convoluted process for the Air
16 Force.

17 They are very, very -- I was public affairs
18 chief. I am a civil engineer by trade but I was public
19 affairs for the Air Force Base.

20 It is not a simple thing to send people to
21 radio shows only because of the nature of the questions
22 and possibly get off track.

23 That is one of the things, there is an
24 official request process. If you pass it through these

1 folks, I don't know the specific request process for
2 the Public Affairs Activity in San Antonio but there is
3 a very, very specific process to request public affairs
4 interviews and from my experience in the past, those
5 things were not taken lightly.

6 MR. ROKKE: I understand.

7 MR. CARROLL: I have previously contacted our
8 PA office with that request. It has been refused.

9 MR. WRIGHT: There are a lot of reasons for
10 that. And because of time, I would like to see, do we
11 have anybody in the community audience that has a
12 question that has not been answered here? I know we
13 have gone very long and I apologize for that.

14 MS. THOMPSON: My name is Holly Thompson. I
15 am a librarian. When they were talking about the
16 alleged Agent Orange usage, did I understand this
17 correctly?

18 The two components, the two herbicides that
19 are used to make Agent Orange were combined together
20 and sprayed here but it is not Agent Orange because we
21 don't know if it is the same portion; is that correct?

22 MR. SPARROW: I would like to make a
23 clarification to that. There was one individual that
24 said he mixed some components. That does not make

1 Agent Orange.

2 So you know, whether they were mixed here or
3 not is not really true. What was used were two
4 different herbicides and it is just two common
5 herbicides that were used on base.

6 So they were not Agent Orange. Agent Orange
7 is a specific manufactured process. Just pouring two
8 things together doesn't make it.

9 MS. THOMPSON: So it wasn't the same
10 proportions?

11 MR. SPARROW: It is manufactured as Agent
12 Orange. So you have to manufacture that. Agent Orange
13 it is not just pouring two liquids together.

14 MS. THOMPSON: My question was: Was it the
15 same two herbicides that were used but it is not the
16 same thing because it wasn't done at a facility?

17 MR. SPARROW: The individual said he used
18 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Those two components are components
19 of Agent Orange.

20 MS. THOMPSON: Thank you.

21 MR. ROKKE: Continuing on on the Agent Orange,
22 Admiral Elmo Zumwalt in 1990 wrote the major report for
23 the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs on the extent,
24 the use and the hazards of Agent Orange and dioxin and

1 everything.

2 MR. WRIGHT: Sir, I hate to interrupt but
3 because of time component and the Admiral Zumwalt
4 report, I think it is addressed in the last --

5 MR. CARROLL: It has been addressed many
6 times.

7 MR. WRIGHT: I apologize. I know you want to
8 get this stuff out but I think it has been addressed
9 previously.

10 And I would like to find out if we have any
11 items that haven't been addressed in the community
12 while we have got the folks here. We are already 45
13 minutes longer. Are there any other community issues
14 anyone would like to address?

15 (No response.)

16 MR. WRIGHT: Great. Thank you. And, sir, if
17 you want to talk with me afterwards, I will be here.
18 In that case, thank you so much.

19 Just a couple Meeting Wrap-Up. We do have
20 some Action Items here we will capture and send it out
21 to the Board.

22 And there are some additional items passed
23 around the room that we will address also. Mr.
24 Carroll, you are going to talk about the agenda item

1 for the next meeting.

2 MR. CARROLL: Typically we get up and talk
3 about what the Air Force is going to be briefing during
4 the next RAB.

5 You all know the drill. Howard will have an
6 update on the environmental cleanup progress. I will
7 hopefully have good news on the EDC Property Transfer
8 progress by the time we have our next RAB.

9 And let's see, anything else the Air Force
10 needs to -- oh, yeah, steam plant demolition should be
11 well progressed by then.

12 White Hall, we hope once the EDC gets
13 approved, we hope we get some good news on White Hall
14 and that progress. Those are the things the Air Force
15 wants to bring up and we will open it up for RAB member
16 recommendations now. Anything else?

17 (No response.)

18 MR. CARROLL: We're good to go. I won't
19 belabor the point then. Then that is it.

20 MR. WRIGHT: I am going to capture your
21 question to communicate to the city government. And if
22 that is it, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for
23 attending. Thank you for the police for stopping by.
24 Thank you and have a great day.

1 MR. CARROLL: The next proposed RAB meeting is
2 November 20.

3 (Meeting concluded at 1:48 p.m.)

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1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

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3 I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
4 accurate transcript of the proceedings had in the
5 above-entitled matter taken on May 15, 2014,
6 stenographically recorded by me and reduced to
7 typewriting at my direction.

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10 Becky L. Jessup, CSR

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