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FORMER CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
MAY 19, 2016

Community Service Center
520 East Wabash Avenue
Rantoul, Illinois

1 (RAB Meeting commenced at 12:05 p.m.)

2 MR. CARROLL: It's around noon. It's
3 a few minutes after, so we'll go ahead and call the
4 meeting to order. This is the May 2016 Restoration
5 Advisory Board meeting. Thank you all for allowing
6 us the opportunity to brief you the progress and talk
7 about the work going on at the former Chanute Air
8 Force Base.

9 First thing, I'd like to go around and have
10 everyone state your name and your position in the
11 RAB, and then we'll go around the room. Go ahead,
12 Chris.

13 MR. HILL: I'm Chris Hill from the
14 Illinois EPA.

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

16 MS. WIRGES: Lorraine Wirges, RAB
17 member.

18 MS. BECNEL: Denise Becnel, RAB
19 member.

20 MS. RAWLINGS: Debra Rawlings, RAB
21 member.

22 DR. WANG: Ian Wang, RAB member.

23 MR. FOTHERGILL: Caryl Fothergill, RAB
24 member.

1 MR. ANDERSON: Jack Anderson, RAB
2 member.

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

4 MS. KOZAK: Donna Kozak, Booz Allen
5 Hamilton.

6 MS. SPARROW: Diane Sparrow, general
7 public.

8 MR. TIMM: Jay Timm, Illinois EPA.

9 MR. QUADRI: Syed Quadri, US EPA.

10 MR. PASSARELLI: Pete Passarelli,
11 Village of Rantoul.

12 MR. HINTON: Dave Hinton, Rantoul
13 Press.

14 MR. ANDERSON: Mark Anderson, RAPPS
15 Engineering, TAPP contractor.

16 MR. RAPPS: I'm Mike Rapps of RAPPS
17 Engineering, same.

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

19 MR. CARROLL: I think that's everyone.
20 I may not have introduced myself. My name is Paul
21 Carroll. I'm the BRAC environmental coordinator for
22 the former Chanute Air Force Base.

23 Normally I read the RAB board rules, but we
24 have a slide for RAB business so we'll cover some RAB

1 business during that. We have a gentleman who just
2 walked in. If you wouldn't mind introducing
3 yourself.

4 MR. NOREEN: I am David Noreen. I am
5 from Champaign-Urbana. Just a citizen.

6 MR. CARROLL: Welcome. Moving right
7 along, we've got a slide next for RAB business.
8 There's the agenda. It's the typical agenda. We
9 have action items and we have RAB business,
10 environmental cleanup and property transfer updates.
11 Howard Sparrow will brief and myself will brief. We
12 have an update from Mark Anderson, the TAPP
13 contractor. We have an opportunity for public
14 comments, and we'll wrap up the meeting and adjourn.

15 The action items are just one, approve
16 transcripts from the November 19th, 2015, meeting.
17 May I have a motion to approve those or do we have
18 discussion on those?

19 DR. WANG: Motion to approve.

20 MR. ANDERSON: Second.

21 MR. CARROLL: Thank you, Jack. Vote?
22 Everyone agree?

23 (RAB members in favor voice aye.)

24 MR. CARROLL: Any nays?

1 (None noted.)

2 MR. CARROLL: Thank you. We may have
3 to get our Roberts Rules expert to help me every once
4 in a while.

5 For RAB business, we received an
6 application from Pete Passarelli with the Village of
7 Rantoul to become a RAB Member. Everyone received
8 that in their read-ahead packet. I'd like to open
9 that for discussion or a motion to nominate.

10 MR. ANDERSON: I'll begin. If we're
11 going to follow Roberts Rules of Orders, I'll go
12 ahead and make a motion to approve his application to
13 accept him on the RAB, look for a second, and then
14 maybe some discussion.

15 MS. BECNEL: Second.

16 DR. WANG: I have one question. Pete
17 Passarelli is with the Village, not him personally,
18 right?

19 MR. CARROLL: Yes, I believe so.
20 Aren't you representing the Village?

21 DR. WANG: Are you representing the
22 Village as a RAB member or are you a personal or
23 citizen as RAB member?

24 MR. PASSARELLI: I would be

1 representing the Village of Rantoul.

2 DR. WANG: Sure. No problem.

3 MR. CARROLL: Motion to nominate?

4 MR. ANDERSON: I would comment that
5 I'm familiar with Mr. Passarelli's qualifications and
6 his past involvement with the RAB, and I think he'd
7 be a welcomed member.

8 MR. CARROLL: Any other discussion?

9 Okay. Motion to nominate?

10 MR. ANDERSON: Just a vote.

11 MR. CARROLL: You've already made the
12 motion. Vote?

13 (RAB members in favor voice aye.)

14 MR. CARROLL: Any nays?

15 (None noted.)

16 MR. CARROLL: Motion carries. Pete,
17 you may take your seat at the table. Wouldn't it be
18 nice if the presidential election were that quick and
19 easy.

20 Okay. The environmental cleanup and
21 property transfer updates, then. We'll have Howard
22 get up and brief the CB&I work going on, and then
23 I'll brief after Howard. Go ahead, Howard.

24 MR. SPARROW: Thanks, Paul. Good

1 afternoon, everybody. My name is Howard Sparrow.
2 I'm the project manager for CB&I. We're the
3 contractor on-site that's been doing the
4 environmental restoration for most of the sites that
5 are remaining to be cleaned up at the Chanute Air
6 Force Base.

7 I have a couple of other projects that I
8 would also like to brief the RAB on today. One is
9 the demolition of White Hall. I think everybody's
10 pretty familiar with that in the community. Also, we
11 had an additional contract on-site to abate asbestos
12 that was in some of the existing buildings on-site,
13 and I'll give you a brief status update on that as
14 well.

15 CB&I does have the contract for
16 restoration. Actually we started with 59 sites, and
17 we've been working for about eight years on-site to
18 complete the cleanup. Our contract now extends
19 through the end of 2020, so we will still be on-site
20 for a few more years, completing some of the site
21 cleanup.

22 I did want to give you a briefing of what
23 we have accomplished since our last RAB meeting,
24 which was last November. We are continuing to make

1 progress day by day. We did initiate one particular
2 site. It is site SD025. It is a site that is over
3 by the University of Illinois that's right on
4 Perimeter Road. There's a small area, oil/water
5 separators, we did some cleanup of the groundwater
6 and we completed our confirmation sampling of the
7 groundwater. We have approval to proceed with
8 closure of that site, declaring the site is now clean
9 and restoration has been completed.

10 Over the past six months we've completed
11 what we call remedial process optimization. It's
12 kind of a fancy word for we're doing some additional
13 cleanup of groundwater. We have approximately
14 fifteen sites remaining to be cleaned up, and this is
15 the remedial process, optimization. Again, just
16 doing some additional work to get the groundwater
17 cleaned up.

18 I'll brief you in a little bit more detail
19 here in a couple of slides, but one of the buildings
20 was Building 995 in the far corner of the base, this
21 very far corner down here (pointing to map). I'll
22 give you a little bit more information on that. Then
23 we had a couple of other sites that we did in
24 December, also in April.

1 We did some additional enhancement for the
2 bioremediation of the groundwater in the soil. One
3 was the fire training area site here, and then we
4 also did the old Laundromat building as well over
5 there (pointing to map). We're continuing to work on
6 the groundwater for that.

7 We also conducted an extensive round of
8 groundwater performance monitoring. We have about
9 sixty groundwater monitoring wells in place. Just
10 this April we went through and collected samples of
11 all the groundwater at the sites with remaining
12 contamination and looked at the results and
13 determined we're meeting our cleanup criteria or
14 cleanup goals. The landfills also have approximately
15 thirty groundwater monitoring wells around those, and
16 we completed the monitoring of the four landfills.

17 There's an annual event where we go back
18 and sample all of the groundwater from the wells at
19 the four landfills to make sure that nothing's
20 leaching from the landfill, getting into the
21 groundwater. Those have all been completed so far
22 this spring.

23 We have a couple slides that we've used
24 before on our progress, environmental cleanup

1 process. Actually, there's fifteen sites here
2 (pointing to the chart). The red we're concentrating
3 our efforts on to get those sites cleaned up. You
4 can see we're maybe two-thirds or three-fourths of
5 the way with the cleanup of our sites and closure of
6 those sites.

7 There is one additional site on the next
8 slide, Amar, that does not fall under the Super Fund
9 program. This comes under the state cleanup for
10 underground storage tanks. There's one site that
11 we're also working to get that one cleaned up as
12 well.

13 I did mention Building 995 and the work
14 that we did there. If you recall last year, that was
15 one site, kind of our toughest site that we have on
16 the base. We had worked for several years to try to
17 get that site cleaned up, but in doing further
18 investigation we found out that some of the
19 chlorinated solvents, particularly TCE, had somehow
20 gotten spilled alongside the building and gone down
21 underneath the footers in the building.

22 We couldn't get to excavate that soil, so
23 we sat with the Air Force, worked out an agreement
24 with the Village of Rantoul as well. The process was

1 to go in and demolish that section of the building.
2 That building is not currently used or occupied. It
3 was an old test facility for testing jet engines.

4 Last December (actual was 4 to 11 January
5 2016) we went in and demolished the building (portion
6 of Test Cell #14). Just this past month, April 2016,
7 we went in and did the excavation of the soil down to
8 about eighteen feet deep and getting the remaining
9 solvents that were basically soaked into the clay
10 material right beneath the footers. So we excavated
11 all of that soil. That soil will be taken off to a
12 secure landfill. Stockpiled on-site right now.
13 It'll be taken off in a few months.

14 DR. WANG: Quick question. Was the
15 building totally demolished or just partially?

16 MR. CARROLL: We just did a partial on
17 this one test cell, Test Cell #14. The building is
18 not slated for demolition.

19 DR. WANG: Okay. Thank you.

20 MR. CARROLL: After the building
21 footprint was excavated, we added some additives down
22 in the groundwater. There is some residual levels of
23 chlorinated solvents in the groundwater, and by
24 adding these additives in the bottom of the

1 excavation that will expedite the treatment of that
2 groundwater, the residual that's in there.

3 At the fire training area, I did mention we
4 did some additional additives in the groundwater to
5 put some oxygen down in the water. That oxygen will
6 decompose. We have a very, very little bit of fuel
7 remaining in there, and we are trying to get that
8 site completed and closed out.

9 We have some additional activities planned
10 for the spring on-site again. We have fifteen
11 groundwater sites right now that have not met closure
12 requirements. Actually, six of those sites have met
13 the cleanup criteria, but if you remember we have to
14 monitor for at least another year, year and a half,
15 to make sure that groundwater stays clean. We call
16 that confirmation sampling.

17 We have six sites that are in the
18 confirmation sampling process right now, leaving us
19 with nine sites to complete the groundwater cleanup.
20 We keep continuing one at a time. Hopefully we'll
21 get five or six sites closed this year, and we'll be
22 down to nine and then down to five and then down to
23 two and then down to none. Eventually we'll get
24 there.

1 We also are producing the closure
2 documentation. I've talked about Site SD025. We
3 have to provide all of the information and data to
4 the state and to the Air Force to verify, and then
5 they review and approve that documentation. We have
6 submitted that or will be submitting that
7 documentation to the Air Force.

8 The landfills, we continue to operate the
9 landfills. Our contract for the landfills extends
10 until September of this year, and then there will be
11 another contractor to take over the operation of the
12 landfills. We continue to mow and monitor the
13 landfills.

14 We did brief the RAB last November about
15 Landfill 2. The Village of Rantoul had asked that
16 the leachate from that -- there's a collection
17 system. We pump that leachate, and it goes to the
18 Village of Rantoul to their publicly-owned treatment
19 works, their treatment plant, to treat that.

20 They sampled that water, and they found
21 what are called perfluorinated compounds. They're
22 abbreviated as PFCs. We'll brief the RAB a little
23 bit more on the PFCs coming up later on.

24 The Village requested the Air Force to put

1 in a system to treat and remove those PFCs before
2 they get discharged to their treatment plant. So we
3 will be installing a system in the next several
4 months that will treat that groundwater leachate and
5 remove the PFCs before they go to the Village's
6 treatment plant there.

7 For the PFC removal system, we actually use
8 three beds of granular-activated carbon. It is
9 similar to the water filter and purifiers you put on
10 your faucets at home to purify water, but there are
11 much larger scale purifiers for this. We plan for
12 installation in June. We are going to start it up in
13 late June, and then we'll continue to operate that
14 for six months.

15 White Hall, to give you an update, most
16 people, I'm sure, have driven by White Hall since the
17 last RAB. I think we had just started the demolition
18 at the last RAB. Pretty much the building is down
19 and gone now. Bit by bit, inch by inch, and concrete
20 by bit of concrete, the building has been completely
21 demolished. The structural foundations have been
22 demolished.

23 There's a little bit, one small area left,
24 and then there is what was actually called the

1 lookout tower to be removed as well. We anticipate
2 completing the demolition of White Hall by the end of
3 May, and then we will backfill the site. We'll put
4 topsoil on the site, and then we'll just grass the
5 site and then the Village will take over from that
6 point on.

7 The other thing that we did do, there were
8 a couple of items in there, a lot of universal waste.
9 We talked about doing that. Asbestos and light bulbs
10 and everything else that may have been inside of the
11 building was completely cleaned prior to demolition.
12 That was completed last December.

13 Then there were five historical archways
14 that the Village had requested. I think there's a
15 slide. Yes, we have one slide. I'll show you at the
16 end. High sustained wings, which was kind of the
17 mission of White Hall. It was the mission of the
18 base as part of the maintenance operations, the
19 maintenance training. Kind of the motto of the base
20 and the Air Force to sustain the wings.

21 White Hall building, this actually shows a
22 couple weeks ago. The portions that are in blue are
23 completely gone as well (refers to slide). Just one
24 little small corner is still remaining to date and

1 the tower. The tower will most likely come down next
2 week weather permitting.

3 One thing I am proud of is that all of the
4 concrete, the brick and the steel, have all been
5 segregated and they've been hauled off site for
6 recycle. Of course, all of the steel has been going
7 to steel mills to be reprocessed. The concrete has
8 been shipped to Champaign. A concrete plant down
9 there crushes that concrete and puts that concrete
10 back into other concrete. Makes more concrete out of
11 it. So the concrete has been recycled.

12 To date, this was several weeks ago, but we
13 have shipped almost 2,000 truck loads of material off
14 site. Significant is that 94 percent of the material
15 by weight has been recovered out of the building.
16 It's good. At least it didn't go into a landfill.
17 It got put to a productive use.

18 This is a picture again several weeks ago.
19 Everything is gone now. There's no building
20 standing. Just a little small structure in the
21 corner.

22 DR. WANG: Do you know the cost of the
23 demolition?

24 MR. SPARROW: The contract value was

1 7.8 million for all of the removal of asbestos and
2 all of the demolition of the entire building.

3 DR. WANG: Okay. Thank you.

4 MR. SPARROW: There were a couple of
5 items that we did note when we were doing the
6 demolition of the building. The elevator shaft, it
7 was a hydraulically operated elevator. There's a
8 hydraulic cylinder that's placed in the ground. That
9 cylinder had been there for sixty or seventy years.

10 That cylinder had leaked some hydraulic oil
11 into the ground. We noted that when we were doing
12 the demolition, and we came back and dug all of the
13 soil, all of the hydraulic oil-contaminated soil.
14 That's been stockpiled and that will be shipped off
15 site within a couple of weeks to a landfill for
16 disposal. We wanted to get rid of all the hydraulic
17 oil-contaminated soil that was there.

18 There was another area where there was a
19 former diesel generator that was there and a diesel
20 tank. It's relatively small, but over the years it
21 apparently had leaked some diesel that had kind of
22 gone down between the concrete and the building
23 foundation.

24 We did an excavation, and roughly 250 tons

1 of soil were excavated to clean that site up. Both
2 of those, we take confirmation samples to make sure
3 the soil there which is remaining is clear and then
4 all of the materials have been removed.

5 The last one, asbestos abatement, just a
6 brief update. I think we updated the RAB pretty much
7 on all of the abatement. There were seventeen
8 buildings throughout the base that there was some
9 remaining asbestos, and we did a project last year to
10 go in and abate the asbestos. In a lot of cases we
11 removed the asbestos, but some places we just
12 restored (repaired) it so that it does not get
13 released into the building. There is still some
14 asbestos remaining in the building, but it's been
15 patched, repaired, and secured so that there's no
16 asbestos fibers being released in those buildings.

17 We completed all of our reports and
18 submitted our reports in February to the Air Force,
19 documenting all the work that was done in all of the
20 buildings there.

21 As I mentioned, there is still asbestos in
22 buildings. It's part of the Air Force's lease
23 procedures that they make sure they make people aware
24 that there may be some asbestos remaining and the

1 occupants continue to maintain that and don't let it
2 deteriorate. Future occupants have to maintain the
3 integrity of the coatings and the systems to be able
4 to seal the asbestos.

5 MR. ANDERSON: Just a brief question.
6 What's the proper disposal method for asbestos?

7 MR. SPARROW: The building has to be
8 completely sealed, in general, for the most part, and
9 trained professionals go in with full respirators.
10 They remove that. They double bag that material, and
11 then that goes into a roll-off container that's
12 sealed up. Then that goes to a landfill that's
13 approved for asbestos disposal.

14 MR. ANDERSON: At the landfill, what
15 do they do to ensure that those asbestos fibers do
16 not --

17 MR. SPARROW: Well, it's double
18 bagged. They put it in the landfill. It has to be
19 covered that day. So before the end of the day,
20 anything that's dumped, that material has to be
21 covered.

22 MR. ANDERSON: So there's no process
23 as far as burning it or --

24 MR. SPARROW: No, they don't burn at

1 the landfill.

2 MR. ANDERSON: Right, or incinerate.

3 MR. SPARROW: Eventually, after that
4 landfill is complete, then they'll come back and put
5 another cap on top of that.

6 MR. CARROLL: They'll make a record of
7 each individual waste. From our waste they will know
8 exactly where that is in a specific cell of that
9 landfill.

10 MR. ANDERSON: So they don't disturb
11 it in the future.

12 MR. CARROLL: Yes, in case somebody
13 has to go back later or whatever.

14 MR. SPARROW: Every load that goes
15 out, there is a manifest. There's a signed document
16 that says where the waste came from, who loaded it,
17 who shipped it, where it was received. We verify
18 that it got from here to the proper disposal
19 location. Always a manifest going out with all of
20 the waste.

21 MS. BECNEL: What about the durability
22 of the bags themselves?

23 MR. SPARROW: Once the bagged
24 asbestos-containing material goes into the landfill,

1 then really the entombment of the landfill is similar
2 to the landfills here. There will be a geosynthetic
3 cap put across the entire landfill. It's covered
4 with soil, covered with clay, covered with another
5 membrane and then covered with soil again. The
6 materials will be deposited in that landfill for
7 hundreds of years.

8 MS. BECNEL: There's no chance of the
9 asbestos leaking out or going into the soil around
10 it?

11 MR. SPARROW: Not with the capping
12 system that is in place. The Air Force inspects the
13 landfills on Chanute, so the asbestos accepting
14 landfill operators go back and inspect to make sure
15 that it hasn't eroded or there's not been a split in
16 the landfill or something like that. You have to
17 continue to inspect to make sure the caps are secure.

18 There is one area that was a trap range.
19 This area is just right beside the golf course over
20 here (pointing to map). It was used up to 1940, so
21 it was used in the 1930s. It's a very, very old trap
22 range that was identified by the Air Force.

23 We have started some preliminary samples of
24 that trap range to go out and investigate and see if

1 there is any remaining lead or any remaining
2 polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, PAHs, any of the
3 trap range material that's still out there.

4 This is a view of that. We've gone out and
5 we did a scan of all the utilities that are in the
6 area. Starting next week we're going to go out and
7 do soil sampling throughout that entire area to see
8 if there's any remaining materials that may be there,
9 both lead and PAHs, for that trap range.

10 MR. PASSARELLI: Howard, any idea when
11 you expect to be done with that investigation phase?

12 MR. SPARROW: This sampling will only
13 take about three days, two to three days to sample,
14 and then once we get the analytical results back
15 we'll see if there are any further remedial actions
16 that need to take place from that.

17 MR. PASSARELLI: If there are no
18 further remedial actions, will that property be able
19 to get transferred?

20 MR. CARROLL: Yes. Should be very
21 soon after that we can go ahead and move forward with
22 the transfer. It's only impacting parcel N2. Well,
23 I can show you here in a little while, but it's that
24 little blue area right there (pointing to the map),

1 just right in the corner of that one parcel that it
2 is affecting right now.

3 If we can determine that there isn't a
4 release of the lead or PAHs in that area, we could
5 release that very soon. We're keeping our fingers
6 crossed; although, we won't know until samples come
7 back in about a month. Should be pretty soon we will
8 know whether it needs to proceed through the process
9 or not. We're keeping Kevin Appleby apprised of
10 where we are in that and also Ms. Gonzalez in the
11 community center as well.

12 MR. PASSARELLI: Well, there's some
13 complexity in that property transfer because it was
14 part of the original golf course and it was platted
15 to go along with the rest of the golf course. So
16 there's still somebody in that sort of property chain
17 there that's interested.

18 MR. CARROLL: Yes, the previous owner
19 is still involved in that in some legal way, right.

20 MR. PASSARELLI: Right. I was talking
21 to their attorney about it yesterday and he was
22 asking questions about it.

23 MR. SPARROW: All right. Thank you.
24 If there are additional questions, you can ask me at

1 the end. I'll be here. The next area Paul will
2 brief on. It will be Trap Range 1.

3 MR. CARROLL: I have a few things to
4 brief, and then once I get done briefing we'll
5 leapfrog back to the RAB business because Denise
6 Becnel has an announcement for us at that time. Is
7 that okay, Denise?

8 MS. BECNEL: That's fine.

9 MR. CARROLL: My apologies. I skipped
10 over that for some reason. On the Chanute Field Trap
11 Range 1, we discovered another trap range that's very
12 similar to the one Howard just discussed. Although
13 it appears to be a little bit smaller than the former
14 Building 107 trap range, it's in a similar location.
15 We'll show you a figure here in just a moment.

16 It was operated prior. This was evidently
17 the first trap range that was used when the base was
18 opened in the 1917 era time frame. We've got a
19 contract in the works to try to award as soon as
20 possible to conduct a preliminary assessment, same
21 thing we did, and a site inspection, same thing we've
22 done at this other trap range. That should be
23 awarded within a matter of a few weeks.

24 The blue arrow (referring to slide) there

1 points towards that. You can kind of see how these
2 are arranged. If you've ever shot trap or skeet, you
3 kind of recognize these shapes. These are shooting
4 stations, and this is the trap house right here where
5 the clay pigeons were shot out from. Obviously this
6 points out toward the northeast, and we'll be
7 investigating that area as soon as we can get a
8 contract on board to do that.

9 MR. ANDERSON: What area is this?

10 MR. CARROLL: It's just northeast of
11 the community center where the old caddy shack used
12 to be. This building isn't the caddy shack, but it's
13 kind of in the same footprint of where the caddy
14 shack building was.

15 MR. BUMB: That is the community
16 center.

17 MR. CARROLL: This is the community
18 center?

19 MR. BUMB: Yes.

20 MR. CARROLL: Right in this area.
21 It's just northeast out in that grassy field.

22 MR. ANDERSON: So all they did was
23 take the old one and move it by -- well, I'm not
24 sure.

1 MR. CARROLL: This was the original
2 one, and it faces off to the northeast. The other
3 one that they built is right over in here and it
4 faces toward the southeast.

5 MR. ANDERSON: Right. Thank you.

6 MR. CARROLL: So they're very close
7 together. Anyway, we'll be conducting that
8 investigation here very soon as well, and we'll be
9 doing the same kind of things we're doing at this
10 Building 107 trap range.

11 We've been briefing the chemical warfare
12 training area for the past year or so. We are
13 finalizing the work plans for the contractor to get
14 out and do the work out there. They're going to be
15 doing an electromagnetic survey to look for metallic
16 objects, and then they're going to be flagging those
17 and doing digging to find out if those are, in fact,
18 chemical warfare material related.

19 There were a lot of buildings in that area.
20 A couple of the buildings had basements, and they're
21 very similar to the Presbyterian Church building.
22 Those were similar in construction to that. They
23 were just south of that near the intersection of
24 Century and Chandler Road.

1 We're going to do the survey, the
2 electromagnetic survey, and then they'll be doing the
3 digging to determine if they can find anything there.
4 That investigation will be conducted this summer.
5 We're going to send out some fact sheets and a press
6 release before that happens because the crews that
7 are going to be working out there, they'll have to
8 take some very conservative precautions to ensure
9 that if they, in fact, do find something that they're
10 prepared to address those.

11 So there may be an ambulance on-site. They
12 may be conducting some drills that they'll be in
13 suits. They'll be suited up and they may have a
14 stretcher out, just doing these drills to ensure that
15 they've got their procedures in place prior to this
16 stuff happening.

17 So we'll alert the public of how that's
18 going to be conducted, and we'll make sure that the
19 public is aware of the dates that that training is
20 going to occur and then the dates that the actual
21 investigations will occur as well. You all will see
22 that in the paper. You'll probably see some fact
23 sheets get mailed out to the public on that.

24 MS. BECNEL: Where is the chemical

1 warfare training area?

2 MR. CARROLL: That's at the
3 intersection of Century Boulevard and Chandler Road.
4 That's the southernmost portion of the base. These
5 two buildings right here are in the very location
6 where that investigation is going to be conducted.
7 Those buildings the Village demolished back in 2007,
8 I believe, 2006. So it was in an area right in this
9 area.

10 MS. BECNEL: You said Chandler and
11 Perimeter Road?

12 MR. CARROLL: Chandler and Century.
13 East of Century and north of Chandler.

14 MS. BECNEL: Is there a list of the
15 substances that were used at that time in the
16 chemical warfare training?

17 MR. CARROLL: Yes, we do have a list
18 from our archive search that the Corp of Engineers
19 conducted for us, and that list will be in the work
20 plan. I'll send you a link to where that will be in
21 our administrative record.

22 MS. BECNEL: What about in terms of
23 community members, they should know what those
24 substances are, what may possibly be uncovered.

1 MR. CARROLL: We should list that in
2 the fact sheets that we'll be sending out and the
3 press release as well. As I've briefed before, they
4 did train in mustard gas and phosgene. What else?
5 Anybody remember what else? Several of the chemical
6 agents. Chlorine, of course, but chlorine
7 dissipates. I don't know. Caryl may have gone
8 through that very training himself when he was active
9 Air Force.

10 Several different chemical warfare
11 materials. Some of those were very low
12 concentrations where you would smell them or see the
13 characteristics but they wouldn't be harmful. Some
14 of them were harmful, and we can't rule out the fact
15 that there may be harmful materials still buried in
16 the ground there. Yes, ma'am.

17 MS. WIRGES: You said Chandler and
18 Century?

19 MR. CARROLL: Yes, ma'am.

20 MS. WIRGES: So it's near the south
21 side of the base?

22 MR. CARROLL: Yes.

23 MS. WIRGES: Okay. Thank you.

24 MR. CARROLL: I don't know if you

1 remember. There was a magazine storage there just
2 right by that intersection. Then there was a small
3 building where they did the gas mask testing. Then
4 that little area just to the northeast of that
5 building they did the gas mask testing.

6 MS. WIRGES: Thank you.

7 MS. RAWLINGS: So are you looking for
8 contamination of soil and groundwater, or are you
9 looking for like objects that would have been like --
10 I don't know. What?

11 MR. CARROLL: All of the above.
12 There's something called a pit that those chemical
13 warfare materials were shipped and stored in. That's
14 a pretty large steel pipe that would be easily
15 discernable in these electromagnetic surveys that
16 they do.

17 We're looking for individual, other
18 materials, vials that maybe have been disposed of in
19 a pit or may be used in a pit that may be associated
20 with other metallic objects. There's no guarantee we
21 would find a loose vial that might have been disposed
22 somewhere. That's not quite as likely that we would
23 find anything like that. We're looking for those
24 locations where there might have been significant

1 amounts. These methods should be able to find those
2 kinds of things.

3 MR. HILL: You would collect soil
4 samples in those areas?

5 MR. CARROLL: We will collect soil
6 samples in those areas, and we will probably even
7 collect groundwater samples in those areas because it
8 was indicated there was carbon tetrachloride used.
9 That's a solvent, kind of like trichloroethylene. So
10 we would be looking for those kinds of contaminants
11 as well.

12 MS. BECNEL: Paul, I'm just trying to
13 understand. Is all of this stuff buried somewhere,
14 is that what it is? Is it in a building, or like
15 what state is it in?

16 MR. CARROLL: We don't have
17 documentation that it was buried, but we have
18 documentation where it was used for the training.

19 MS. BECNEL: There's no building there
20 now?

21 MR. CARROLL: There's no building
22 there now, but to do our due diligence we need to
23 look to see if there were pits dug. We knew there
24 was a simulated bomb crater. We knew there was a

1 simulated plane there that they simulated
2 decontamination activities at. So we're going to be
3 looking for remnants of those areas and any potential
4 location where they may have disposed of any of these
5 materials.

6 MS. BECNEL: So does anyone believe
7 that they would have buried any of these things? I
8 mean, you don't expect to see anything above ground;
9 is that what you're saying?

10 MR. CARROLL: There's been a lot of
11 use of that property over the years, and there has
12 been no report of any finds on the surface of the
13 ground. There have been buildings constructed on
14 these sites, two of those pretty large buildings and
15 then six or eight various style buildings have been
16 constructed in that area. It's been a lot of
17 construction and then demolition that's occurred.

18 We're looking for anything that we can find
19 that would lead us to believe that we could dig and
20 to look and see if there's any of those types of
21 materials there.

22 MS. RAWLINGS: So there would have
23 been excavation of that area, too, from time to time,
24 right, when you're building and demolishing?

1 MR. CARROLL: Yes. Two of those
2 buildings did have basements. I think they were full
3 basements, as a matter of fact.

4 MS. WIRGES: Where is that from the
5 campgrounds and from the area where they tried to
6 have an FFA, Future Farmers of America, garden a few
7 years ago?

8 MR. CARROLL: The FFA garden was in
9 that general vicinity. I don't know if you can see
10 this map. Can you scroll down to our property
11 transfer map, Amar? Maybe we can show it up here.

12 The gardens were right in this corner
13 here. This area was in that general vicinity, and
14 we're looking at about a three and a half acre area.
15 We were able to -- our Corp of Engineers folks and
16 our contractor were able to pinpoint it by looking at
17 some old aerial photographs, and there's about a
18 three and a half acre area that covers about right in
19 here that we're going to do all of that survey in.
20 So it was very close to where that garden was.

21 MS. WIRGES: Then the campground is to
22 the right?

23 MR. CARROLL: The campground is these
24 areas right in here. That's all right there.

1 MS. WIRGES: How far north does it go?
2 Does it go as far as -- oh, they used to have a
3 bakery in it and it was a building that a church
4 group uses north of that.

5 MR. CARROLL: Yes. The church
6 building is right here. The northernmost part of
7 where we're looking is about right here. The
8 easternmost is about right there, right along where
9 that little lane is that goes to the former parking
10 lot.

11 MS. WIRGES: Thank you.

12 MR. CARROLL: You're welcome. Any
13 other questions on that? Thank you for the good
14 questions. Moving ahead to emerging contaminants.
15 We've been talking about PFCs. PFCs may become a
16 household word to a lot of you pretty soon. They are
17 to us in the environmental field already. The EPA
18 talks about them a lot and our state regulators, and
19 we do as well.

20 Because the Air Force did so much training
21 in AFFF, the aircraft firefighting foam, we looked at
22 all of our bases. So what we're doing next, we've
23 briefed what we've already done. We looked at the
24 fire training area and the four or five fire

1 demonstration areas, and we've done a preliminary
2 assessment to determine where else we need to look on
3 the former base.

4 What we're doing is a site inspection, and
5 that is to determine presence or absence of
6 contamination at several locations that we
7 identified. We evaluated other areas other than the
8 fire training areas, and it includes areas such as
9 where fire trucks and equipment could have been
10 washed or tested.

11 Our work plan is under development and will
12 be coordinated with Chris here at Illinois EPA, and
13 the investigation will begin this summer on the SI
14 work that we are going to do here.

15 Although the work plan hasn't been
16 coordinated with Chris yet, we anticipate studying
17 about seven additional sites. That number is subject
18 to change based on our coordination with Illinois EPA
19 on that.

20 MS. BECNEL: Paul, can you explain
21 emerging contaminant? What do you mean by that?

22 MR. CARROLL: Emerging contaminants.
23 DOD kind of coordinates with EPA on this as well, but
24 there are chemicals that EPA puts on a watch list.

1 While human health studies are being conducted on
2 these chemicals, which sometimes takes ten, twelve
3 years to go through the process, some of these
4 preliminary health tests indicate there's a potential
5 human health risk from certain chemicals.

6 MS. BECNEL: Are these base-related
7 chemicals?

8 MR. CARROLL: No, not necessarily.
9 These are chemicals that have been used in industry
10 all over. So it's not just specifically for things
11 we use on the base; although, we are very involved
12 because we do use a lot of chemicals on Air Force
13 bases over the years. This is where the
14 perfluorinated chemical studies came in.

15 In 2009, I believe, EPA issued preliminary
16 health advisories, PHAs. It may have been a little
17 bit earlier than that. I don't remember the exact
18 date. These PHA levels, that was kind of the step
19 that EPA said, okay, there's a potential health
20 impact from these chemicals. They sent out requests
21 to municipalities and other entities that provided
22 drinking water to do unregulated contaminate
23 monitoring, UCMR, for these chemicals. These are
24 part of a larger list of chemicals.

1 Anyway, these perfluorinated chemicals, as
2 part of the DOD and Air Force policies we look for
3 these emerging contaminants. They typically don't
4 have regulatory requirements, but they do have
5 potential health impacts. What we do typically is
6 look for these, and then if we find them we determine
7 if there is somebody's drinking water that might be
8 affected by these. If the drinking water is affected
9 by them, we will put mitigation measures in to try to
10 ensure that people aren't drinking this water.

11 As an example, all over the United States,
12 a lot of entities are doing this. The Air Force is
13 doing this. We have found two or three locations
14 where people's drinking water was affected by these
15 PFCs. You might have heard about Pease Air Force
16 Base or Wright Patterson or Dover, Delaware. Some of
17 these are active bases. Some of these are our BRAC
18 bases.

19 We're looking at that, and we've already
20 looked at that kind of issue here at Chanhute for the
21 fire training area. We looked at the most likely
22 locations where PFCs might be found. The fire
23 training area, of course, was used extensively and
24 used these materials a lot.

1 We've confirmed that they are in the
2 shallow groundwater area of the fire training area
3 but not in the Illinoian groundwater, which is the
4 hundred foot deep or so that some of the residents
5 use in the area, and not in the Mahomet aquifer,
6 which is the municipal supply wells that the Village
7 uses and other communities use. Go ahead, Deb.

8 MS. RAWLINGS: To fill in another
9 piece, so it was the wastewater treatment plant that,
10 of course, you were concerned about.

11 MR. PASSARELLI: We were concerned
12 about both sides. I mean, at first the concern was
13 with making sure our public drinking water supply
14 hadn't been affected. Paul mentioned that there was
15 sampling. We've done sampling at the water treatment
16 plant as the Unregulated Contaminant Rule requires us
17 to do.

18 MS. RAWLINGS: That's what I was
19 wondering about, how that came about.

20 MR. PASSARELLI: I think we did that
21 last summer, I think, or summer of 2014, and it was
22 non-detected.

23 MR. CARROLL: Some people can't hear
24 you.

1 MR. PASSARELLI: So what I said is
2 we've sampled our drinking water as required by the
3 US EPA two summers ago and did not find any
4 contamination. It was not detectable at the drinking
5 water level.

6 MS. BECNEL: You mean you sampled the
7 Mahomet aquifer?

8 MR. PASSARELLI: Well, we get our
9 water from the Mahomet aquifer. Our wells go into
10 the Mahomet aquifer, and we sampled the water at our
11 treatment plant to see if these contaminants were in
12 there, along with a whole other list of contaminants
13 that we are required to sample for under that rule.
14 We didn't find it in there. So that was one issue
15 that we were looking at.

16 The other one, we started connecting the
17 dots with what was going on at the fire training area
18 and the landfill that was adjacent, and we asked the
19 Air Force to sample the leachate for PFCs to see if
20 it was in there. They sampled that. We saw that
21 there was PFCs, so we worked our way back down to our
22 wastewater plant and did some sampling there and
23 found that we were seeing some PFCs in some of the
24 sludge that is a byproduct of the treatment process.

1 So at that point we got back with the Air
2 Force and requested them to put in a system to treat
3 the leachate, to remove the PFCs.

4 MS. RAWLINGS: So if you found PFCs in
5 the sludge, does that mean there are PFCs also into
6 whatever water was then leaving the plant?

7 MR. PASSARELLI: We sampled both the
8 influent and the affluent, the water coming into the
9 wastewater plant and the water going out. The water
10 coming into the plant had very low levels of PFCs,
11 but those things tend to concentrate into, you know,
12 organic materials so it gets concentrated into the
13 sludge. We saw very, I mean, very, very, very low
14 levels, well below the provisional health advisory on
15 the affluent, water going out. I mean, it was very,
16 very low.

17 MS. BECNEL: So, Paul, are you saying
18 that the PFCs are coming from base-related operations
19 or just from the environment? That's what I'm still
20 not clear on.

21 MR. CARROLL: The PFCs that Pete's
22 talking about that are entering their treatment plant
23 were coming from our leachate discharge from Landfill
24 2, which was right next to our fire training area

1 that we've confirmed PFCs at. That's obviously the
2 source of that. That's why we're cutting off that
3 source by putting in that system.

4 MS. BECNEL: I see. Okay. Thank you.

5 MR. PASSARELLI: PFCs are pretty
6 ubiquitous in the environment. They're in Teflon
7 pans and things like that. They're on your clothes,
8 Scotch Guard.

9 MR. CARROLL: Lots of different
10 things.

11 MR. BUMB: Actually, the industry has
12 moved from the Teflon-coated pans to a different
13 coating because of that now.

14 MS. BECNEL: Good.

15 MR. CARROLL: I grew up on Teflon. I
16 don't know about the rest of you all. Any further
17 questions on that? We can move forward on it.

18 MS. RAWLINGS: Maybe I'm just not
19 really understanding. So it's found in the leachate
20 which should be coming from the landfill itself, but
21 you're saying that it's because the fire training
22 area was nearby. So it was traveling from the fire
23 training area to the landfill into leachate?

24 MR. CARROLL: Yes, it's more than just

1 nearby. It's right there. It's right there on it.
2 Part of the leachate collection system is just feet
3 from our known PFC releases at the fire training
4 area.

5 Ready to move forward? Property transfer.
6 Okay. Several things going on with property
7 transfer. We've briefed the FAA Public Benefit
8 Conveyance property. The next figure, I'll show you
9 where all this is at.

10 Illinois EPA concurred with the Finding of
11 Suitability for Transfer, what we normally call FOST,
12 and Supplemental Environmental Baseline Survey.
13 These are the due diligence documents that we do
14 prior to transfers. We are finalizing the FOST and
15 deed for that property. It's about forty-six acres.
16 We have PFCs on part of that property, perfluorinated
17 chemicals on part of that property. It's in the
18 shallow groundwater at the former fire training
19 demonstration areas.

20 So we're going to place a land use control
21 on that parcel to prevent drilling wells and use of
22 groundwater. So on top of it already being the
23 airport and nobody's going to drill a well there
24 anyway, the airport does not allow residential use on

1 airport property either, we've put a land use control
2 on that property to ensure that no wells and use of
3 groundwater occurs.

4 The Economic Development Conveyance, 1.1
5 transfer, which transferred several parcels totaling
6 twelve that included the Rantoul Business Center,
7 where we had our RAB meeting, and a few other parcels
8 there that occurred on December 1st, 2015.

9 These parcels, the FAA, they're kind of
10 hard to discern, but some of these purple with polka
11 dots are the FAA transfer that I talked about first,
12 and then the EDC 1.1 transfer has already occurred
13 but it included property in this area, a building
14 here, and this HOV Services property as well. So all
15 of that has occurred.

16 This figure shows the remaining property
17 that we've not yet transferred as of today. A little
18 bit over 200 acres left. As you can see, just a few
19 pieces up by the flight line, by the large hangars,
20 and then almost all of the property down in OU2 area
21 in the southeast part of the base is still pending
22 transfer which hasn't been transferred.

23 The little white areas, including Heritage
24 Lake, which is here, have been transferred and this

1 area where some of the crops are being grown now has
2 been transferred. We're making some progress there.

3 We also are finalizing the utility transfer
4 for the Village of Rantoul. That doesn't include
5 property acreage. That does include the utilities
6 system. So it's for the electric, water, and
7 wastewater systems. I think gas has already been
8 transferred.

9 The majority, 288 acres is left, is pending
10 Operating Properly and Successfully concurrence by US
11 EPA. Syed Quadri from US EPA is the PM for region
12 five and he's here today. Illinois EPA concurred
13 with the eleven sites OPS in October 2014, and the
14 EPA region five is currently reviewing that and we
15 expect comments early summer 2016. Syed and I talked
16 right before the RAB, and I think we're going to meet
17 this next month to go over comments they have on
18 that. So we're making progress with that.

19 We have one more, the final OPS
20 determination we submitted for the last two sites
21 this past month, and that's currently under review.
22 Those two sites are the fire training area. If
23 you'll go back to the map real quick. Fire training
24 area here and WP080, which is the TCE disposal pit

1 area, those two sites are the only two remaining
2 sites we just now submitted the OPS on.

3 Okay. Any questions on property transfer?
4 Okay. Thank you. Mark Anderson will brief for the
5 TAPP contract. Oh, I'm sorry. I had meant to get
6 Denise's announcement in here at this point. I'm
7 sorry.

8 MS. BECNEL: Well, everyone, what Paul
9 is talking about is that today will actually be my
10 last day on the RAB. I've been in the Central
11 Illinois area because I was attending school. I've
12 finished school. As a matter of fact, I just
13 graduated and I am moving out of state. I am moving
14 to Seattle. I just wanted to say that I've really
15 enjoyed being on the RAB. It's been very
16 interesting. I'm not a science person, but it's been
17 very interesting to understand what environmental
18 remediation means and the whole process.

19 One of the concerns that I've had as a RAB
20 member, because I'm not a technical person, the
21 community people are not technical people, and so my
22 major concern has been that the community receives
23 information in language that they can't understand.
24 I think at the beginning when I first started here I

1 did make somewhat of a complaint that the information
2 that we were listening to, at least from my
3 perspective, was a bit too technical.

4 I have to say that Howard and his company
5 have accommodated and really tried to make the
6 information a bit more accessible, and I really
7 appreciate that. Like I said, I hope one of the
8 things that we continue is to keep the community in
9 mind. People in a community have a right to know
10 what is happening in their community, and they have a
11 right to know in language that they can understand.

12 So I hope that that's one of the things
13 that we will continue to do and keep the community in
14 mind. I have appreciated working with everyone, and
15 I wish you guys good luck with the whole process.

16 I have to say that everyone has been
17 extremely professional. Don't take this the wrong
18 way, but sometimes people who are involved with
19 science are a bit condescending. I never perceived
20 anything like that. Everyone has been professional,
21 accommodating, willing to answer any question that we
22 have, that I have, and I really appreciate that,
23 Howard.

24 MR. SPARROW: Absolutely.

1 MS. BECNEL: So thank you everyone,
2 and I wish everybody good luck.

3 MR. CARROLL: Can we give Denise a
4 round of applause? Thank you, Denise, for your
5 service. As we all know, you've been a champion for
6 that cause, especially for getting the information
7 out and getting it out in an understandable way to
8 the whole community. You've been tireless in those
9 efforts, and we appreciate it. I think it's made us
10 up our game a little bit.

11 MS. BECNEL: Thank you.

12 MR. CARROLL: Thank you very much.

13 MR. ANDERSON: Mark Anderson, RAPPS
14 Engineering. This is Michael Rapps next to me.
15 We're the TAPP contractor, which is the technical
16 advisor for public participation contractor. The
17 role of that contractor is to provide assistance,
18 technical assistance, for interpreting scientific and
19 engineering information, what Denise was just
20 referring to.

21 When we started this contract, Dr. Nick
22 Schneider was our representative here and he did a
23 document to try and simplify or explain the different
24 environmental reports filled out and also about the

1 Mahomet aquifer. He left the firm two years ago,
2 less than two years ago.

3 I took over then, and we did a submittal on
4 small dose of toxicology because there's been
5 confusion as to what human health standards were and
6 how these human health standards evolved.

7 Getting back, I'll diverge a little bit
8 here, getting back to what Paul was trying to explain
9 when you were asking about what an emerging
10 contaminant was. I'm going to kind of ad lib here a
11 little bit. The hundreds, maybe thousands of
12 chemical compounds we know of, there are only a small
13 portion of those, maybe 25 percent, have actually
14 been studied for human exposures and the consequences
15 of human exposures. So that's kind of with the PFCs
16 where we are now.

17 This is something that they've been using
18 but nobody studies what human exposure or the
19 consequences of human exposure. Those kind of
20 studies are very detailed scientific studies that
21 take a long time. Chris and I were discussing this
22 the other day on the phone, how this kind of appeared
23 to evolve with PFCs.

24 I believe 3M was one of the manufacturers

1 of this product, and they probably had a spill, an
2 event, something in Minnesota where they're
3 headquartered. Minnesota's DNR, Department of
4 Natural Resources, has special funding available to
5 them, because they take their aquatic life very
6 seriously in Minnesota, so they have special tax
7 funding that allows them to do these kinds of
8 detailed studies. In other words, as far as human
9 studies, it hasn't really evolved that way.

10 But they had an event where they had some
11 aquatic life impact, and they had a material that
12 they didn't know anything about. They did some
13 detailed scientific studies involving fish and other
14 aquatic life and determined that there was this
15 chemical, presented a hazard to life.

16 What that dose is and how much of that it
17 takes for it to be dangerous to humans or to anyone
18 requires a very detailed study that that study wasn't
19 able to do. You have to involve the National
20 Institute of Health and a lot of other academic and
21 health resources to ever get to that point.

22 But because Minnesota took the lead on this
23 and said this appears to be a problem, then some
24 other people with the DOD and also Oregon University,

1 they picked the ball up and have carried it and
2 that's how they determined that this is a potential
3 hazard.

4 It certainly has been demonstrated to be
5 hazardous to other life forms. How hazardous it is
6 to humans and in what dose it's hazardous to humans,
7 that hasn't been determined. So that's what we were
8 trying to do with that document was explain that it's
9 the dose that makes the poison. You can kill
10 yourself with caffeine if you take enough of it.
11 That's where we tried to go with that. We'll go back
12 to my update now, but I just wanted to expand on what
13 we have done.

14 Then recently we've just corresponded with
15 RAB members and we've reviewed e-mail submittals from
16 RAB members, environmental update newsletter, reports
17 from CB&I. When they submit reports for various
18 things they do, they send copies to us. We review
19 that material. Review more materials on PFC because
20 this is an emerging science, emerging material study.
21 Did site visit here on April 16, just a base drive
22 around to see how things were going, what was going
23 on. Discussions with Paul and discussions with
24 Chris.

1 This, unfortunately, is going to be our
2 last RAB meeting, too, because our contract is up
3 now. So we will exit the RAB support in June. We'll
4 continue to be a resource for you, if you have any
5 questions, until June. We're out of money. When
6 we're out of money, we're out of contract. So we've
7 enjoyed our relationship with the RAB, and we hope
8 we've been of value and of help. Like I said, we'll
9 be available for another month. That kind of
10 concludes my report. Thank you.

11 MR. CARROLL: Thank you, Mark. We
12 appreciate RAPPS service in the TAPP contractor role
13 over the past three or four years, I believe. I
14 think they've provided some very valuable input to
15 the RAB, and the RAB has utilized that from time to
16 time and it's good that we have you all on board. We
17 appreciate it.

18 All right. We're running a little bit
19 late, so I'll try to get us adjourned here pretty
20 quickly. Do we have any public comments from the
21 floor? Yes, sir.

22 MR. NOREEN: My name is David Noreen
23 once again. I've read quite a bit on this, and after
24 3M gave up manufacturing PFCs, Dupont took it up and

1 their scientists knew quite a bit about health
2 effects of PFCs. On solon.com there's an article
3 about how they suppressed this research.

4 The question I wanted to ask, though,
5 there's a 2008 or 2009 government study that looked
6 at contamination on the base and found TCE
7 contamination along Route 45 near where the aquatic
8 center is and also in the south area of the base. I
9 was wondering, have you looked at any of that because
10 isn't that where the plots are now for the Chanute
11 Fields?

12 MR. CARROLL: The Flessner Dolittle
13 site is the site that was found in 2007, 2008, and
14 that site is just north of the aquatic center. It's
15 well delineated and it's getting smaller day by day.
16 We're getting very close to remediating that site.
17 We installed wells all around that site to ensure we
18 knew how far it went, and CB&I is well toward
19 finishing up that work.

20 MR. NOREEN: So that was in the
21 groundwater, then, for that area? It was in the soil
22 or in the groundwater?

23 MR. CARROLL: It was in the
24 groundwater. Shallow groundwater, ten, twenty feet

1 deep. It's not in the drinking water aquifer in any
2 of our sites. It's in the shallow aquifer. That
3 doesn't prohibit us from having to clean it up. We
4 still need to clean it up.

5 As you can see from this map right here
6 (pointing to the map), the southern part is where a
7 lot of the old industrial activities took place, the
8 jet engine test cells, a lot of that activity, and
9 there are a lot of sites in that area.

10 The building 995 where Howard was talking
11 about us just recently digging, that soil had about
12 over 500,000 parts per billion TCE in that shallow
13 groundwater. So that's a significant contamination
14 site on Chanute.

15 Of course, we had about forty-five sites
16 that CB&I has addressed that are similar to that
17 site, maybe not quite as bad, that we've closed
18 thirty or so of those sites already, cleaned up the
19 groundwater completely, and are nearing closure on
20 almost all of the others. There are about fifteen, I
21 think, that we still have ongoing actions on that we
22 still need to work to try to get to closure within
23 the next three years.

24 MR. NOREEN: How close is that to the

1 Chanute Fields fruit trees that are growing?

2 MR. CARROLL: The fruit trees are in
3 that southeastern part of the base, but they're in
4 this little white area (pointing to map). We've
5 worked with the Chanute Fields folks and given them
6 the information on all of the investigations we've
7 done surrounding the sites that they plan to grow on.
8 We've given them that information. We've had no
9 samples that indicate that there are environmental
10 contamination on the sites that they are growing on.
11 So we have extensive investigations in those areas,
12 and those investigations show how far our
13 contamination has gone in the soil and groundwater.

14 MR. NOREEN: I understand there's an
15 Air Force base in Utah where the TCE plume has
16 actually moved off the base and has affected fruit
17 trees growing nearby. Does the plume move much as a
18 function of rising water levels from flooding and
19 from movement of groundwater?

20 MR. CARROLL: Here on Chanute the
21 plumes don't move. They are no larger than this
22 room. The shallow aquifer, the shallow groundwater
23 system, this is glacial field. It's very tight.
24 Amar might be able to elaborate on that a little bit.

1 He's our hydrogeologist here.

2 MR. BUMB: The plumes here are the
3 size of a hundred feet by 200 feet. Something like
4 that. Even the one at Building 995 where we have
5 such a large, high concentration, that has not moved
6 more than 200 feet in thirty, forty years. Very
7 tight soils. They don't move. Groundwater does not
8 move.

9 Now, when you go deeper than hundred feet,
10 the water does move. The shallow water does not
11 move. It just stays stagnant, and that's why you
12 have the clay tiles to drain the farm fields and all
13 that.

14 MR. NOREEN: What about the TFC
15 contamination in that area if there were exercises?
16 I read minutes from the last meeting where Dr. Doug
17 Rokke was talking about how there was a lot of
18 testing where firefighting foam was used to simulate
19 the inability to make visual contact with people.

20 MR. CARROLL: I don't know where he
21 came up with that information. We have no
22 information that indicates that ever happened. It's
23 very unlikely that that would have happened because
24 AFFF, aqueous film-forming foam, is very expensive,

1 it's very well controlled where they used it and when
2 and why. They wouldn't have used it for training.
3 Might have used smoke to do something like that, but
4 I doubt they would use something that expensive just
5 for that type of training.

6 Any other questions? Anybody else? Moving
7 right along here. So typically what we do, review
8 action items for next meeting. Anyone have any
9 recommended action items? I don't think we had
10 anything come up.

11 Any recommended topics for the next
12 meeting? We always have our updates. Same things we
13 briefed this time. We'll have some updates to brief
14 on PFC investigations. We should have chemical
15 warfare investigation updates and progress on
16 groundwater cleanup. We hope to be able to show a
17 nice green field out where White Hall formerly will
18 have been, and a few other progress reports on
19 groundwater cleanups.

20 DR. WANG: I have one question. In
21 the past you mentioned demolishing White Hall and the
22 steam plant. What's the purpose on the steam plant?

23 MR. CARROLL: Steam plant is an open
24 field. Completely gone.

1 DR. WANG: So I need to drive to see
2 it.

3 MR. CARROLL: Yes, you better get over
4 there. Yes, we're done with the steam plant. The
5 steam plant kind of wrapped up about the time
6 Howard's group was beginning with White Hall. So we
7 got all that done.

8 Next RAB meeting, November 17, 2016. Same
9 time, same location. Everyone agree? Anyone want to
10 make a motion to adjourn?

11 MS. WIRGES: I so move.

12 MR. ANDERSON: Second.

13 MR. CARROLL: We're adjourned. Thank
14 you very much.

15 (Meeting adjourned at 1:22 p.m.)

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1 STATE OF ILLINOIS)
)
2 COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN)

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4 I, JANET E. FREDERICK, CSR, do hereby
5 certify that the foregoing is a true and correct
6 transcript of proceedings had in the above-entitled
7 matter, taken at the time and date as hereinabove set
8 forth.

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JANET E. FREDERICK, CSR
LICENSE NO. 084-003526

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