

CAMP CROFT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

PLACE: Marriott Renaissance Hotel
Spartanburg, South Carolina

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, December 4, 2014
6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

REPRESENTATIVES: Ray Livermore, Government Co-Chair and
US Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District

Julie Hiscox
US Army Corps of Engineers
Savannah District

Spencer O'Neal
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BOARD MEMBERS
PRESENT: Jimmy Tobias
James Herzog
John Moon
Ray Livermore
Gary Hayes
Donald Gibson
Hugh McMillan

BOARD MEMBERS
NOT PRESENT: William B. Littlejohn, Jr.
Robert Williams
Rebecca Hawkins

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1 MR. LIVERMORE:

2 I would like to go ahead and welcome everybody here tonight to the Camp
3 Croft Restoration Advisory Board meeting. Really, the main topic we have
4 on the agenda tonight is an item, I'm sure that most of y'all are ready to
5 discuss and see. It's the results of the remedial investigation report. And
6 with that, I'll go ahead and introduce Jason Shiflet, who's the project
7 manager with Zapata, to present the result of the RI.

8 MR. SHIFLET:

9 Okay, thank you, Ray. I've got a series of slides here, about 50 slides or so.
10 I'm going to attempt to present this fairly quickly. But if there is at any
11 point a question that you have, feel free to stop me and ask; okay? This is
12 not meant to be a lecture, but a discussion for sure.

13 So -- in any case, what I'm going to report tonight are the findings
14 from the remedial investigation that we have conducted, and it is as
15 reported in the final RI report that we have issued. Just a brief agenda for
16 the presentation. I wanted to highlight that in the information repository
17 here in Spartanburg at the Spartanburg Library, which is on South Church
18 Street, in the Kennedy Room, which is the second or third floor, I forget,
19 but it's upstairs in the main library, we have the RI report, the final RI
20 report in hard copy and in electronic format, if you would like to go review
21 it.

22 I want to make sure that I remind everyone, the legal framework that
23 we're working under, that we're conducting this work under, talk a little
24 bit about the stakeholders that are involved, and the process that the
25 stakeholders play. And then, of course, we'll talk about, I'll remind you

1 what the purpose and objective of the RI was. And then I'll present a
2 summary of the findings. And this will be a very brief summary, just based
3 on the nature of the time that we have, and the way that I'm presenting
4 material. There is much more detail in the report, and I would encourage
5 you to read it.

6 And then, of course, I'll answer any questions at the end or along the
7 way, as we said. This is really more for information purposes. I don't
8 expect anyone to remember all of these acronyms, but there are a series of
9 acronyms that we like to use in the government. All of these are present in
10 the presentation. So if you see something down the road, and you can't
11 remember that OOU stands for ordinance operable unit, just stop me and
12 ask, and I'll remind you.

13 Okay, as far as the legal framework goes, we're following the
14 CERCLA process. And this is kind of a busy schematic. But what I wanted
15 to highlight is essentially what happens is CERCA is a law that guides how
16 the government is supposed to respond to sites like Camp Croft. The site
17 has been identified, of course. And you may recall hearing terms about
18 non-time-critical and time-critical removal actions, things that have
19 happened in the area, as well as previously EECA's that have been
20 conducted. Some of those activities are up here.

21 But we specifically are conducting the remedial investigation. And
22 it will lead to, simply will lead to a feasibility study, which will lead to a
23 proposed plan, which will lead to a decision document. And those are --
24 just briefly, I'll summarize what these mean. The RI is the, what kind of
25 problem do we have, and where. The feasibility study presents a series of

1 response alternatives that are designed according to the problem that was
2 identified. There is no recommendation made in the feasibility study, it's
3 just a presentation of possible alternatives. And then, with public
4 interaction, we will ultimately reach what is called a proposed plan.
5 Everyone decides which alternatives we think are most appropriate for
6 each of these areas. And that gets documented. And then, once everyone is
7 in agreement with that, the selected remedy is presented in the decision
8 document. And that basically tells everyone what we will be -- we, the
9 government -- will be doing at any given site. It's a record of what was
10 decided, just like it sounds like.

11 MR. HERZOG:

12 Very quickly.

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

15 MR. HERZOG:

16 As we speak, is there any investigation or remediation going on now?

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 No.

19 MR. HERZOG:

20 Okay.

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 We're through the investigation. We're done. And we have presented all of
23 our findings in the RI report. We are actively in the feasibility study at the
24 moment. Which means I'm evaluating response alternatives to address what
25 we found in the RI. So I think, if you're curious, a little more curious about

1 the FS, probably what we should so is talk about that after you've seen what
2 we found in the RI, because it will make more sense at that point. But
3 basically, right now, I'm writing the feasibility study.

4 MR. HERZOG:

5 Okay. Federal budget started this past October, I guess. Is there budgeted
6 money to go forth, keep going forth?

7 MR. SHIFLET:

8 Oh, yeah. All of these things are included in our original award several
9 years back. Yeah, this is all part of our contract obligation, is to conduct all
10 of these items here.

11 MR. HERZOG:

12 Thank you.

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Yeah.

15 MR. HAYES:

16 All of it part of the three million that was awarded?

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 Yes, sir. All this is included.

19 Stakeholder involvement, just as a reminder, South Carolina DHEC
20 has participated in this process, along with Zapata and the Corps, since day
21 one. And they have been very supportive of the efforts that we've made
22 along the way.

23 Of course, you folks and others, the Restoration Advisory Board, have
24 been active. And I've worked at a lot of other munitions sites where there
25 is not an active RAB. So you guys have been integral in being involved in

1 the process.

2 Of course, the information repository exists. All of the documents
3 that we have developed, we and others have developed, are available for
4 review. And then, of course, we most recently, or the last, I guess, at least,
5 public open house we had was in November of 2011, where we presented
6 what we were going to be doing during the RI.

7 So the purpose and objective of the RI. The purpose, this is very
8 specifically worded here from the law that directs what we're supposed to
9 do. Characterize the nature and extent of the risks, and I've highlighted
10 that, posed by uncontrolled MEC and MC. So think explosives and
11 contamination related to explosives. The risks posed by those uncontrolled
12 impacts due to historical DOD usage.

13 And then, the object of our process was to gather enough information
14 to make an informed risk management decision. So we're talking about
15 risks. That's the key word.

16 I have a couple of slides where I'm just going to talk a little bit about
17 investigation basics. There are two -- I'm going to use this term loosely --
18 two primary munitions categories. You can think of what you might
19 imagine to be the solid metal, things that you see, or that you've seen
20 pictures of, things that looks like bombs and bullets. And then, the
21 chemical components that make up those items, and the residue left behind
22 by those items. So those are two types of munitions that we are interested
23 in. And you evaluate these, the solid items, using various types of data
24 collection and by intrusively investigating, in some cases, those data.

1 And then, similarly with the chemical contamination, you collect
2 samples for laboratory analysis, and then you evaluate the results of those
3 sample analyses.

4 Just to be a little bit more specific about some of this, MEC is a broad
5 term. It actually, all of these items fall under what is called MEC. So we
6 need to be specific when we're talking about MEC. If you know what it is, if
7 you have identified it, it becomes no longer MEC, but becomes either UXO,
8 which is unexploded ordinance, it becomes discarded military munitions,
9 and this is literally something that might be inside of a crate or case and
10 buried. Or it may not be in a case, but it could be un-fired, unused, and
11 buried in the ground.. Or not buried, in some cases.

12 And then, chemicals at a high concentration, greater than ten percent
13 is the threshold. So if you have -- essentially, if you had, like bulk TNT,
14 think of that. It's a chemical, but it's at a concentration that is explosive.
15 So those all make up what are called MEC.

16 And then, if it's not MEC, it can be what we call MD, munitions debris.
17 This is the pieces of the bomb that aren't explosive in nature. They might
18 look like a bomb or bullet or something like that, but they don't have any
19 explosive hazards, so they're munitions debris. And there's an example
20 there, fragments, pins, things like that.

21 Primary MEC investigation methods, and the ones that we used --
22 these are not the only ones -- but the ones that we used at this site are,
23 again, highlighted. DGM, what I call AIR, and Mag-and-Dig. Just as a
24 reminder, DGM is when we tow the instrument across the ground surface
25 and we collect digital data, and then geophysicists evaluate those data, and

1 then from those data we'll select anomalies that they're interested in
2 investigating. AIR is the handheld instrument that we use that only gives
3 an audible signal. It doesn't collect those data digitally. So someone
4 swinging one of the instruments and they hear a beep, and they simply, in
5 this case, for AIR, they simply observe the beep and make a note of it.
6 They're not necessarily investigating intrusively. And then Mag-and-Dig,
7 same idea as AIR, except they actually do investigate intrusively. So we use
8 each of these during our investigation.

9 I'll just brief through these next couple slides really quickly. This is
10 an example of DGM, actually here at Croft. That's funny, because I use this
11 picture all over the place, but this one is relevant. So that's where they tow
12 the instrument, and this is an example of what -- an older example of what
13 the data might look like. Each one of these little black circles that you see
14 are a geophysicist has selected an anomaly.

15 And then, of course, similarly, here's a couple of folks using these
16 handheld instruments where they're investigating without collecting digital
17 data, just listening to the audible signal, and either investigating or not.

18 Our general approach followed this process. We established across-
19 the-site transects. These transects were spaced at various widths apart
20 from one another for a specific reason. And I can go into that if you want
21 that detail. But at any rate, then along those transects we either visually
22 surveyed the transect using AIR and our instrument, or we conducted Mag-
23 and-Dig operations along the transects. So every time we encountered
24 something that gave off an audible signal, we dug it and recorded what it
25 was.

1 And then, following the transect investigation, we installed grids.
2 These varied in size, but think of them as a 50-foot-by-50-foot grid. And in
3 those grids, we did two different things.

4 If we had collected AIR data along the transect, a grid was installed
5 on that transect, and we then, inside that grid, would do a Mag-and-Dig
6 process over a hundred percent of that grid, every square inch.

7 If we had collected Mag-and-Dig data along a transect and a grid was
8 installed, we collected data digitally. And then we selected anomalies from
9 those data to investigate.

10 And then following all of that, in some locations we collected soil
11 samples for chemical analysis. And the locations of those samples were
12 biased on purpose. We put them in areas where we felt like we had a high
13 anomaly distribution.

14 So as a reminder, the site, this is a figure that has been around since
15 the early part of the project. The red boundary that we see here is the
16 approximate former Camp Croft boundary. It's a little hard to see, but
17 there's a green boundary -- oh, let's see. No, I'm sorry. The Camp Croft
18 State Park boundary is not shown on this. The blue figures that you see
19 here, those are former OOU's, ordinance operable units. These are areas
20 that were investigated earlier, before we did our work back in the late
21 '90's. And then, the yellow areas were included in our investigation. Those
22 areas were defined in our contract as areas of potential interest, so areas
23 that we were supposed to look at. And then, you can see the dashed lines
24 here represent range fans. Not all of them, but the larger and more
25 commonly used, I guess you'd say, range fans. And we put a boundary

1 around all of those, and that boundary made up an area for our
2 investigation, to be included.

3 So, what did we say we were going to do? This is a very busy figure,
4 I understand that, and there's a lot of information here. But I just want to
5 make sure that you get a picture of what we said we were going to do.
6 Within all of these boundaries that we were supposed to investigate, we
7 established transects. So inside of a computer program, we calculated
8 where these transects needed to fall, and then we -- think of it this way: we
9 drew them on a map. We then took that information electronically into the
10 field with us, and used a GPS to tell us where we needed to be. So you'll see
11 in a minute, this is what we said we were going to do, and I'll show you in a
12 minute what we actually did. And they're very, very close. There were a
13 couple of changes, and we can talk about that.

14 But you'll see in this area, for instance, this transects are more
15 closely spaced than they are out here. And the same is true for some of
16 these other smaller areas. The transect spacings are a little tighter than
17 they are out here. And the reason behind that is the type of munitions item
18 we were looking for and designing by was different in this area than it was
19 for this area. So we have to establish an approach based on some
20 information, and we used the information that we had at the time.

21 And then, there are two different colors that you'll see here, sort of a
22 gold color and a blue color. In the gold color, all of the transects that we
23 were to investigate were going to be investigated by Mag-and-Dig. So we're
24 going to Mag-and-Dig along every transect that you see here. And then in

1 the blue area, here, we were going to investigate by AIR, which is the visual
2 survey only. We're just listening to audible signal.

3 MR. HERZOG:

4 Is that have been or will be?

5 MR. SHIFLET:

6 This is what we planned to do.

7 MR. HERZOG:

8 Okay.

9 MR. SHIFLET:

10 And then I'll show you what we actually did.

11 MR. HERZOG:

12 Okay.

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 In a second. Okay? So this was our investigation area coverage, if you will.
15 So what did we do? I've broken up that larger map and zoomed in a little
16 bit so you can see a little more closely what we did. And I'll highlight a few
17 areas.

18 First, MRS 1 was this rectangular boundary right here. We actually
19 discovered that the site of interest that we were looking at, and we noted
20 this in the RI work plan, we thought was to the south. So we extended the
21 area of our investigation to the south a little bit and we tightened our
22 transect spacings just a little bit. We wanted to make sure we didn't miss
23 this area. So all of those red lines that you see are where we actually
24 walked. We walked all those transects. And we investigated them using a
25 visual survey.

1 MR. HAYES:

2 That's the Kohler Company property?

3 MR. SHIFLET:

4 That is, uh-huh (indicates affirmative response). In MRS 2, this circular
5 feature here, you see that we only had a few blue lines right here. Those
6 were investigated using Mag-and-Dig, so intrusively investigated. But we
7 did not have a right-of-entry for these properties that are gold colored, so
8 we did no investigation on those properties. We don't know anything about
9 those properties.

10 And then, continuing a little further to the south, you see again, this
11 was one, this area right here, an area of potential interest 9G, was
12 identified in our contract as an area that we needed to investigate. But
13 based on our findings, we needed to actually investigate that area, and to
14 the east of it, and connect that area to the larger area, which is this
15 boundary right here. So we did that. We actually did a little more
16 investigation to the east. And so, all these blue lines that you see here, we
17 conducted Mag-and-Dig on. So we intrusively investigated. That's in the
18 north part of the former Croft boundary.

19 MR. HERZOG:

20 As a point of reference, can you point out on your computer where Dairy
21 Ridge Road is?

22 MR. SHIFLET:

23 Right here.

24 MR. HERZOG:

25 That's it? Okay.

1 MR. SHIFLET:

2 That's Dairy Ridge Road there, uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

3 MR. HERZOG:

4 Okay, thank you.

5 MR. SHIFLET:

6 This is, staying in the north part of the site, the former site boundary, this
7 is the golf course here. And there are three areas of potential interest.
8 11C, 11D, and three.

9 Now, the shaded areas that you see, the light yellow shading, is what
10 our contract said we needed to investigate. Because we knew a little bit
11 about this site, and we had worked at it before, we knew that actually --
12 well, our suspicion was that actually what was thought to have happened
13 here, we think actually happened over here. Because this has been
14 partially investigated already. And we had done some work along the east
15 side of this road.

16 So we suggested, and everyone agreed, that we should actually look
17 at to the east, to an embankment right here just below the ball fields. So
18 we investigated that embankment using Mag-and-Dig. And then we
19 collected digital geophysical data over the entire ball field area.

20 In the Wedgewood community, this square-ish shape was what we
21 were supposed to investigate in our scope. But again, we talked with the
22 Corps and explained that much of this area, we had worked in before
23 already. And we knew that it didn't need to be included because a removal
24 action had been done. And we had done some work along this part of the
25 golf course and this part of the community. And so what we suggested was

1 actually what we needed to do is draw a buffer around this area where we
2 had not investigated. And that buffer is based on an item that we expected
3 at this site, which is a Mk 2 hand grenade.

4 So we put a buffer around the area where we had worked, and
5 designated that as our area to investigate as part of the RI. But you'll see
6 that most of that is gold colored, which means we didn't have right-of-
7 entry. And a few of these properties, these smaller properties, also are
8 gold colored, we didn't have right-of-entry. But just along this edge we did
9 conduct Mag-and-Dig activities. So that was the extent of the area that we
10 could investigate there.

11 MR. HAYES:

12 Could you go to the last slide for a second?

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

15 MR. HAYES:

16 Okay, now, down where you've got the purple lines, down toward the
17 bottom, that's the area where you found the time-critical?

18 MR. SHIFLET:

19 Yes.

20 MR. HAYES:

21 But that wasn't on the original --

22 MR. SHIFLET:

23 Where we conducted the time-critical removal action -- and there will be a
24 slide later that highlights this a bit -- that was conducted down here in this
25 area.

1 MR. HAYES:

2 But what I'm saying, you weren't going to go there to start with, but you
3 decided while you were there, to go there?

4 MR. SHIFLET:

5 We actually probably wouldn't have found -- we found a lot of stuff right in
6 this area right here.

7 MR. HAYES:

8 Yeah.

9 MR. SHIFLET:

10 And by design, our scope was originally to look at this area --

11 MR. HAYES:

12 Yeah.

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 -- and just this area within this boundary. So not the area in between. But
15 we knew enough about the site that we really recommended that we
16 connect those two.

17 MR. HAYES:

18 Okay.

19 MR. SHIFLET:

20 And by doing that, we found the area where we needed to conduct a time-
21 critical. Which we did, and we pulled out a lot of UXO.

22 MR. HAYES:

23 Yeah, I know.

24 MR. SHIFLET:

25 Okay? Continuing on, again, still in the north part, this is area of potential

1 interest nine. No, that's five, that's nine. So you can see we conducted,
2 where we had rights-of-entry, we had right-of-entry to all of this. So we
3 did our transects across there. We had rights-of-entry to most of this. Not
4 this property here. So we did our transects where we could. This is Dairy
5 Ridge Road right here, and 56 right here. We were able to conduct most of
6 our investigation in these two areas here.

7 You can't see it on the map, but there's a big developed area right
8 here with a bunch of equipment and cars and stuff like that. This is
9 Henningston Road, right here, to orient you. This is Whitestone Road, right
10 here.

11 MR. HERZOG:

12 What road was that?

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 I think this is Whitestone right here, and Henningston.

15 MR. HAYES:

16 Well, that one at the top going this way would be Whitestone, there.

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 Right here?

19 MR. HAYES:

20 Yeah.

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 No, this is --

23 MR. HERZOG:

24 No, that's Southport.

25 MR. HAYES:

1 Southport -- oh, you're talking about --

2 MR. SHIFLET:

3 This is Southport right here.

4 MR. HAYES:

5 Yeah, Southport.

6 MR. SHIFLET:

7 Yeah. Whitestone comes off of that.

8 So we were supposed to look in this area, which we did, where we
9 had rights-of-entry. We were supposed to look in this area, which we did.
10 And then again -- this is not the best image -- I'm really just showing these
11 two areas while we're here, all of this property in here we were scoped to
12 look at.

13 But what's important here that I want to point out is that during our
14 investigation, we found that we needed to actually extend these transects
15 to the east and connect them to what we were finding over here, which we
16 did. So we actually conducted more work and extended these transects
17 east and west and were able to obtain more information, useful
18 information.

19 And you can see, obviously, there are a few properties, these gold,
20 where we did not have rights-of-entry. This is basically the top half of the
21 largest MRS, so most of this is included in our investigation area, all what's
22 inside this property.

23 And you can see right away that these lines, these are not computer
24 drawn. These are actually where we walked with our GPS. So these lines
25 match up quite well with what we said we were going to do. They cover all

1 the area that we said we were going to cover, except where we didn't have
2 rights-of-entry. So inside the park where we had rights-of-entry, we
3 covered everywhere that was said we were going to, including walking the
4 shoreline of all the lakes, as we said we would.

5 And then, this is the southern half of that area. Same thing. All these
6 transects were walked. The red, again, is visual contents, the blue is Mag-
7 and-Dig.

8 There is one difference that I will highlight. We actually conducted
9 Mag-and-Dig in two small areas, this one and this one that were planned for
10 AIR. And that was a Corps decision to do that.

11 MR. HERZOG:

12 Can you put your dot on about where the horse riding ring is or the horse
13 barn?

14 MR. SHIFLET:

15 It's right here.

16 MR. HERZOG:

17 Right there? Okay.

18 MR. SHIFLET:

19 Yeah, right below the lake. It's all right there. Yeah, and we conducted
20 Mag-and-Dig operations across that area.

21 MR. HERZOG:

22 Thank you.

23 MR. SHIFLET:

24 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response). So just a few field photographs to
25 give you an impression of what we did at the site. This is us using an EM61

1 to reacquire. So we have collected the data, geophysicists have evaluated
2 the data, they have selected an anomaly that needed to be intrusively
3 investigated. So these guys take this instrumentation back out to the field
4 with a GPS unit, and they go to that spot, use this instrument to locate the
5 item again, and they put a pin flag in the ground and say, right there, that's
6 where we need to dig. And then there's another team that comes in and
7 does the digging.

8 This is actually from, we had a, actually a RAB meeting in the field
9 one day a couple of years ago, some of you were at. This was a slide from
10 that. This shows representative items of we might encounter at this site.
11 These are all MD's, so nothing explosive here. So they were all practice.
12 But these are projectiles here, 37/57, grenades here, 50 caliber small arms
13 here. Just various tail fins and mortars here. That's what a 60 millimeter
14 mortar looks like.

15 And then, from the actual field work, this is a 60 millimeter mortar
16 HE UXO. So this is something that we found. It's a real 60 millimeter
17 mortar, high explosive round, buried. And dangerous.

18 This is a Mk 2 hand grenade. I called it a UXO. I asked for advice
19 from my UXO guys in the office. They say they can't really tell for sure, but
20 it looks like it's being treated as UXO, so that's what I decided to call it for
21 this presentation. And then, the same with the 2.36 inch rocket, subsurface
22 rocket there.

23 Okay, so the summary of the findings. Across the site, there were,
24 essentially there were eight areas, and I'll show you an image in a minute
25 that will highlight this, eight areas that we identified where MEC and/or

1 MD were present in what we determined to be high concentration. We
2 destroyed 39 UXO items, one item that was discarded military munition,
3 and over 2000 pounds of pieces, metal pieces of MD. Much of this -- all of
4 it, frankly -- was directly accessible by humans. It was just below the
5 surface. If someone had found it, it would have been accessible and they
6 could have done whatever with it.

7 And then there were large areas where there was either small arms
8 present, or very minimal MD. Long segments of transects where the guys
9 just didn't find anything, really. And importantly, the north-central part of
10 Croft State Park and the southern portion of the former boundary is where
11 we found this to be true.

12 So here's an image. Without the lights dimmed, it's a little hard to
13 see, but I'll explain to you. This area and this area are a different color
14 than this area. And that's because the data were collected in different
15 ways. As I said, this area was done visually using an instrument where we
16 counted the audible signals. This is an area where we conducted Mag-and-
17 Dig, so we actually intrusively investigated items here. So I wanted to
18 show that and the color difference.

19 And then, each one of these maps are color gradient maps. So in the
20 Mag-and-Dig areas, these green areas here, green represents a low number,
21 think of low concentration. And red, a bright red, represents a high
22 concentration. Okay? So just by looking at this, looking at these data, you
23 can see right away there's an area here where the colors tend to be more
24 red, an area here and here. An area here. An area here. Here, here, a little
25 area here. And then it's a little diffuse, but this area has a little bit to be

1 concerned about, this area right here. So those areas sort of stand out,
2 when you look at these data this way.

3 I will say -- again, it's a little hard to see on this map, and you can
4 see it much better up close, when you look at the figures in hard copy form.
5 But there's a little area right here inside this red area, and I'm outlining it
6 right now, where we were supposed to be conducting Mag-and-Dig
7 investigation. Everything we encounter, we dig. There was so much in the
8 subsurface that we couldn't dig it all.

9 So we talked to the Corps, and we asked for their advice and opinion.
10 We had a recommendation. So in that small area, we decided as a team to
11 transition, just in that area, to visual counting. Basically, we just counted.
12 And there were hundreds and hundreds of anomalies. We just couldn't
13 remove them all. If you think about a piece of, like a 105 exploding into a
14 hundred pieces. Now think about that times a thousand. There were just
15 lots of little pieces of metal, and the guys couldn't dig it all. So in that
16 small area right there, we actually transitioned from Mag-and-Dig to the
17 AIR survey instead. Okay?

18 MS. HISCOX:

19 Justin? I have a question. In all the things that you actually did dig, did you
20 find any live munitions out there?

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 Yes, ma'am. In this area right here?

23 MS. HISCOX:

24 Yes.

25 MR. SHIFLET:

1 Yeah, I do believe we found some UXO over there.

2 MS. HISCOX:

3 Okay.

4 MR. SHIFLET:

5 And historically, we conducted -- Zapata conducted a removal action on
6 four acres over here using remote equipment, and found lots of 105's, live
7 105's. So...

8 MR. HAYES:

9 That's Red Hill?

10 MR. SHIFLET:

11 That's Red Hill, yes, sir. And then, this is a similar view, but the southern
12 part of the property, again, the scale is -- speaking for the survey, the
13 visual survey area here, only, a blue is low, or zero, in this case. Not really
14 zero, but low. Think of it as low. And then red would be more or less high.

15 Now, I don't want you to be confused here, because you see little
16 blues and reds mixed here. But as the guys did these transects, as they
17 walked these transects, they were swinging the instrument and counting
18 every time they heard something. But if they saw anything on the surface,
19 any kind of munitions on the surface, they were supposed to report it. And
20 they just don't -- they didn't see anything over here in this area much at all,
21 and down south.

22 And then, the southern area where we did Mag-and-Dig, we had a
23 couple little hits down here that needed to be addressed. Okay? So that's a
24 snapshot of the findings from the field work.

25 And then, I wanted to present this slide, because John has asked

1 about it in the past. One of the things we did was near the end of our field
2 work, John reached out and asked if we could walk along some of the trails
3 and look along some of the trails. And because we had guys in the field, and
4 we felt like that was the right thing to do, we walked with our GPS unit and
5 a field team down all of these trails where you see they're marked in
6 yellow. So all of these trails we actually walked and looked.

7 And you'll see that -- we put buffers around them just to give you an
8 idea of what we found near the trail. You'll see along this trail there are
9 lots of little symbols, red and yellow. And it's all of those squares, if you
10 see a square, that's MD. And a triangle is MEC, and that's historical MEC.
11 We noted historical MEC items with a triangle, and MEC items that we
12 found with a star. And you can see those MEC items were down here near
13 the horse area. Okay, so we definitely found MD along those trails, some of
14 them. But none up here. Okay.

15 As I mentioned, we also collected environmental samples, or samples
16 for environmental analysis. We collected 120 discrete surface soil samples.
17 A discrete sample is you walk up to a spot, you take a sample of soil, put it
18 in a jar, send it off to the laboratory. Different than composite, which is
19 you walk up to an area and you take a little here, a little here, a little there.
20 You mix them all together and send that off to a laboratory.

21 So we collected 120 discrete surface soil samples, and the results of
22 that were that three of those 120 samples contained lead above 400
23 milligrams per kilogram. This value is a screening value used by the
24 federal government as a number to compare to. So three of those samples,
25 they exceeded that screening level.

1 We went back to those areas and collect additional soil samples. We
2 used a handheld XRF, which is a device that gives you a rough estimate of
3 how much metal is in the soil. It's kind of like taking an analytical sample,
4 but it's a field method to help you narrow down where you want to collect
5 the sample. So we used the XRF to help us down in these areas, and
6 collected additional samples. And we were able to determine that those
7 three -- really two areas, three samples from two areas were basically
8 localized exceedances of lead. So there are small areas where there are
9 exceedances of lead. Only two that we identified. No explosives were
10 detected.

11 We conducted composite sampling where we conducted blow-in-
12 place activities. We collected ten of those. So we have to detonate an time,
13 we want to make sure we don't leave anything behind. So we conducted
14 detonation, and then we take a composite sample in that area using a
15 prescribed method. And from those results, no explosives or metals were
16 detected.

17 Just to highlight where we found the three samples, two locations
18 that exceeded lead. One was along a trail, here. And one was on a little
19 hillside here. Along the trail, you can see bullets. You can see bullets in
20 the ground. So evidently, it was shot at -- that area was shot at with small
21 arms, and there are bullets along the trail. They're easy to find. They're
22 not dangerous, but they're there.

23 MS. BYRD:

24 Jason, I have a question. Are there renegade trails on the map that the lady
25 inquired about a couple of meetings ago?

1 MR. MOON:

2 That was them.

3 MS. HISCOX:

4 Oh, those were them? Okay.

5 MR. MOON:

6 Yeah.

7 MR. SHIFLET:

8 Okay. I'm not familiar with that term.

9 So as far as our remedial investigation, we conducted risk
10 assessments. We do that for -- we do an assessment for munitions items,
11 and we do an assessment for chemical contaminants. For the chemical
12 contaminants, we had a human risk assessment, and the summary of that
13 assessment was that these maximum concentrations were compared to
14 residential screening levels. Except for lead, the maximum concentrations
15 were below the screening levels. So the risk is considered negligible.

16 Taking that information further, the risk assessor did a little more
17 analytical modeling, looking at what would be a conservative approach,
18 comparing it against lead in children, you know, lead concentrations for
19 children in a residential environment. And using that modeling, they were
20 able to determine that lead is not a concern. So, I would suggest this is a
21 very complicated topic, but the risk assessment exists in full detail in the
22 report, if you're interested. But the gist of the message is that there are no
23 threats from MC. The lead is there, but it doesn't mean it's a risk. That's
24 about as simply as I can put it.

25 And then, similarly, with the ecological, the ecosystem, there were

1 metals detected, but they're not readily bioavailable. They're in small
2 areas, and they're not considered to be a significant risk to ecological
3 receptors. So again, lead is there in small areas. It's still not considered to
4 be a risk.

5 The primary MEC and MD items observed across the site. These are
6 sort of common things that we found all over place, really. Grenades,
7 practice and live, or HE. Smoke grenades, rifle grenades, that sort of thing.
8 M-1 anti-tank landmines, 60 and 81 millimeter mortars, both training and
9 HE, illumination. Projectiles ranging from 37 to 105, HE and illumination.
10 And rockets, 2.36 inch rockets.

11 We conducted a MEC hazard assessment. There's a process we can
12 use to determine how hazardous an area is. It's essentially done to -- it's
13 done similarly across the DOD, and it's used to support our decision-
14 making process at a site. It addresses the explosive safety concerns that
15 might be present, and might affect human receptors. And it does not
16 address environmental or ecological concerns. And the scores range from
17 one to four; one being the highest and four being the lowest.

18 And just to sort of explain it a little further, it's a lengthy
19 spreadsheet with lots of questions. And you answer all of these questions,
20 and it calculates a score. And that score is summarized at the end. And all
21 of those questions and answers are all presented in the RI. They're there
22 for you to review if you're interested, and how we calculated the score.

23 So there are seven areas where we found MEC. You only do this
24 where you find MEC. There's seven areas where we found MEC. These are
25 the -- we've had to give these areas new names so that we could all talk

1 about the same area. So we've given them names. I'll show you where they
2 are in a minute. These are the scores. These are the scores that were
3 reported, and hazard level category. And again, just to try to make it clear,
4 level one hazard, which is the highest, ranges from a thousand to a score of
5 840. And you can see, we have scores of 1000, 950, 965, and 905. Level
6 two is 835 to 725. These two are level two. And then we have one level
7 three score.

8 In a similar manner, the DOD will use what's called MRSP, which is
9 munitions response site prioritization protocol. Think of it this way: they
10 have lots of sites all over the country, and they have to prioritize them.
11 And so they have a scoring system that lets us calculate a score for any site.
12 And that helps the DOD rank these sites across the board. This is
13 commonly done.

14 The scoring process is iterative. It can change, actually. If we were
15 to learn something tomorrow about one of these MRS's, we can revise the
16 score. So it's a snapshot in time of the score. Because this is not specific
17 just to MEC, we can score all these sites.

18 So again, the two MRS's that were designated, this is the Kohler
19 property and this is the apparent grenade court that we weren't able to
20 investigate, and then all the areas that we have now given names. And you
21 can see the scores. Again, one is high, eight is low. So they range from
22 seven to three on this slide.

23 I have a visual that will also communicate this same information in a
24 minute, so you don't have to commit this to memory. I just want to give
25 you an idea of what kind of scores look like. And then, again, more areas

1 that we have named here, and all fours. So kind of middle of the road.

2 And then, this just summarizes what the area, the acreage, and a
3 general comment about what we found. Again, this will make sense a little
4 bit more when you see the next couple of slides. But you can see right
5 away, in MRS 1, no MEC or MD observed. None. We didn't find anything.
6 That's why the MRSP score was seven, which is very low, and why there
7 was there no MEC HA score. We didn't find anything. And there were a
8 couple places where we didn't find any MEC. AoPI5. You'll see a visual in a
9 second.

10 And then, there's some places where we found 105 millimeter
11 projectiles. Mostly that. Some places where we found a whole host of
12 things. But they were primarily mortars, mostly mortars, but lots of things.
13 And then just general mixed use areas. Okay? So again, the visual that
14 you'll see in a minute will help make sense of this.

15 Same deal here, mixed use, no MEC, grenades observed, that sort of
16 thing. Okay, so now we'll scroll through all of these areas. You can see it
17 on a map, you can see what the scores are, and we can talk about what this
18 means.

19 So this is MRS 1, the Kohler property. This is where we investigated.
20 It had a MEC HA not applicable, because there was no MEC. And an MRSP
21 of seven, which is pretty low. We recommend no further action for this
22 site.

23 MR. HAYES:

24 They were saying one time they thought there might be gas chambers over
25 there. Did y'all find that?

1 MR. SHIFLET:

2 We found the footprint of that building, but nothing else.

3 MR. HAYES:

4 Do you know where that was?

5 MR. SHIFLET:

6 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response). Yeah.

7 MR. HAYES:

8 Is it on this map?

9 MR. SHIFLET:

10 It's not on this figure. I didn't show it on this figure, but it was on a
11 previous figure. We can go back and look at it later. We sampled all
12 around it.

13 This is MRS 2. Remember that we did not have access to this, where
14 you see this hatching here. We didn't have access to any of this property
15 here. So we only looked up here. And so we found no MEC, so the MEC HA
16 is not applicable, and we have an MRSP score of four. You might ask why
17 do we have a four here if we weren't able to really investigate it. Well,
18 there are some things that we know about the site. It's a suspected
19 grenade court. And that's one of the questions that we have to answer,
20 what do we know about the site, or think we know about the site. So that's
21 how we get to an MRSP score of four. And all this is documented in the RI.

22 You'll see that this symbol here, RFS, means stop with the process on
23 this one. We really shouldn't move forward at all until we're able to access
24 this property. So at this point, nothing more is going to happen here until
25 someone is able to investigate it, and it won't be us. It'll be down the road

1 when there is time and money and rights-of-entry.

2 This is what we are calling now the 105 millimeter area. And it's this
3 area that's shaded, just the shaded yellow, or gold or whatever color it is.
4 Busy map, but let me explain. The MEC HA score, as you recall, is one. And
5 the MRSPP score is three. You'll see, again, where we did not have rights-
6 of-entry, the hatched area.

7 You might ask how do we know that there are symbols here, how do
8 we know to put symbols here if we didn't have rights-of-entry. These are
9 historical finds. We have historical maps, that document historical
10 locations. All of that gets brought into our database. So we are able to say
11 that these are MEC items found previous to our investigation. So this
12 property owner, right here, who did not give us rights-of-entry, because of
13 what we know about this site, that piece of the properties is included in the
14 new 105 area. That doesn't mean the government will have access to clean
15 it up. It just means that it's included in the area.

16 And you'll see, again, still, these squares, all these squares along
17 where these transects are, all MD finds. So lots of MD around here,
18 historical MEC. And Julie, to answer your question, I'm not seeing an RI
19 UXO there. So we may not have found a UXO there in this area.

20 MR. HAYES:

21 That's Red Hill again?

22 MR. SHIFLET:

23 That's Red Hill, right.

24 MR. HAYES:

25 Now, that property was used for a landfill.

1 MR. SHIFLET:

2 Part of it, uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

3 MR. HAYES:

4 For a long time. A lot of those gullies and things have been covered up.

5 MR. SHIFLET:

6 Right. Right. That's very true.

7 And then, this area is included. So even though these shaded areas
8 are not connected, they're all lumped together into one area, the 105 area.

9 Okay?

10 This is the area we're calling the maneuver area, and it's essentially
11 because there was all kinds of stuff found, various items. It's basically
12 three areas. This one, this one, and this one. They're all lumped together.
13 They have a MEC HA score of one, and an MRSPP of three. And I will say,
14 these boundaries are drawn very specifically around where we think we
15 have found the extent of the munitions debris and potentially MEC.

16 So this area is not included for a reason. There's nothing out -- we
17 don't think there's anything out there. Could there be something between
18 transects that we walked? Yes, there could be. But we collected enough
19 data along these transects that we felt pretty confident that we've
20 identified the areas where the concentration, heaviest concentration exists.
21 You can see there's a lot down here. A lot of this is historical, but we found
22 a lot of stuff, too.

23 MR. HAYES:

24 So some of that in there is what was found before?

25 MR. SHIFLET:

1 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

2 MR. HAYES:

3 But it wasn't found now?

4 MR. SHIFLET:

5 Right. So we --

6 MR. HAYES:

7 A lot of that was found before was removed; wasn't it?

8 MR. SHIFLET:

9 I wouldn't go so far as saying a lot of it. I mean, if it was found, yes, it's
10 been removed. I mean, if they found something, they removed it.

11 MR. HAYES:

12 Because they'd been in there before?

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Well, they -- they, other contractors have been in a small area here.

15 MR. HAYES:

16 Yeah.

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 But this is a large area. And remember, we covered transects and grids.

19 MR. HAYES:

20 Yeah.

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 So there's space in between.

23 MR. HAYES:

24 So what's the area for the lower one?

25 MR. SHIFLET:

1 This one right here?

2 MR. HAYES:

3 Yeah, where is that?

4 MR. SHIFLET:

5 There was an item found there, and I can't remember what it was right off
6 the top of my head. But we found something there. And I think it was a
7 MEC, item, actually. It was, like, a discarded -- like a signal flare or
8 something like that. Something that wasn't dangerous, but it's considered
9 MEC.

10 MR. HAYES:

11 Is that on the state park?

12 MR. SHIFLET:

13 I think it is on state park property. Yeah.

14 MS. BYRD:

15 I can't see from here, but under the "M" in Maneuver, are those lines right
16 in there that aren't actually in purple --

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 Those are small arms.

19 MS. BYRD:

20 Oh.

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 Right. It's a symbology thing, and I know there's a lot going on here, and
23 it's hard to see. But all of those symbols right there are small arms, which
24 except for cases where we're shooting into a bank and there's high lead
25 concentrations or something like that, small arms are not factored into MEC

1 issues. So those are all small arms. You'll see some more over here.

2 They're kind of scattered out in a few places.

3 MS. BYRD:

4 Okay.

5 MR. SHIFLET:

6 This is the 60 millimeter water area. This is Whitestone Road here, I've
7 labeled Whitestone, and Cow Ford Bridge Road here. So this is south of
8 where Red Hill and the other MRS, proposed MRS is. A MEC HA of three,
9 and an MRSP of four. All these are historical finds, but we had a pretty
10 good map that located these. And then, all these are items that we found.
11 And you'll see, there was one UXO right there that we found. You'll see we
12 didn't have access to these properties here in between. Those are
13 historical finds right here. So between the historical and ours, there seems
14 to be something going on here.

15 MR. HAYES:

16 And none of that on toward Cow Ford Bridge was -- got right-of-entry?

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 No, we had right-of-entry here.

19 MR. HAYES:

20 Okay.

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 The right-of-entry would be crosshatched here. So we had rights-of-entry
23 here, but we didn't find anything. But historically, things were found.
24 Remember, keep in mind, ours transects were spaced apart. We might
25 have, you know, we might have not seen something that was in between

1 transects.

2 MR. HAYES:

3 Yeah, I just didn't see the lines there, so I saw you said you didn't have
4 right-of-entry up there.

5 MR. SHIFLET:

6 Right.

7 MR. HAYES:

8 Where there wasn't lines. So that's why --

9 MR. SHIFLET:

10 Right. Yeah, we did --

11 MR. HAYES:

12 I thought down there, you might not.

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response). Now, we're getting pretty far
15 south, too. Keep in mind, you see that -- it's difficult to see, but there's a
16 red boundary, and then there's a pink boundary -- I mean, a pink shaded
17 ' area. The pink shaded area is where we investigated. But there's areas
18 south of that that we didn't. So, like, this area down here and over here,
19 was not included in our investigation. It's south of the range fans. It's
20 further south than the range fans extended. So we had no reason to believe
21 that we needed to investigate through the areas down there.

22 MR. HAYES:

23 Where these lines are there, you didn't investigate?

24 MR. SHIFLET:

25 Down here, uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

1 MR. HAYES:

2 What are the lines for?

3 MR. SHIFLET:

4 Those cross lines that are running this way, indicate inaccessible parcels.

5 So we did not have rights-of-entry.

6 MR. HAYES:

7 Okay.

8 MS. BYRD:

9 And Jason, I think there's some confusion, because the other figures have
10 lines like that showing where you walked your transect.

11 MR. SHIFLET:

12 Oh, okay.

13 MS. BYRD:

14 And now you're showing lines similar to lines where you didn't --

15 MR. HAYES:

16 Well, most of those other lines went east to west --

17 MS. BYRD:

18 -- so a solid color would probably work better.

19 MR. SHIFLET:

20 Right. Yeah, you're right. You're right. I wish my GS guys would get that.

21 MR. HAYES:

22 Well, most of those other lines went east to west.

23 MR. SHIFLET:

24 Right.

25 MR. HAYES:

1 So you can tell the difference of that.

2 MR. SHIFLET:

3 This is what we're calling the 60/81 millimeter border area. It's just, to
4 position yourself here along Henningston Road, which runs kind of through
5 here, and down towards the lakes. We found a lot, honestly. We found a lot
6 of UXO's right here. Along these transects. And I mean, butting right up to
7 this property where we didn't have access. So the road runs right along
8 this property boundary, and we found stuff right up to the road, and
9 couldn't go across the street. And then, there was a lot of historical MEC
10 finds down here.

11 MR. HAYES:

12 Any UXO's?

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Oh, yeah. A lot of them were UXO.

15 MR. HAYES:

16 So that wasn't enough UXO to be time-critical?

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 No, not here.

19 MS. BYRD:

20 Where did you find the UXO?

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 I'll show you in a second. It's actually north. It's up above it. Just above it.

23 Close. It's close though, for sure.

24 Speaking of the time-critical. So a minute ago, we were right here in

25 this area, and now we're just a little bit north of it. Again, Dairy Ridge is

1 right here, Hickory Hill Road is right here, Southport is over here. And this
2 is the property that we didn't have access to. It extended down. This
3 greenish boundary right here is where we conducted the time-critical
4 removal. So we investigated along transects here, and we started finding
5 so much stuff that we recommended a time-critical. So all these stars that
6 you see here, all this, live UXO that had to be detonated. A lot of stuff right
7 here.

8 MS. BYRD:

9 Hey, Jason.

10 MR. SHIFLET:

11 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

12 MS. BYRD:

13 Do you feel comfortable with that boundary? Or is that boundary because
14 you had to change your investigation --

15 MR. SHIFLET:

16 This boundary here?

17 MS. BYRD:

18 Going all the way to the property where you don't have right of entry. Do
19 you think that would extent onto that parcel, based on your knowledge?

20 MR. SHIFLET:

21 Well, for this figure? Yeah. I mean, if I were a betting man, there's
22 probably UXO over here. I mean, it goes right up to the line. It's right here.

23 MS. BYRD:

24 I mean, in high concentration like that?

25 MR. SHIFLET:

1 Yeah, potentially. Potentially. I mean, just based on what's been found
2 here, yeah, it's very likely. With this property, it's a little bit different,
3 because it' seems to be a lot of the ordinance was here. You know, we
4 know they were firing from just off Dairy Ridge in this direction. It could
5 be that most of it was right here, and it's all been -- most of it's been
6 managed by the time-critical removal action. We definitely saw less
7 evidence the further we got out here. And that's why we were able to draw
8 this boundary where we did. We feel comfortable about that.

9 This is in the southern part of the former boundary. We found --
10 well, there was a MEC item found during a previous EECA in 1996. And
11 then, we found, during our investigation, two fuses right here. And they're
12 just fuses, but they have an explosive component to them, and therefore
13 they are MEC.

14 And so, because of what we found out here, and the fact that we
15 didn't find a lot outside of that, we felt like this area warranted
16 designation. And evidence that we found out here was that it was a rocket
17 grenade maneuver type area. I haven't been so good about doing this, but
18 you'll see, this has a MEC HA of two and four.

19 I'll go back a coupe slides because I didn't highlight it. This is a MEC
20 HA score of one and three, and one and four, just to catch us up. Sorry
21 about that.

22 MR. HAYES:

23 So what was the last one?

24 MR. SHIFLET:

25 The last one was the south part of it.

1 MR. HAYES:

2 Okay. But two and four?

3 MR. SHIFLET:

4 Two and four, uh-huh (indicates affirmative response). The green shaded
5 areas is what we're calling the remaining lands. It's area within our
6 investigation not included in one of the newly designated areas. So you'll
7 see, those other designated areas have been carved out. So anything
8 shaded green, we conducted an investigation, and we feel like we can lump
9 all of this area into one unit that we're calling remaining lands. In no case
10 did we find MEC, so MEC HA is not applicable, and it has an MRSPP of six.
11 So essentially, you can look at this and say, like MRS 1 that was not
12 applicable in seven, that this has a low risk, this green shaded area.

13 MR. HAYES:

14 And what's the buffer around that orange boundary?

15 MR. SHIFLET:

16 This buffer?

17 MR. HAYES:

18 Yeah.

19 MR. SHIFLET:

20 The red?

21 MR. HAYES:

22 Yeah.

23 MR. SHIFLET:

24 The red is the former Camp Croft boundary.

25 MR. HAYES:

1 Yeah. Now, the other, that's not in green or blue or whatever it is. Was it
2 investigated?

3 MR. SHIFLET:

4 Oh, yeah, like this area out here?

5 MR. HAYES:

6 Yeah.

7 MR. SHIFLET:

8 Not included in the investigation. Because the range fans only went so far.
9 And it's hard to legitimately claim that we need to investigate way out here
10 if there were no range fans that went that far. Then why would you
11 investigate it? Unless we have compelling evidence. If somebody were to
12 come back and say, hey, I was driving along this road and I found a 16
13 millimeter mortar, or four, well, then you'd have a reason to investigate.
14 But until that happens, we don't.

15 MS. BYRD:

16 Jason, do we have something in the work plan if you did find something --

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 Yes.

19 MS. BYRD:

20 -- at the border, you would continue and not just stop there with that?

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 Thank, you, Susan. Right. So we investigate right up to this border. If we
23 had found something right on the edge, like we did in this area right here,
24 we found stuff right at the edge of where we investigated. So we extended
25 the investigation just a little bit. We also did that up here, and we did that

1 up here. So the field evidence was telling us, we need to go a little bit
2 further right here. We didn't in this case.

3 This is the grenade area, Wedgewood community. A MEC HA not
4 applicable because we couldn't investigate it, or where we could, we didn't
5 find MEC. And an MRSPP score of five. Keep in mind, a lot of this, all of
6 this, a removal action has been conducted. So there isn't supposed to be
7 any MEC here. We've done removal -- we and others have done removal
8 actions over all this.

9 What we're talking about when we talk about the grenade area is this
10 green buffer right here. Just this buffer, not the stuff in here. So in this
11 green buffer we don't have any evidence of MEC yet, or we don't have any,
12 and it has an MRSPP score of five. That's all we know.

13 AoPI5, not applicable for both. Nothing. No further action. AoPI8,
14 again, this is Dairy Ridge Road that runs right here. We didn't find
15 anything. Not applicable for both. No further action. AoPi9, same thing.
16 N/A for both. No further action. So this is good. These areas basically get
17 eliminated.

18 MR. HAYES:

19 That's along Dairy Ridge, too?

20 MR. SHIFLET:

21 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

22 MR. HAYES:

23 So most of the firing ranges were on this side.

24 MR. SHIFLET:

25 Correct. Correct.

1 MR. HAYES:

2 South of Dairy...

3 MR. SHIFLET:

4 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

5 Same with 9G, this small plot right here. N/A for both, no further
6 action. This is what we're calling the rocket area. Its' over here, it's just
7 north of AoPI8. So Dairy Ridge Road runs along here. South Carolina 56 is
8 here. And we found enough MD in our investigation that we felt like this
9 area needed to be included further. So we didn't find any MEC, so MEC is
10 not applicable, but it does have an MRSP score of four.

11 MR. HAYES:

12 Now, where's Dairy Ridge?

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Dairy Ridge is right here, south.

15 MR. HAYES:

16 Is that part of the state park?

17 MR. HERZOG:

18 A piece of it is.

19 MR. HAYES:

20 A piece of that's state park?

21 MR. HERZOG:

22 Some of it's probably private property, but...

23 MR. SHIFLET:

24 Yeah. Yeah.

25 MR. HAYES:

1 MR. HAYES:

2 Well, where did you find that tank mine?

3 MR. SHIFLET:

4 Oh, I don't remember.

5 This is what we're calling the grenade maneuver area. So this is,
6 Johnson Lake Road is right here, Henningston Road is here. This is
7 Southport, I believe. Is that right?

8 MR. HAYES:

9 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

10 MR. SHIFLET:

11 Whitestone, here. So this is in between the Red Hill property and the 105
12 area, in this area, where we found a lot of stuff. And historically, we found
13 some historical maps that indicated a significant amount of MEC and MD
14 right here, along this creek. And then, we found a pretty reasonable
15 amount of evidence where we could look. We couldn't, you know, access to
16 this property. But a significant amount of evidence to indicate the same.
17 Okay?

18 This is -- we're almost done -- a practice grenade area. This is up in
19 the north part of the cantonment area. We've done work here, we've done
20 work along this side of the road, too. We investigated the shaded area. We
21 found a little bit, a little bit of frag, MD, grenade MD. And this seemed to be
22 almost like a practice grenade maneuver court or something like that.
23 There are little foxholes around and that kind of thing up this hillside. And
24 then we did a DGM survey of the whole ball field, and didn't find anything.
25 So we think it's right along this hillside, and probably mostly down here,

1 honestly.

2 MR. HAYES:

3 Well, across the road where he investigated, he had all kind of hits on it.

4 Went in there and spent a lot of money and didn't find anything.

5 MR. SHIFLET:

6 Right. Right. That's why we think it was really on this side of the road, not

7 on that side.

8 MR. HAYES:

9 And they were trying to say there was a gas chamber there, too.

10 MR. SHIFLET:

11 Right. Well, there was a grenade court -- well, there's an old figure that's

12 marked with a grenade court over here. And that's what we think this was,

13 like a grenade maneuver area, really.

14 This is -- West Croft Circle's here. This is the golf course. We were
15 able to look at a portion of this property. We didn't find any MEC. We have
16 an MRSP score of four. What we did find, though, is mortar MD.

17 MR. HAYES:

18 Right on the edge of the no entry?

19 MR. SHIFLET:

20 Right on the edge of -- yeah, in the woods. And there was evidence from
21 MD from a previous study. It's a little bit uncharacteristic, because there's
22 not supposed to be anything up here. Which is why it wasn't included.

23 So this is a compilation of all of those areas, built into one figure. I
24 know you can't read the writing, but you've got all the areas designated
25 where we conducted our investigation, and all their acreages. And all this

1 is laid out in the report.

2 Just a little bit about where we are. I'm writing the FS right now. We
3 expect that that will be ready, finalized in February of next year. It's going
4 to present response alternatives for all of these new areas that we've just
5 talked about. April 2015, we think the proposed plan will be finalized. It,
6 basically, suggests recommended alternatives that are from the feasibility
7 study. There will be a public meeting held to present those
8 recommendations. And we'll ask for public feedback on those
9 recommendations. So this is the public's chance to weigh in.

10 MS. BYRD:

11 Are you going to provide a way for the public to individually determine
12 what's on their property, or they think they're in the green area, that there
13 were no finds? Just from a safety perspective?

14 MR. SHIFLET:

15 The RI has maps that are a little more detailed than this. And I have an
16 example on here where you can really kind of zoom in and see what was
17 found on here.

18 MS. BYRD:

19 I'm just wondering if the public meeting where we were talking about
20 right-of-entry, you have software set up where people could visually see
21 their parcel. Is there a way that they could see their parcel and see exactly
22 what was found or not found?

23 MR. SHIFLET:

24 There is a way, by looking at the RI, there's a disk in the RI that has a
25 figure like the one I have with me tonight that would allow you to do that.

1 But that might be a little difficult for someone just off the street to come in
2 and do, unless they're comfortable with really kind of digging through it.

3 MS. BYRD:

4 No, I'm wondering if there could be a person manning that --

5 MR. SHIFLET:

6 Oh, yes.

7 MS. BYRD:

8 -- machine --

9 MR. SHIFLET:

10 To answer your --

11 MS. BYRD:

12 -- that would allow --

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Yes.

15 MS. BYRD:

16 -- the person to walk up and --

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 Of course.

19 MS. BYRD:

20 -- say, I live at --

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 Just like we did at the public --

23 MS. BYRD:

24 Yeah.

25 MR. SHIFLET:

1 -- at the -- yeah, yeah. Absolutely. And I have a figure like that.

2 MS. BYRD:

3 Okay.

4 MR. LIVERMORE:

5 Susan, are you thinking about that at the proposed planned public meeting?

6 Is that what you are --

7 MS. BYRD:

8 Or a public meeting, now that you have the information, go back to the
9 people that gave the rights-of-entry and tell them specifically what was
10 found on their parcel somehow.

11 MR. SHIFLET:

12 Yeah, we can do that.

13 MR. MCMILLAN:

14 Spartanburg County has an online mapping system that you can go on and
15 you can select a number of overlays that, you know, like flood zones and
16 this, that, and the other. Is there any way that you could get with the
17 County and include these overlays on that?

18 MR. SHIFLET:

19 Well, I'm going to give you two answers. One, yeah, we could do it easily. I
20 mean, that's what our GI guys do. We switch data with county GIS agencies
21 all the time. That's very common. The question is, would they host the
22 data, is that a good idea, is a different question.

23 MR. MCMILLAN:

24 Well, I'm probably the only one in here that thinks this way, but I think,
25 you know, we have property owners -- and I'm a property rights guy, so if

1 you don't want people on your property, that's fine.

2 MR. SHIFLET:

3 Right.

4 MR. MCMILLAN:

5 I understand that. But Joe Blow comes to town and wants to buy a piece of
6 land. There is nothing that gives him a heads up that the previous owner,
7 or the current owner, rejected entry.

8 MR. SHIFLET:

9 Right.

10 MR. MCMILLAN:

11 And yet, you have hashmarks on areas where you thought they were highly
12 suspicious.

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Right.

15 MR. MCMILLAN:

16 So, you know, it kind of disturbs me that, given that we're supposed to be
17 the go-between here, there ain't that go-between.

18 MR. SHIFLET:

19 Right.

20 MR. MCMILLAN:

21 I mean, it just seems to me to be contrary to our purpose.

22 MR. SHIFLET:

23 Well, there actually is a mechanism in place to manage this. In the FS, as I
24 have mentioned, the FS is designed to evaluate what are called response
25 alternatives. And those are everything from deciding that we need to put a

1 sign up on a piece of property that says, you might find UXO here, to the
2 government swooping in and clearing every inch of land of all metallic
3 items. So there's a big range possibilities there.

4 But one of those things, a term that is commonly used is called land-
5 use controls. And those land-use controls can be signage, fences, deed
6 restrictions, other types of notification, training, community awareness.
7 All these types of things are land-use controls, or engineering controls.
8 And that is one of the things we will evaluate in the FS.

9 So when it comes time to talk about these options during a proposed
10 plan, that's when the public and the RAB -- as part of the public, you
11 certainly can weigh in -- you can make your case. You can say, listen, we
12 have to have a way to communicate this information to an unsuspecting
13 individual who might be interested in buying property.

14 MR. MCMILLAN:

15 You know, it's darned if you do and darned if you don't. You know, you
16 don't want to taint somebody's property. For, you know. On the other
17 hand, you know, we should be responsible for at least identifying the areas
18 that are of legitimate concern. And I don't know how we -- I don't know
19 how we walk that line. I certainly, you know, I certainly would feel just as
20 bad --

21 MR. HERZOG:

22 I think I do.

23 MR. MCMILLAN:

24 Pardon?

25 MR. HERZOG:

1 I think I do. All of your documents are governmental, legal documents;
2 correct?

3 MR. SHIFLET:

4 They are available to the public, yes.

5 MR. HERZOG:

6 If I own a piece of property and you suspect there may be a problem on my
7 property and I say no, you're not coming on my property. You try to
8 negotiate, you try to talk to them. Do you ultimately send them a letter
9 stating that we have tried to come upon your property to do an analysis,
10 predicate it on a best-use by the military, and you have denied us that
11 right? So a document's sent to that owner?

12 MR. SHIFLET:

13 I could answer that for you, but I'm going to defer to the Corps and to the
14 state. And let them answer it.

15 MR. HERZOG:

16 Okay.

17 MS. HISCOX:

18 There are actually --

19 MR. HERZOG:

20 Corps and state?

21 MS. HISCOX:

22 No. Well, there may be one from the state as well, but the Corps has a
23 process for that when someone denies us right-of-entry, we usually some
24 them two or three letters saying, you know, you might want to reconsider
25 this, here's one more chance. And then finally, we will send them a letter

1 that says, you refused us right-of-entry, we're wrapping up this
2 investigation. We may be back in five years to check with you again, but in
3 the meantime, there may be risks on your property, and you should beware
4 of that.

5 MR. HERZOG:

6 Well, if there is a document, a piece of paper coming from --

7 MS. HISCOX:

8 It goes in our record.

9 MR. HERZOG:

10 -- an entity, state, Corps of Engineers, to a property owner, you can say, you
11 can put that in the county clerk's office, put that in the file with that
12 particular property. That way, when a title search is done from you
13 wanting to come buy my property, it's going to show up in the title search
14 that Uncle Sam was not allowed --

15 MS. HISCOX:

16 Yeah, I'm not sure we can do that.

17 MR. HERZOG:

18 -- to investigate this property.

19 MS. HISCOX:

20 It depends on the county and state laws for that kind of thing. Because it's
21 not our property, you can't -- you may not --

22 MR. HERZOG:

23 Well, I understand. But what he was trying to do is --

24 MS. HISCOX:

25 Yeah. No, I understand what you're saying.

1 MR. HERZOG:

2 -- is honorable, trying to stop --

3 MS. HISCOX:

4 It's not -- it's in our project record, but we may not be able to put it in the
5 county record. It depends on what their rights are.

6 MR. HERZOG:

7 The only other thing you could do is put a big sign out in front of the
8 property.

9 MR. SHIFLET:

10 I think Susan...

11 MS. BYRD:

12 There is another site in South Carolina with a similar issue. And that
13 County has opted to put a stamp on each individual deed that's within the
14 parcel of the bombing range.

15 MR. HERZOG:

16 That makes sense.

17 MS. BYRD:

18 It makes sense. Whether you give right-of-entry or not, it's still on your
19 deed. So everyone within the target has this kind of stamp. Spartanburg
20 County does not have that option, but it's something that the RAB could
21 discuss with the county and your local officials, and try to pursue.

22 MR. SHIFLET:

23 Unfortunately, this is the -- we're at that place where citizenry and
24 government collide. If that is something you want your county to do to
25 protect your own land value, by all means, go for it.

1

2 MR. MCMILLAN:

3 The current owners are getting plenty of informed consent, if that's the
4 right way to put it, of not going forward and investigating or removing. My
5 problem is, well, you know, what about 50 years from now, you know?

6 That's going to be lost if it's not designated. You know.

7 MR. SHIFLET:

8 Well, you may not remember this, but I said very early on at a RAB meeting
9 when we were talking about the RI work, I predicted this right here. I said,
10 we're going to find property where there is something bad, quote, unquote,
11 bad, right up to the property boundary, and then we're not going to have
12 rights-of-entry on that property. So now what happens is if this property
13 goes for sale, how is the new perspective buyer going to understand that
14 that property wasn't included in the investigation? I think that's what
15 you're asking.

16 MR. HERZOG:

17 It's got to be picked up in a title search, based on a piece of paper put in
18 the file for a particular piece of property. And if Spartanburg County says
19 they are too busy to do that, you know, it's -- County Hall is kind of like a
20 morgue, going down there. Some of us here who reach out to the
21 community and to the local officials can speak to people. I'll talk to them
22 tomorrow.

23 MS. BYRD:

24 The county that I was referring to earlier is Horry County on the coast. And
25 the property on the target is very expensive, highly marketable real estate.

1 They're farther along this process than we are here at Croft, but what I was
2 going to add was there are parcels that refused. So there was no right of
3 entry. And the other parcel that gave the right of entry had been through a
4 removal process. Both parcels are handled by developers. One is marketed
5 at a much higher value with evidence from the Corps that, you know, this
6 guy's property was cleaned. The other guy doesn't have that option
7 because he refused. He doesn't have any documentation that there was any
8 removal on this property.

9 MR. HERZOG:

10 Well, how many can there really possibly be at Camp Croft where people
11 say no, you're not coming on my property? A lot?

12 MR. SHIFLET:

13 There were a lot, yes.

14 MR. HERZOG:

15 Okay. Fifty? A hundred? Two hundred?

16 MR. SHIFLET:

17 Oh, if there were 400 property owners, there were a hundred, easy, that
18 denied access.

19 MR. HERZOG:

20 That people don't want you on their property?

21 MR. LIVERMORE:

22 And that's not uncommon amongst many of our FUD sites --

23 MR. HERZOG:

24 Oh, yeah, I know.

25 MR. LIVERMORE:

1 We get the same type of feedback.

2 MR. HERZOG:

3 Okay.

4 MR. LIVERMORE:

5 So it's not uncommon to --

6 MR. HAYES:

7 But what she was saying, if they got to stamp a deed, they're going to
8 stamp a deed whether it's clear or not clear.

9 MR. MCMILLAN:

10 No, she said they stamped it cleared.

11 MS. BYRD:

12 No, no, no. No.

13 MR. HAYES:

14 No, they stamped everybody's.

15 MS. BYRD:

16 On the property (inaudible)

17 MR. HAYES:

18 Everybody's.

19 MS. BYRD:

20 -- it says, this is on a former DOD property. But I'm saying, as a seller, the
21 seller had the evidence to prove that their parcel was cleaned because they
22 signed the right-of-way. The other developer didn't have that information,
23 and couldn't provide information that the property was cleaned.

24 MR. HAYES:

25 So both properties, their deeds were stamped, but you had to have

1 documented paperwork to prove that your property was cleared, even
2 though your property was stamped.

3 MR. MCMILLAN:

4 But at least the stamp gives you heads up to go find out --

5 MS. BYRD:

6 Absolutely.

7 MR. MCMILLAN:

8 -- has this piece been cleared or not. And then you go forward informed.

9 MR. SHIFLET:

10 Right. That's right.

11 (Multiple speakers)

12 But the RAB can't do that.

13 Right. It boils down to --

14 The County Council is going to have to decide to do that. And they're not
15 going to touch it.

16 MR. MCMILLAN:

17 I know that.

18 MS. BYRD:

19 But you can pressure the county.

20 MCMILLAN:

21 I know that. But it seems to me what the RAB's job is to inform your county
22 that we've got areas of high concern that are not being investigated, and
23 that's the current property owners' right. But it's, you know, it's still, and
24 in my opinion, incumbent upon us to inform the County Council of this so
25 that they can at least, you know, do something.

1 MR. SHIFLET:

2 One way to think about it is if you're a property owner that is willing to be
3 engaged and wants the government to do what they're supposed to do, and
4 you want to maintain the value of your property, then you would go to the
5 local administration and say, look, I'm going to lose value if we don't do
6 something about this. Because the government is going to clean up my site,
7 my property, but not my neighbor's because he won't allow access. So now
8 my property is going to fall in value because he or she won't allow access.
9 So how do we ferret this out. That's a legitimate argument. And that's, I
10 mean, that's what RABs do. They liaison between the community and those
11 that are responsible. That's exactly what RABs do.

12 MR. HERZOG:

13 Most governments that I've ever seen have a right-of-entry, even if you
14 have to go to court to explain why you will have to go upon or into a
15 particular property.

16 MR. SHIFLET:

17 Well --

18 MR. HERZOG:

19 I know you guys don't do that.

20 MR. SHIFLET:

21 Yeah.

22 MR. HERZOG:

23 That's something that's got to be done through some heavyweights with the
24 court, or the state.

25 MS. HISCOX:

1 To my knowledge, the only time we have done that on any of our FUD
2 projects, we do have one project that I worked in Alabama that had
3 chemical munitions on it. And it was clearly a danger both to the property
4 owner, who did not want to give us right-of-entry -- and it was mustard --
5 and to his neighbors. And in that case, we actually did take that to court.
6 And we were allowed to go on his property. We had to evacuate him from
7 the property, clean it up, and put it back. But we really have to have a
8 strong case for clear endangerment, both to the owner and to the
9 neighbors. That's a tough case.

10 MR. HERZOG:

11 It just seems to me that if it counts as a public safety issue, which un-
12 exploded ordinance is, to anyone in the neighborhood who may traverse
13 there, that a right-of-entry declaration from the court could be granted to
14 this state, the Corps, or their designee to go upon this property, you know,
15 with certain conditions. Naturally, the judge isn't going to say send the
16 Calvary in. The judge is going to say you've got to make every effort to put
17 the owner in a pickup truck to follow you to see what you're doing. They're
18 probably petrified you're going to take something that's out there. And I
19 don't know what's there.

20 MR. HAYES:

21 Well, one thing they've been saying is we're giving you, like she said, we
22 send three letters to the landlord, we're wanting to get access to your
23 property to do a search. Well, on down the road, if they think something's
24 in there, they're offering to pay for this search. It's going to be up to the
25 property owner to pay for somebody to clean up their property, if they

1 don't let the government. But that's some of the things I think they've
2 talked about in the past, you know, say, we're here doing the work. If we
3 pull out now and we need to clean it up, you're going to have to clean it up
4 yourself.

5 MS. HISCOX:

6 Well, and not only that, they inherit some liability because they have
7 refused to allow us to clean it up. And so there is a risk to them if
8 somebody's hurt.

9 MR. HAYES:

10 It takes the liability off of the government onto the property owner.

11 MS. HISCOX:

12 Yeah.

13 MR. MOON:

14 I think you could go to the County, and you might can convince them to
15 stamp deeds like Horry County. But ultimately I think your battle, uphill
16 battle with County Council would probably be -- I mean, if Gary decided he
17 didn't want to do it and you put that in his deed, I mean, everything he's
18 ever worked for, and his land, his equity, all that stuff's, you know, out the
19 window.

20 MR. HAYES:

21 All they're stamping is there's possibility because it's part of a former
22 camp. That's all they're stamping.

23 MS. BYRD:

24 That's all they're stamping. This used to be former Camp Croft.

25 MR. HAYES:

1 And any real estate agent could tell somebody that.

2 MR. MOON:

3 Well, I get that part of it. I think that would be easy to do. I think they
4 would be willing to do that. But to say this guy has got an issue, a potential
5 issue on his property based on what we're seeing on that map -- that's just
6 kind of my take on it.

7 MR. HERZOG:

8 Ultimately, the goal is that somebody in the government, the Corps, a
9 general, is going to say Camp Croft is clear. It's clean as a whistle. There's
10 nothing there anymore, no reason to investigate. And you're going to fold
11 your tents and we're not going to meet and everything is done. But that's
12 going to, probably -- I'm speculating -- be based upon your determination,
13 with others, that all of these areas have been investigated and remediated.
14 Do you know literally all of the property addresses out there?

15 MR. SHIFLET:

16 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

17 MR. HERZOG:

18 Okay.

19 MR. SHIFLET:

20 We do. We have a database of that.

21 MR. HERZOG:

22 And you have the property ID number?

23 MR. SHIFLET:

24 Uh-huh (indicates affirmative response).

25 MR. HERZOG:

1 Okay. So it should be relatively simple for the County to stamp a green
2 stamp on someone's property that it's been remediated, investigated
3 and/or remediated and, so to speak, clear for takeoff.

4 MR. SHIFLET:

5 Theoretically, that's all -- yeah, that's pretty simple data management, uh-
6 huh (indicates affirmative response).

7 MR. HERZOG:

8 And this is within the designated Camp Croft area. And if there's no stamp
9 within that designated Camp Croft area, on the property ID, then an owner
10 or a prospective purchaser would be able to determine that this has not
11 been investigated and/or remediated, because there's no green stamp on it,
12 I'm not buying it, I'm not interested in the property. What John was saying
13 is, you know, property side-by-side, one's got a green stamp and the other
14 one doesn't, it's going to lessen the value of the quote, unquote, clean
15 property.

16 MR. SHIFLET:

17 Well --

18 MR. HAYES:

19 Okay, is part of moving on -- okay, out of 400 -- your example was 400
20 properties investigated, probably a hundred didn't give right-of-entry.

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 It's just a ballpark.

23 MR. HAYES:

24 Okay, out of those hundred, what percent has the transect lines going up to
25 the property that were contaminated? What percent would you guess?

1 MR. SHIFLET:

2 Well, it's a difficult question to answer because we're talking about area.

3 So I would say that there are a fair number of situations where we have

4 newly defined areas that we are suggesting be carried forward and

5 evaluated for possible remedial action, --

6 MR. HAYES:

7 And the government will pay for it?

8 MR. SHIFLET:

9 -- that contain areas that did not give rights-of-entry.

10 MR. HAYES:

11 And the government will pay for it now?

12 MR. SHIFLET:

13 Oh, yeah, I mean --

14 MR. HAYES:

15 Okay.

16 MR. SHIFLET:

17 -- that's ultimately the...

18 MR. HAYES:

19 So is it part of the process to go back to these property owners again and

20 write them another letter --

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 Right, so we --

23 MR. HAYES:

24 -- saying we found this, and we've got proof, and we're giving you another

25 chance now?

1 MR. SHIFLET:

2 One of the things that we do in the FS, and we were just talking about this
3 earlier, is that we have to now reach out, where all these new areas are, we
4 reach out to those property owners and we say, for example, if the
5 government were going to put a sign in your yard that says, former Camp
6 Croft property, may have UXO, would you be willing to notify us if it gets
7 vandalized? Would you be willing to tell us if it needs to be maintained?
8 That sort of thing. We send them, literally send them a questionnaire, they
9 fill it out and send it back.

10 Now, past experience, we won't get replies back from everybody.
11 We'll get some; not all. And then we'll have to move forward with the data
12 that we have, the information that we have. And it just is what it is. I
13 mean, I can't make people respond.

14 MR. MOON:

15 Would you be allowed, if you had, say for instance, if you do that and they
16 get a second chance, could they be notified of the circumstances
17 surrounding something, such as, you know, the amount of -- their land
18 values things like that could be kind of brought into that, so they
19 understand that, listen, I mean, this could have implications on the value of
20 your property, and --

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 Right.

23 MR. MOON:

24 -- equity in a home that you may have on that -- I mean, there's just a lot of
25 things that could drop. You know, obviously, could they be, you know, told

1 that? So that way, maybe -- I mean, obviously, here's the boundary, here's
2 everything that was found. It stops abruptly right here because you didn't
3 allow us to go any further, so there's, you know.

4 MR. SHIFLET:

5 Well, think about this. Of the areas that we have designated, and I'll just
6 pick one. Okay, here's an example. This purple area right here. We're
7 going to send a letter to each one of these landowners, even the ones that
8 denied entry. They're going to get a letter, and I'll paraphrase, but it
9 basically says, your property is included in an area that we are going to
10 recommend move forward for potential response action. We're telling you,
11 your property is now classified this way. So yeah, they're going to get that
12 message.

13 MR. MOON:

14 Okay.

15 MR. SHIFLET:

16 Now, I won't go so far as to say we're going to indicate that they may have
17 some property value challenges down the road or whatever. I think the
18 point of the letter, frankly, is to say, here's what we've learned, would you
19 be willing to support a response action that might include something like
20 notifying us if a sign is damaged, or telling us if, you have, if a fence that we
21 install along the park property or something gets ripped or torn or
22 whatever. So it's simple stuff. We're not asking them to pay for it. We're
23 just asking them if they'd be willing to notify us. Or the government, not
24 us.

25 MR. HAYES:

1 Well, is that something we could put in a press release? I mean, in the
2 Herald Journal or something saying this is where we are, or have the paper
3 interview Ray as far as what we're doing, sending out letters and things
4 like that where the public --

5 MR. SHIFLET:

6 If I were a homeowner, I would be interested in this report.

7 MR. HAYES:

8 Yeah. Saying we're sending out letters --

9 MS. BYRD:

10 That was my question.

11 MR. O'NEAL:

12 Yeah, that was one of the things that we were discussing. And we'd like to
13 have you guys give us input to different ways that we might be able to
14 reach the community.

15 MR. HAYES:

16 Well, that's what I was going to bring up, is that's part of the RAB's
17 purpose, is to make recommendations to the Corps of Engineers as to what
18 we think, make suggestions to the Corps as to what we believe we need to
19 do to educate the public to what's going on.

20 MR. LIVERMORE:

21 Well, Susan had already mentioned about possibly having a public meeting
22 for the property owners as far as what was found on their property. So
23 that would be a good opportunity to provide the information that we're
24 discussing right now.

25 MS. BYRD:

1 And I would want to know if my next door neighbor denied access, and you
2 found a lot on my property bordering up to theirs, I would want to know. I
3 wouldn't want my child going over playing on your property that you
4 denied access, and there are munitions right up, explosives right up to that
5 point.

6 MR. HAYES:

7 Well, maybe the public meeting will take care of that.

8 MR. MOON:

9 Should that be a separate public meeting than the one that is --

10 MR. SHIFLET:

11 We have been scoped, meaning our contract tells us that we should do a
12 public meeting during the proposed plan. So just to remind you where we
13 are on the calendar, we would generate the FS, which captures all the
14 possible alternatives. And then we take those alternatives and we
15 recommend what should be done. That recommendation is provided to the
16 public. Here's an area, here's what we think needs to be done. That is the
17 time when the public gets to respond.

18 We have that on the calendar. I mean, I could look up -- I have Gantt
19 charts that I have printed out and brought tonight. We can look at the date
20 in the Gantt chart and I can tell you what date that is tentatively scheduled
21 for. And that's the time where you want to reach out to all your neighbors
22 and landowners and say, John Doe, I noticed your property is in a purple
23 area, and you might want to come look.

24 MR. MCMILLAN:

25 Is that Gantt chart online?

1 MR. SHIFLET:

2 It's not online, but I have a copy I can leave you with.

3 MR. HAYES:

4 Well, it could be put online; couldn't it?

5 MR. SHIFLET:

6 Theoretically, it could be. We don't manage the website anymore, but we
7 could share it with those that do.

8 MR. HAYES:

9 Yeah.

10 MR. O'NEAL:

11 Yeah, and things kind of slide for (inaudible) to arrive on that schedule, so
12 that's why we didn't have it.

13 MR. LIVERMORE:

14 Right. It's not set in stone, either. Yeah, because, obviously, things happen.

15 MR. HAYES:

16 Well, our next meeting is in March, I think, from --

17 MR. LIVERMORE:

18 Next March.

19 MR. HAYES:

20 And then you want to have the public meeting in April?

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 I think the public meeting is probably -- I haven't memorized the date, but
23 it's probably -- I could look in a second. But yeah, I wouldn't be surprised
24 if it's about the time of this next meeting. In fact, it might be good just to
25 align them and make them --

1 MR. HAYES:

2 Close together?

3 MR. SHIFLET:

4 -- one and the same, yeah.

5 MR. HAYES:

6 We'll have a meeting before the public meeting?

7 MR. SHIFLET:

8 Or vice versa, public meeting and then -- yeah, either way. Yeah, yeah,
9 maybe that would work. RAB and then the public meeting. Or either way.

10 MS. BYRD:

11 I spoke with a lot of property owners individually, and my concern is if you
12 tell them you're in the purple area, a lot of it is disbelief. Well, I know
13 there's nothing on mine. I think it's important to highlight the ones that
14 have defined, you know, like you were talking about that are bound by -- if
15 they're excluded, if you had continued on with the transect, you would
16 expect that you would continue with those findings. And I mean, notify the
17 homeowners specifically that MEC was found on their neighbor's property.
18 Instead of just generically saying you're within an area that contained MEC.
19 Say your next door neighbor --

20 MR. SHIFLET:

21 Right.

22 Ms. BYRD:

23 -- your bounded by --

24 MR. SHIFLET:

25 Like these guys right here.

1 MS. BYRD:

2 Right.

3 MR. SHIFLET:

4 Your neighbor, we found a live UXO item.

5 MS. BYRD:

6 Absolutely. I mean, that's --

7 MR. SHIFLET:

8 You would think --

9 MS. BYRD:

10 -- convincing them you're within a --

11 MR. SHIFLET:

12 You would think those neighbors would say, oh --

13 MS. BYRD:

14 -- shaded area.

15 MR. SHIFLET:

16 -- maybe I need to pay attention. Right.

17 MR. MOON:

18 I think it's a tendency, a lot of people don't -- they may just not associate
19 just how dangerous a lot of it could and could not be.

20 MR. SHIFLET:

21 And a lot of people know this already.

22 MR. MOON:

23 Yeah. Yeah.

24 MR. SHIFLET:

25 I mean, they found it on the property already --

1 MR. MOON:

2 Right.

3 MR. SHIFLET:

4 -- little pieces of it, or whatever. So it's not news to them.

5 MR. MOON:

6 Its' not that they don't know. They just don't associate the danger, you
7 know, with it so much. Because a lot of folks, you know, messed with it as
8 kids, and they've known it to be in existence since day one.

9 MS. BYRD:

10 Lt. Dyas could help.

11 MR. SHIFLET:

12 He could, Lt. Dyas.

13 MS. BYRD:

14 He could help convince. Because when he was here and said that property
15 was bad, everybody was like, wow, okay, he knows, because that's what he
16 does for a living. He's seen bad and not so bad.

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 That was the tickler, probably.

19 MS. BYRD:

20 Right.

21 MR. HAYES:

22 That's when he needs to be at the public meeting.

23 MS. BYRD:

24 Absolutely.

25 MR. SHIFLET:

1 Well, again, if it were me and someone said, well, look, the government has
2 decided that this property warrants some further response action, it looks
3 like they're going to do a surface clearance across this whole area right
4 here, except for your property because you won't give us rights-of-entry,
5 but everybody around you is going to be clean, surface clean, I think that's
6 compelling information. But we have to get these people to the meeting.
7 And I think that's where we're looking for your help for sure. We have to
8 communicate this public meeting, especially this next one. It's really
9 important. Really important.

10 MR. HAYES:

11 Well, y'all had a three-year contract; is that right? Is it term-limited or
12 work-limited?

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Our period of performance ends at the end of June in 2015.

15 MR. HAYES:

16 Okay. So it'll be plenty of time to get to a public meeting.

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 We'll maybe just slide in on the 29th.

19 MR. HERZOG:

20 I wouldn't call April and June plenty of time to get anything done.

21 MR. HAYES:

22 We'll get to the public meeting, what I'm saying.

23 MR. SHIFLET:

24 Yeah.

25 MR. MARLER:

1 Would you concur the statement that when the Corps of Engineers gets
2 through, the clearance will only be to an acceptable level? It will not be
3 100 percent clear ever?

4 MR. SHIFLET:

5 I have not seen a clearance where someone has said it's a hundred percent
6 clear.

7 MR. MARLER:

8 Earlier, I used to serve on this committee several years ago, and the
9 statement was made by the head of the Corps that was up here then, we can
10 never guarantee 100 percent coverage clearance. So what we're talking
11 about, if you cannot guarantee this fellow's property is clear, even though
12 you looked t it. So why are we going to worry about this other fellow, if we
13 can't guarantee what you looked at is clear; see?

14 MR. SHIFLET:

15 I understand what you're saying. It's not quite -- I wouldn't quite describe
16 it like that. Remember, we're talking about risk; okay? So you can't
17 eliminate risk. I mean, theoretically, you can, but --

18 MR. MARLER:

19 You just get it to an acceptable level?

20 MR. SHIFLET:

21 You're trying to work towards an acceptable level of risk. Okay? And so,
22 the instruments that we use to try to find these items only measure so deep
23 into the subsurface. So if we're looking for a 60 millimeter mortar, we
24 might see that 18 inches below the surface, but we wouldn't see it seven
25 feet below the surface. Does it matter if it's seven feet below the surface?

1 Only if you're putting a pool in.

2 MR. MARLER:

3 Well, see, my property was declared clear when this thing first started.

4 Now, you had already found about half a dozen anomalies when it was
5 scanned, I think last year or the year before. So you don't know, really,
6 what's out there today. Because I was told all the maneuvers was in
7 another part of the park.

8 MR. SHIFLET:

9 Right.

10 MR. MARLER:

11 The artillery went from Whitestone down below mine. So there was no
12 activity. But now you've found some stuff.

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Yeah.

15 MR. MARLER:

16 Well, that's another example, even though you looked at it, you may not
17 find all of it.

18 MR. SHIFLET:

19 Right. Well, remember, the point of the RI is not to inspect a hundred
20 percent of the property, because the government couldn't afford it, to do it
21 that way. So we look at a representative piece of the property, some
22 portion of it, and then we used that information to make an educated
23 judgment call. So, take any piece of property. We didn't inspect any piece
24 of property a hundred percent. We just didn't. But we looked at pieces of
25 the property, and from those data, we can make some reasonable judgment

1 about what we found. Now, it doesn't mean that it's right, it means that it's
2 a reasonable judgment based on what we know. And that's all we're saying.
3 We're not saying -- I would not ever be a hundred percent about any of this,
4 because I didn't look at a hundred percent of the property.

5 MR. HAYES:

6 But now, the equipment they're using is more sophisticated than it was ten
7 years ago. So it's a little better chance of getting more than we had several
8 years --

9 MR. SHIFLET:

10 Now, let's say, for instance, you had a five-acre lot, and the government
11 wanted to do a surface removal action. I would be pretty confident that we
12 could clear the surface of your property a hundred percent. I wouldn't say
13 a hundred percent, but I would feel really confident about it. Because it's
14 easy to walk on the surface and use metal detectors and find everything.
15 And we have QC processes that follow along us to make sure that we find
16 everything, or we think we find everything.

17 MR. MARLER:

18 Yeah, but there's hundreds of acres back in here. It's --

19 MR. SHIFLET:

20 Exactly. There are huge acres. And it would be multiple orders of
21 magnitude difference to investigate the entire property than it is from what
22 we did. It's just not economical. Can't do it. You can do it, but you
23 wouldn't want to do it.

24 MR. MARLER:

25 In the South Carolina, I'm not sure, but I had some property in North

1 Carolina. I had to sign a statement that I did not know of any hazards or
2 defects in the property when I sold it. Well, wouldn't that cover -- if that is
3 -- I don't know if it's done in South Carolina. We'd need a realtor person.
4 If that is a question here, that --

5 MR. HAYES:

6 I think that's where a bank would come in.

7 MR. MARLER:

8 That would make the present owner liable 50 years from now if he said, no,
9 there's nothing wrong, and he had been told, you didn't send him letters.

10 MR. SHIFLET:

11 Well, the argument could be made, though, if I don't allow rights-of-entry
12 on my property, and I never have anybody investigate my property, then I
13 can say with confidence I don't know of anything.

14 MR. MARLER:

15 Well, that's --

16 MR. SHIFLET:

17 It might be on my neighbor's property. It's not on my property, though.
18 And so ,you know, there are people that will say, I'm just telling the truth.
19 But, you know.

20 ((Multiple speakers))

21 The important piece to remember here is --

22 You'll never sell this.

23 This could go on forever.

24 MR. MARLER:

25 Danged if you do, and danged if you don't.

1 MR. O'NEAL:

2 The important thing to remember is this isn't an exact science. Technology
3 has helped us to gain a little bit more confidence. But I don't know that
4 we'll ever be able, as an engineering firm, be able to give 100 percent
5 confidence or find (inaudible), especially over time.

6 MR. GIBSON:

7 Just, I would like to say, you know, this is all good discussion and so forth,
8 but I don't see we're getting anywhere, other than bringing up a lot of
9 issues. I think the important thing we need to take from this discussion is
10 that it's in our best interest for what we're doing here, what we're trying to
11 help with, to get as many people involved in ownership, whether it's been
12 cleared or not cleared, to the meeting and so forth, that they can have a
13 chance to interact with each other to talk about -- okay, it's no big deal
14 with them coming on your property and so forth, or it was a big deal, they
15 tore up something, and they're going to fix it back.

16 MR. SHIFLET:

17 Right.

18 MR. GIBSON:

19 And things like that. And in the meantime, if we have any contacts with
20 county officials and so forth, we can talk to them about something on the
21 deed or something in the files in the registrar's office or wherever, then
22 let's go ahead and do that.

23 MR. SHIFLET:

24 Okay. You could be creative. You could invite all the realtors in town for a
25 training class and just say, look, we want to teach you about your

1 community right here, all the realtors, so that when you're taking people
2 around, you don't have to tell them anything specific, except that, hey, by
3 the way, this property is former Camp Croft. If you want to look into it, you
4 might want to. You don't have to say anything more than that. But you
5 could at least educate the people that are showing people around. Same
6 with home inspectors, things like that. You don't have to tell them, you
7 don't have to show them where we found stuff, even. Just, listen, you guys
8 should know this, and this is part of our community. And as a homeowner
9 in this area, I want to make sure it's clear.

10 MR. MCMILLAN:

11 You know, as future generations are more tech savvy, it just seems to me
12 one simple way to do it is the overlays on the deed map.

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Jut don't put my phone number with that overlay. But I would say, I want
15 to make one point, because you touched on something. You know, we're
16 starting with this, red boundary. And now we've gotten to these smaller
17 areas. They're large. They are large areas, no doubt about that. But it's
18 smaller than this. And that's the point, is we're trying to kind of narrow in
19 on what areas really warrant money being spent. And that's where we are.
20 So that's important.

21 MR. SHIFLET:

22 I mean, look at this remaining land area right here, is a huge chunk of land
23 that we feel pretty good about. Yeah, you might find some MD, but
24 probably not --

25 MR. HAYES:

1 How many were -- what was the total that was identified where you think
2 we need to do something with?

3 MR. SHIFLET:

4 The total -- I'm sorry, ask again?

5 MR. HAYES:

6 The total areas that we need to do some --

7 MR. SHIFLET:

8 Total acres?

9 MR. HAYES:

10 No, the total parcels.

11 MR. LIVERMORE:

12 Munitions response sites, I think.

13 MR. SHIFLET:

14 Oh.

15 MR. HAYES:

16 And acres.

17 MR. SHIFLET:

18 Well, I think there were, like, 11 munitions response sites, 11 areas that
19 are -- I can count them. Fifteen. Fifteen areas.

20 MR. HAYES:

21 Fifteen?

22 MR. SHIFLET:

23 A couple of them existed already. So there -- yeah, so there are, you know,
24 13 to 15 areas or whatever. And then, in terms of acreages, you know, the
25 remaining land is a large parcel. But if we're talking about areas that are

1 probably going to need some sort of significant removal action, it's much
2 smaller. These areas are large, yes, but it's smaller than the 16,000-plus or
3 whatever. And in terms of parcels of land, I just don't have it committed to
4 -- I don't know how many parcels are on that area right here.

5 MR. HAYES:

6 When's money going to be available to start cleaning some of them up?

7 MS. HISCOX:

8 You have to get the decision document signed first. So --

9 MR. HAYES:

10 And that will be next year sometime?

11 MR. SHIFLET:

12 June.

13 MS. HISCOX:

14 Probably, yeah.

15 MR. SHIFLET:

16 But -- but, once that decision document exists, there's still a process --

17 MS. HISCOX:

18 Of prioritizing.

19 MR. SHIFLET:

20 Right.

21 MS. HISCOX:

22 And that's something else --

23 MR. HAYES:

24 Prioritizing nationwide?

25 MS. HISCOX:

1 -- we will come to you guys for.

2 MR. LIVERMORE:

3 Yes, the MRS2P scoring.

4 MS. HISCOX:

5 Right. Worst first. Well, MRSP score, and input from you folks. Because
6 that's the other part that the RAB plays. It may have a score, but if there is
7 some other reason that we need to do a different parcel first, you know,
8 kids are out there playing on the land, we need to go do it now, something
9 like that, then that certainly plays into which one gets done first.

10 MR. HAYES:

11 Well, that would turn into a time-critical at that point.

12 MR. SHIFLET:

13 It could, theoretically.

14 MS. HISCOX:

15 It could. Actually, once the decision document is signed, I don't think we
16 call it a time-critical anymore. Because that's before the decision
17 document.

18 MR. SHIFLET:

19 Right. I don't know that I really have anything else, other than just do a
20 safety reminder of the three R's that the Corps has.

21 MR. FRAZIER:

22 I just want to address the question Gary had earlier. You asked about do
23 we ever come back to the people that never gave access. We, CERCLA
24 requires us, as long as we are managing some type of risk out here, you
25 know, was never considered a hundred percent clean, we have to come

1 back every five years and do an assessment to see is the remedy that's in
2 place still protective to the public. And part of that now, what we're doing
3 is during that time, we will be going back to those properties that we did
4 not get access in the past. Is there a new property owner? If so, ask them
5 if they will allow us to come onto the property. Or, if it's still the same
6 property owner, have you changed your mind? You know, we are now
7 tasked to do that, you know, on a some timely basis.

8 MR. HAYES:

9 And that's the Corps of Engineers?

10 MR. FRAZIER:

11 Yes.

12 MR. O'NEAL:

13 And I didn't get an opportunity, but before Teresa Carpenter was a
14 technical manager, she had been at a number of RABS. Brett Frazier is
15 going to be taking over. Teresa's moved to another section. So he'll be the
16 technical manager from Huntsville.

17 MR. HAYES:

18 Well, is there anything the Corps needs from the RAB tonight? Is there any
19 decisions or just think about this?

20 MR. SHIFLET:

21 Yeah, that's all I have.

22 MR. MCMILLAN:

23 I make a motion we adjourn.

24 MR. MOON:

25 Are there any other questions for anybody here this evening at all? Do we

1 have anybody here from -- Lt. Dyas isn't here, but is there anybody here
2 with an update at all from that section of it?

3 MR. LIVERMORE:

4 The sheriff's department?

5 MR. MOON:

6 I'm just going down the agenda.

7 (No response)

8 MR. MOON:

9 So this meeting is adjourned.

10 (Meeting concluded at 8:35 p.m.)

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the within RAB meeting was taken on the 4th day of
December, 2014;

That the foregoing is an accurate transcript of the meeting given;

That copies of all exhibits, if any, entered herein are attached hereto and made a
part of this record;

That the undersigned court reporter, a Notary Public for the State of South
Carolina, is not an employee or relative of any of the parties, counsel or witness and is in
no manner interested in the outcome of this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at
Spartanburg, South Carolina, this 4th day of December, 2014.



Marla J. O'Brien, CVR-M, ACR
Notary Public for South Carolina
My Commission Expires: 08/12/2021