

CAMP CROFT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

PLACE: Marriott Renaissance Hotel
Spartanburg, South Carolina

DATE AND TIME: Monday, January 31, 2011
6:30 p.m. to 8:15 p.m.

REPRESENTATIVES: Shawn Boone, Government Co-Chair
US Army Corps of Engineers
Charleston District

Spencer O'Neal
US Army Corps of Engineers
Huntsville District

Suzy Cantor-McKinney,
Jeffrey M. Schwalm,
Jason Shiflet and
Mike Winningham
Zapata Engineering, P.A.
6302 Fairview Road, Suite 600
Charlotte, North Carolina 28210

BOARD MEMBERS
PRESENT:

Ronald Crawley
Gary Hayes
John Holcomb
William B. Littlejohn, Jr.
Bill Shoolbred
Jimmy Tobias

BOARD MEMBERS
NOT PRESENT:

Fred Marler
George Mullinax
Emil Spieth

INDEX

Welcome by Mr. Hayes 3

New Business: 2011 RAB by Ms. Cantor-McKinney. 3

New Business: Recognition of Outgoing RAB by Mr. Boone. 4

New Business: Remedial Action/Feasibility Study Task Order 6

New Business: Munitions Removal Project Update by Mr. Schwalm. 50

New Business: Sheriff's Department Munitions Responses 59

Old Business: Community Outreach 60

RAB New Business Topics 72

Certificate of Reporter. 75

REPORTED BY: Sandy Satterwhite Reporting
P.O. Box 742
Roebuck, South Carolina 29376
Satterwhite@Charter.net
(864) 574-1455
(864) 706-5698 (cell)

1 BY MR. HAYES:

2 Okay. I'd like to welcome everybody out tonight for the January 31st
3 RAB meeting. I wanted to remind everybody, if you have something to say
4 tonight, raise your hand, state your name and try to keep things common to the
5 point of view that we're talking about.

6 We've got a few things on the agenda tonight.

7 We've got the New Business: 2011 RAB. Shawn, do you want to handle
8 that?

9 BY MR. BOONE:

10 Suzy is going to talk about the RAB.

11 BY MR. HAYES:

12 Okay. It has down here it's the Corps of Engineers, so, Suzy, you want to
13 handle that?

14 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

15 Sure. I'd like to go over our process for the new RAB for 2011. I'll just
16 review what our process was. Starting late last year, the end of the summer,
17 we let everyone know in the community the opportunity to submit applications to
18 serve on the next term of the Restoration Advisory Board.

19 Our board serves two-year terms, and we informed individuals through
20 our meetings, through sending applications out to everyone on the mailing list.
21 We had applications posted on the website. We had an ad in the paper, and we
22 had applications in the information repository in the library.

23 We received eight applications from that outreach effort. We also
24 identified a selection panel of three individuals who reviewed those applications
25 and made a recommendation to the Corps of Engineers for those individuals to

1 serve on our Restoration Advisory Board, and on Friday the Corps of Engineers
2 notified us that those eight applicants were approved.

3 So, first of all, I would like to thank the three individuals who served on
4 our selection panel and reviewed the applications and made those
5 recommendations to the Corps. Robin Zimmerman was one of our evaluators
6 and selection panel members, Susan Byrd and Jeanette Moore. So I would like
7 to thank those three individuals for their effort and the time in reviewing
8 applications.

9 And what I'd like to do now is to announce the eight new board members
10 who will assume their role as the board in our next meeting, and then I'll turn it
11 over to Shawn.

12 So the new board members for 2011 are Mr. Donald Gibson; Gary Hayes,
13 who has been our co-chair for the last couple of years; James Hertzog, Mr.
14 Hertzog; Bubba Littlejohn; Mr. McMillan, Hugh McMillan; John Moon; Paul
15 Savko; and Jimmy Tobias.

16 So I would like everyone to warmly welcome the new board, and they will
17 assume their role at the next meeting, and at that point in time the new board
18 will elect a community co-chair.

19 BY MR. BOONE:

20 Well, you know, with every new board, that means we have to say goodbye
21 to the old board, and it does not seem like it has been two years since --- since,
22 I guess since I've been gone part of that time, but it doesn't seem like two
23 years since we elected this board. It's gone by pretty fast.

24 I just want to thank the board members for their service. I know this is
25 a pretty serious time commitment. You know you have to come out and pretend

1 to be interested in what the Corps of Engineers is doing, which is sometimes
2 difficult. So, thank you, thank you all.

3 I see we have some missing members tonight, but we would still like to
4 recognize them by name. George Mullinax, Emil Spieth, Bill Shoolbred.

5 BY MR. SHOOLBRED:

6 Shoolbred, yes.

7 BY MR. BOONE:

8 All right. There you are, sir. John Holcomb, Jimmy Tobias. We might
9 have to change that for you.

10 BY MR. TOBIAS:

11 That's all right.

12 BY MR. BOONE:

13 Gary Hayes, as Suzy pointed out, has been our co-chair, which is an extra
14 burden, and he has been a good one. Thank you very much, and, of course,
15 Ronald Crawley, Fred Marler and Bubba Littlejohn. Thank you.

16 The Corps of Engineers is appreciative. You know, we do a lot of things
17 and sometimes it seems like we're just moving forward and the government is
18 doing what they're going to do no matter what, and this is a forum for us to
19 hear what it is that the community wants out of this, and, of course, there's
20 rules and regulations that we have to follow, but, you know, to put all of that
21 stuff in perspective and hear from the community is important to us, so it's
22 especially appreciated that you guys come on a regular basis and serve on this
23 board.

24 Thank you.

25 BY MR. HAYES:

1 Okay.

2 I'd like to politely add one other thing to that. Mr. George Mullinax has
3 been on the board ever since the inception of this RAB, and he has been unable
4 to attend for a few meetings here lately because of health problems. He is
5 getting older and don't know exactly know if it's Alzheimer's or Parkinson's or
6 something like that affecting his life. We miss him. So if it wasn't for health
7 reasons, he'd be here tonight. So I just wanted to make that point, and we all
8 appreciate all that Mr. Mullinax has done in the past.

9 Okay. So the next part on our agenda is Remedial Action/Feasibility
10 Study Task Order. Somebody from the Corps of Engineers wants to handle
11 that?

12 BY MR. BOONE:

13 Can everybody see the screen over here?

14 So recently we're awarded a new contract to perform what's called a
15 Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study, affectionately known as an RI/FS, and
16 so what that means is that we're moving forward with the project, which that's
17 the *Reader's Digest* version, but I wanted to talk to you a little bit about where
18 we are in the process, what it is the RI/FS is supposed to accomplish and why
19 we want to do this.

20 So, next slide.

21 So we'll talk about the law that requires us to do the work. It's the
22 Comprehensive Environmental Restoration Compensation and Liabilities Act, and
23 so I don't have that say a bunch of times, we can call it CERCLA.

24 I'll talk about the RI/FS, and then later on in the agenda we have some
25 community outreach stuff that we'll talk about.

1 So, as I said, the law that requires the government to remediate
2 contamination that is caused by their action is known as CERCLA. CERCLA has
3 a very defined process under the law. So when the EPA or the state agencies,
4 such as DHEC, view remediation or the activities that end in a remediation, they
5 want us to follow these specific steps.

6 So the first one, of course, is: Is there a problem? Is there
7 contamination at this site?

8 The next one is the remedial investigation/feasibility study, a plan, and
9 then a cleanup, and, well, of course, there's an official decision that the person
10 who is remediating comes up with and then it gets approved by the state and
11 the regulatory bodies.

12 You can see that we're, we're here in the remedial investigation as far as
13 Camp Croft goes.

14 You know we've been here doing work for a number of years, at least 15
15 years, and you might say, "Well, what have you have been doing this whole time?
16 How come we're only in step number two?"

17 Well, what we did initially was we came up with what is called an
18 Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis. It's called an EE/CA for short, and
19 you guys are getting the short course in Army acronyms. The EE/CA is
20 produced --- it's similar to an RI/FS, but it's produced in order to --- it's the
21 pre-cursor to any removal action.

22 So in order to get going with the removals, they did the short version.
23 They did an EE/CA and moved forward with the removal action rather than
24 start with all this study and then wait until to get down here to do anything
25 about it.

1 So it's a way to move forward with what needed to be done without doing
2 all the paperwork.

3 So, in essence, what we did was we moved right to this take immediate
4 action thing, and now we're backing up and we're going --- we're following the
5 regular path.

6 So go to the next slide.

7 So I just pulled out the definition of an EE/CA from the regulatory, the
8 big book that dictates what we --- how we do business for FUDS and how we
9 follow CERCLA, and I just wanted to point out a couple of things.

10 The EE/CA identifies the extent of the hazard, and then analyzes the
11 various alternatives.

12 So if you go to the next slide, this is the definition of the remedial
13 investigation. The nature and extent of the known contamination. The
14 alternatives are identified. You say, "Well, what's different about the RI/FS
15 than with the EE/CA?"

16 Well, mostly this, it's the middle part. We're going to assess the human,
17 the risk to human health and the environment within --- within this new portion.
18 In addition, it's kind of a known fact that these previous studies, the EE/CA
19 studies are, one, incomplete, and then in some cases known to contain errors;
20 and so this --- this new RI/FS is a chance for us to look at the entire FUDS
21 project and get a good view of what the entire contamination picture is.

22 Now we're not starting from scratch, of course. We have information
23 from the previous EE/CAs, information from the removal actions and anything
24 we've done in the past is going to be rolled up into this most recent study, and
25 so what we're going to end up with, hopefully, is --- is a plan forward. One,

1 identifying all of the areas that have potential contamination and potential to
2 harm humans and the environment; and, two, a plan forward for the entire site.
3 Rather than piecemealing everything, we're going to be able to say that this is
4 where we're going with this, and this is the time frame that we anticipate.

5 So, the next slide.

6 So just to recap real quick. The CERCLA process. We started down this
7 path. Now we're getting back on track, that way we're complying with the
8 regulation. We're checking all the boxes in order to get to a final record of
9 decision, and then a remedy, final remedy for Camp Croft.

10 Next.

11 So, this busy slide here sort of breaks down the CERCLA process in a
12 different way. We start up here with the preliminary assessment and site
13 inspection. This, this middle portion is all of what I'm talking about, the RI/FS
14 phase, and then this is all the remedial actions down here.

15 So the RI has two main portions, and then the feasibility has, you know,
16 its own --- own tasks, but we've just started to do the remedial investigation.

17 We're in this phase now that's called scoping. Now what we're doing, what
18 you do in scoping is collect all the information from various sources. We have
19 these EE/CA studies. We've done removal actions.

20 We have people like yourselves who have information. So we're hoping
21 that if any of you would like to contribute your knowledge of Camp Croft and
22 things, that you'll put your name and contact information here, and we'd like to
23 interview you and get your feedback on where potential problems exists. Just
24 anything you might know about the state of affairs in the Camp Croft vicinity
25 would be very helpful.

1 So I'm going to put it at the end of the table down there, and whenever
2 you leave tonight, you can sign it, and we'll be in touch.

3 Let's go to the next slide and see what I have.

4 All right. That's later in the agenda, so that's all I have.

5 Does anybody have any questions about the remedial investigation,
6 CERCLA?

7 Sir?

8 BY MR. GIBSON:

9 Donald Gibson. Is the --- this new process you're going back to or going
10 through, is that going to get us to the finish of this project earlier than the
11 way we were going?

12 BY MR. BOONE:

13 Earlier? You know, what it is going to give us is a complete picture of
14 what we have out there, we hope. In order to get to a final product, we need to
15 have a perfect information, and, you know, if we don't know about something, it's
16 difficult to remediate it. In that case, you know, you're never done.

17 So what we're doing is getting our ducks in a row, to put it, to put it
18 shortly.

19 BY MR. O'NEAL:

20 Let me add something.

21 BY MR. BOONE:

22 Sure.

23 BY MR. O'NEAL:

24 On the remedial action --- I'm sorry. The RI/FS portion of it, as we call
25 it, because it's like alphabet soup, as it's called, it's helping us to hone in and

1 fine tune where all the contamination is. Most of the time we start off this
2 process, it's known that the government is utilizing the area in certain ways, but
3 until you get on the ground and you actually start investigating, digging,
4 examining and analyzing what's out there, it's kind of hard to hone in on what it
5 is.

6 With the subsequent removal action that we've done, we've done that to
7 try get rid of the threat or the risk of somebody getting hurt. This is going to
8 help us to hone in a little bit better on where those actual pockets of
9 contamination are. We know Camp Croft is a very large site, and they didn't fire
10 on the entire site. This helps us to eliminate some of those areas within 7,000
11 acres that they did not fire on that we have not done the removal on.

12 So if it's going to help us to get closer, but further on down the line, once
13 we get into the decision document piece after we go through the feasibility
14 phase, we're going to take a look at all of those areas that we have found that
15 we missed --- well, that we did not do removal action in currently, that we're
16 going to have to come up with a plan in order to remediate or secure the
17 contamination. So this is just another step in the process. All right.

18 BY MR. HAYES:

19 Another thing about the quickness of finishing up, we're limited on money
20 a lot of times, because that has a lot to do with the time schedule on getting
21 things finished; but, Shawn, I think it would be good to maybe release a press
22 release to the paper or Channel 7 or something. If you want input from the
23 public, I mean we're meeting with the public now, but this is a small portion of
24 the community. Try to get some more people to participate, have a way for
25 them to mail something in or sign up on the website to be able to get

1 interviewed or whatever and stipulate what you need to go through to be able to
2 volunteer information.

3 BY MR. BOONE:

4 That's a great idea.

5 BY MR. MOON:

6 Is that volunteer information, does that have to be --- I mean do they
7 have to tell who they are and state all this other stuff, or can it be just ---
8 does it have to --- you know, can it be anonymous, not know who the person
9 really is, but yet they know where something is, because they don't want ---
10 maybe they don't want to come forward and give their name and show their face
11 and all this other stuff?

12 I'm just curious.

13 BY MR. BOONE:

14 I mean ideally we want to be able to link your information back to a
15 source. You know, if somebody has some information and they don't want their
16 name disclosed, we're not going to say we don't want to hear it.

17 BY MR. MOON:

18 Right.

19 BY MR. BOONE:

20 You know, of course, but, you know, it gives --- whenever the final report
21 comes out, you can --- you can say, "Well, this is where --- this is the chain of
22 events. This is how we arrived at this state of affairs. This is how we came to
23 this decision."

24 It's always best to know what the source is of your information.

25 BY MR. O'NEAL:

1 And in addition to that we're going to be reaching out to the community
2 for rights of entry on some of the areas that are privately owned, so we'll be
3 reaching out to them, also.

4 At first glance we'll probably get --- everybody will probably get a mail
5 barrage of, "Okay. This is what's going on here. Here is the information that
6 we need. We would like to use your property in order to investigate some things
7 that we have," but we can only do that if we have permission of the properly
8 owners, but we will be sending those out.

9 BY MR. BOONE:

10 There is a public meeting process in addition to the RAB that goes on
11 whenever we get farther down the road and start educating the public about
12 our --- what we're doing and why we're doing it and things like that.

13 So in addition to soliciting information from the public, we'll be informing
14 them whenever we get closer to performing the work.

15 BY MR. HAYES:

16 How far down the line is the public meeting?

17 BY MR. BOONE:

18 I think it might be as last as this fall. We're in the very preliminary
19 stages of creating a work plan, so, yeah, it could be six months down the road.

20 BY MR. CRAWLEY:

21 I apologize for missing the first part of the presentation, but is this a
22 typical step in a cleanup like this or is it an observation that maybe some things,
23 you know, were missed previously.

24 BY MR. BOONE:

25 Can we back up one slide?

1 So we talked about the law that governs the need to clean up, the
2 CERCLA. We did the initial removal actions using a study called an EE/CA, an
3 engineering evaluation. It's more of an immediate action we do that's a side bar
4 to the linear process under CERCLA. What we're doing is we're getting back on
5 track with the regulations in performing the sequence of events.

6 So we --- yes, we know that the EE/CAs have been incomplete or wrong.
7 We needed to do this, not only because it's part of the regulation, but because
8 we don't have great information or all of the information that we may need to
9 come to a final product.

10 BY MR. CRAWLEY:

11 And in reality the oldest of the side bar that would go off and comes
12 back in and right back in the process.

13 BY MR. BOONE:

14 Correct

15 BY MR. O'NEAL:

16 And --- and it's actually governed by law that we utilize this process. So
17 it's not one of those things that, "Oh, my god, we found some stuff, so
18 therefore we must go back into the process."

19 At any time during this process if we find out that something would
20 jeopardize health or be a hazard to the community, then we can jump off to the
21 side and say, "Okay. We need to hurry up and do a removal action in order to
22 mitigate the risk of somebody getting hurt."

23 BY MR. MOON:

24 So you do it right then?

25 BY MR. O'NEAL:

1 So --- so ---

2 BY MR. BOONE:

3 Right.

4 BY MR. O'NEAL:

5 Exactly, so we're ---

6 BY MR. MOON:

7 You don't wait and note it and then come back later?

8 BY MR. BOONE:

9 Correct.

10 BY MR. O'NEAL:

11 Exactly.

12 BY MR. CRAWLEY:

13 This really is a good step.

14 BY MR. HAYES:

15 You do right then if the money is available, right?

16 BY MR. O'NEAL:

17 Well, we do it --- well, when we start talking about RA --- I mean removal

18 actions, that goes --- that funding request goes up a totally different chain,

19 because you got health and human support that you're looking at.

20 BY MR. HAYES:

21 Speeds the process up.

22 BY MR. O'NEAL:

23 Exactly.

24 BY MR. BOONE:

25 There's several different types of priorities of removal actions.

1 There's the non-critical and there's a time critical removal action. That's
2 those time critical removal actions. If there's, God forbid, some ordnance at
3 the local school where and there's children that play out there, then things
4 stop, and there's money available for that specifically, so that's just an example.
5 It's not the state of affairs.

6 Susan.

7 BY MS. BYRD:

8 This project over the course of the past 15 years has been so limited
9 based on the lack of funding. Is the funding available and will it remain
10 available to complete all the outstanding projects through the remediation
11 phase?

12 BY MR. BOONE:

13 Well, first, let me say that relative to other projects in the state, Camp
14 Croft has received a lot of funding. Has it received, you know, a steady flow of
15 all the funding it needs? No.

16 Will it be available in the future? You know, I was asked earlier how we
17 prioritize sites. You know, there's --- there's a whole ranking system nationwide
18 that every site, every munitions response site, every range gets graded and
19 prioritized, and so when you're looking at Camp Croft you have to think about
20 every other range that's under the FUDS program competing for that same
21 funding.

22 Now certain amounts get cordoned off for the South Atlantic division,
23 which we fall under. Certain amounts are sort of earmarked for certain phases
24 of the projects in order to move the whole program forward, and then certain
25 amounts get applied to priority, such as the ordnance and things like that. It

1 gets convoluted and the short answer is funding is pretty steady for FUDS as a
2 whole, and so we've --- we've been doing well here to move things along, and that
3 this, honestly, this RI/FS is a big chunk, and so it's encouraging, you know, that
4 we've gotten the attention that we need to be awarded this contract to get it
5 done.

6 BY MS. BYRD:

7 So are we anticipating, I guess rephrasing the question, no financial
8 delays through the remediation phase currently as you see things?

9 BY MR. O'NEAL:

10 Through the RI/FS phase? The RI/FS phase?

11 BY MR. BOONE:

12 Through the remediation?

13 BY MS. BYRD:

14 Through your flow chart process.

15 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

16 You can't say that.

17 BY MS. BYRD:

18 Okay.

19 BY MR. BOONE:

20 Yeah.

21 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

22 Because --- well, the way I understood the way he explained it, the
23 funding we'll get for the bottom part, depends on what they find, and then the
24 current part, which goes in a rating against the rest of the country.

25 BY MS. BYRD:

1 I see what you're saying.

2 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

3 So if we don't find anything, it might be three years from never before
4 we get to the bottom of it.

5 BY MR. O'NEAL:

6 And not only that, if we find something and the extent in which we find it
7 does not put us up into the higher ranking, then there may not be funding
8 available. It's based on priority towards on how much is actually --- how much
9 contamination and how much risk it is to the health and human and the
10 environment.

11 BY MR. BOONE:

12 The scoring system takes into account a lot of factors. One thing is what
13 type of contamination is there. The other thing is how much of it is there. The
14 other thing is, you know, who has access to this. Is it fenced off, and is it a
15 public place? Do children play there? There is a whole hosts of different
16 things that go into how this --- these projects get rated, so, you know, being
17 where we are without perfect information, I don't have a crystal ball as far as
18 how the funding comes down to the active feasibility study.

19 BY MR. HAYES:

20 Shawn, what's the second side bar on that second linear box?

21 BY MR. BOONE:

22 Oh, it goes back to what Spencer was saying. Take immediate or short
23 term action, and this just says the same thing. At any point we decide, well, we
24 as a community decide that this needs immediate action, we'll come off to the
25 side and start doing something about it, rather than continuing with the slow

1 study process and coming to a bureaucratic decision, with need being we'll take
2 immediate action.

3 BY MR. HAYES:

4 What's on the side box on the left on the top?

5 BY MR. BOONE:

6 This gives you a couple of different options. The other side says, "No
7 further action needed."

8 BY MR. HAYES:

9 Okay.

10 So is this going to be on the website?

11 BY MR. BOONE:

12 I can put it there. Sure. We can put a lot of information.

13 You know if you're ever curious about anything related, and it doesn't
14 have to be about specifically Camp Croft, if you want CERCLA information or
15 other information, just, yeah, I'll put this out there for sure.

16 BY MS. BYRD:

17 For your information, this is not an Army Corps. This is federal
18 government. It's a federal cleanup law.

19 BY MR. BOONE:

20 Some of you might --- these, the FUDS program is not a superfund site,
21 not a superfund program, but this law, CERCLA, is also known as a superfund
22 law. These big, big contamination projects are funded through EPA for cleanup
23 under this, this authority.

24 So this is a nationwide requirement to clean up contamination.

25 BY MR. HAYES:

1 What year was that passed?

2 BY MR. BOONE:

3 '76.

4 BY MS. BYRD:

5 '82.

6 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

7 Early eighties.

8 BY MR. BOONE:

9 I know the DERP FUDS program, DERP was passed in '86.

10 BY MS. BYRD:

11 Early eighties.

12 BY MR. BOONE:

13 Any other questions?

14 (NO RESPONSE)

15 BY MR. O'NEAL:

16 So speaking of that, I can tell you about the contract for each. Each
17 phase of this has --- it's tied to a contract, and the first phase of it, which was
18 the preliminary investigation, preliminary assessment site investigation,
19 sometimes that's done internally, then we spawn out and do a site investigation.

20 Now over the last two years, we've probably been doing about 1,200 or so
21 all over the nation. Since this project was already in the throes with the
22 removal investigation, this did not need a site investigation. We had already
23 passed that portion, but there are other ones going on probably in the
24 community. Walterboro was the first one that comes to mind. We're doing a
25 site investigation there, which we're starting this process. Different contract.

1 Different, different needs, but, you know, that's how it relates to that portion
2 of it.

3 This particular piece we set out to do the remedial investigation, sent out
4 to about 10 or 15 contractors in our contracting pool. They were all equally
5 qualified. They all sent in proposals. They were all evaluated, proposals based
6 on the laws that we have in the contracting community, and Zapata actually was
7 awarded this contract for the remedial investigation feasibility study.

8 Let's see, it came down to four, and we had to delineate between the four
9 of those contracts, contractors. So this contract is set to go for a total of two
10 --- the preliminary schedule looks like two years. We've been meeting, planning
11 and scoping, and, you know, trying to do the work, because we have so much
12 information on the site, because of all the EE/CAs that were completed, the
13 remedial investigations, removal actions that we've done here, we've got a lot of
14 that.

15 In a normal site we wouldn't have this much data. So what we're trying to
16 do is consolidate, take all the data that we have and try to use it to our benefit
17 as opposed to starting anew.

18 A lot of the information from the RAs that we've already completed in
19 these areas are not going to be areas that we're going back into. Those areas
20 are completed.

21 So this contract in the next two --- within the next two years, hopefully,
22 I look at the contract and say hopefully we can get it done faster. It will spawn
23 us a record decision and at least allow us to come back to the areas where we
24 found all of the contamination to the best of our ability, and then there will be
25 decisions to be made on how we're going to go back and how it's going to be

1 prioritized, a vote for Congress to allot us money and also for us in the
2 community to try to determine what's important to achieve it.

3 BY MR. HAYES:

4 Yes, sir. You have a question?

5 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

6 Can someone give us a brief overview of exactly how this action is going
7 to take place?

8 BY MR. O'NEAL:

9 Sure. We can do that.

10 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

11 Do you want me to hold the map?

12 BY MR. O'NEAL:

13 Sure.

14 It's funny that you asked that question because we've been in closed door
15 session all day trying to figure out, "Okay. What are we doing with this?"

16 I need to let you know that this is --- this is proposed based on all the
17 information that we have at our disposal right now. This is the proposal that
18 Zapata came up with when they provided their proposal for the remedial
19 investigation/feasibility study.

20 What we're looking at doing is we're going to investigate all of this area.
21 As you can see the red area, I don't know if you guys can see it from there, but
22 there is a red outline. That red outline is the FUDS boundary or what was
23 considered at that time, based on historical data, to be the boundary of Camp
24 Croft; and each of these numbered areas are known areas where we knew that
25 there was some type of activity, be it a gas chamber, be it a rifle, small arms

1 rifle, a mortar, mortar point firing point. The cantonment area had a couple of
2 gas chambers in it; and what we are planning to do is we're going to go through
3 and we're going to investigate all of this area by different processes in order to
4 prove or disprove the fact that there is munitions, risks, munitions.

5 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

6 Jason has got it up on the screen, too, if it helps you.

7 BY MR. O'NEAL:

8 So, as I was saying, most of these areas are known areas based on what
9 we call the ASR or the archive search report of all the known activities within
10 Camp Croft. We're going to go through each of those areas based on the types
11 of munitions that we know were utilized in those areas and proving there's ---
12 prove or disprove that those munitions either exist, don't exist, that they are a
13 threat or they're not a threat and reduce the risks for the area in order to
14 create this decision document, so that we will be able to go before Congress in
15 order to clean up all the risk based areas.

16 Did I answer your question?

17 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

18 So given that you're going to go through an area, say you're going to go
19 through Area 14, will this --- will this be some --- some type of a hundred
20 percent ground cover, or will it be a sampling done in Area 14?

21 In other words, are you going to take, you know, 40 --- you know, 30
22 football fields. I don't know how big that area is. Thirty football fields and
23 cover them a hundred percent and do a statistical analysis, or are you going to
24 scan the whole, the whole No. 14 area?

25 BY MR. O'NEAL:

1 Actually ---

2 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

3 And I just pulled that out of a hat.

4 BY MR. O'NEAL:

5 Actually, I wish you would have been in my meeting earlier. Those are
6 pretty good ideas.

7 Actually Area 14, we know some things about Area 14 right now. The
8 threat in Area 14 is based upon a hand grenade. So what we're going to do is
9 we're going to provide mag and dig, magnetometer. We're going to walk through
10 the area at some --- at a 112 foot spacings each, which is the amount of space
11 that we feel like that we would be able to identify if there's any fragmentation
12 or any grenades within that area.

13 There is also a gas chamber in that area, and we know --- what we know is
14 that gas chamber that was utilized, based on --- I don't know how many military
15 people we have --- but based on when I was in the military, normally what they
16 did in the gas chamber area, they took you took in an enclosed area, and, you
17 know, they popped the CS, and they --- you're smiling. You know this. And they
18 let you run out, and your eyes are watering and your nose was snotting just to
19 make sure that you inhaled CS so that you would know what it felt like, smelled
20 like whenever you went through it. Well, this area is supposed to have one of
21 those.

22 So we have to find the area based on the size of the munitions and
23 whatever activity was in them, and we will be going through that area to
24 investigate. We will also be doing --- are we going to be doing ---

25 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

1 No MC.

2 BY MR. O'NEAL:

3 Okay. In some of the area we will be doing chemical sampling in order to
4 determine if there is a presence or not of chemical, and we're not talking about
5 large chemical agents. We're talking about CS, which is a riot control, which
6 normally dissipates after so many years.

7 We will also be checking or comparing the MC that we find, once we do
8 the sampling against background for the area to determine, because I mean we
9 all know that there's metals everywhere in the ground, and, you know, we're just
10 looking for a higher concentrations of metal to alert us on, you know, if we have
11 a problem or not.

12 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

13 But to answer your question --- this is Mike Winningham --- it's on almost
14 all the sites there will be a sampling, either be it transects or --- and/or grids,
15 because there's grids out there, too, so none of the sites will get a hundred
16 percent walkover, but the sample, I mean, statistically we'll come up with the
17 nature and the extent.

18 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

19 I really didn't think you would, but ---

20 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

21 Right. Right.

22 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

23 But thanks for answering the question.

24 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

25 Yes, we're going to be sampling it through transects or grids.

1 BY MR. O'NEAL:

2 However, what I did charge the contractor with was I wanted 90 percent
3 confidence rate that, you know what, we found it.

4 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

5 And when an area is completed, will we post the statistics? We will get
6 to see the data?

7 BY MR. O'NEAL:

8 Actually, the normal process is that we don't. We won't post it during the
9 time frame. However, at the end when we ---

10 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

11 That's what I'm mean.

12 BY MR. O'NEAL:

13 When we get to the public meeting portion of it, we will have the
14 documentation available of the studies, and then the public meeting will be
15 available for us to discuss those findings.

16 Everything is transparent.

17 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

18 The documents are available for public view once in the final stage, too.
19 They get sent out to the local repositories.

20 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

21 I just wanted to make sure before we have global warming.

22 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

23 Oh.

24 Yes, sir.

25 BY MR. SAVKO:

1 Paul Savko. Will you be using ground penetrating radar for any of the
2 evidence of munitions?

3 BY MR. O'NEAL:

4 At this point what we'll be looking at is some geophysical in some of the
5 areas.

6 BY MR. SAVKO:

7 We've got some very effective satellites up there that are able to
8 penetrate and map city streets with piping, plumbing, electrical, dump sites. Is
9 that not a possibility?

10 BY MR. O'NEAL:

11 We've not utilized that type of technology in one of these studies. What
12 we have utilized is we sort of --- well, the geophysical study where we do digital
13 mapping of the entire area, and that digital mapping gives us enough that we are
14 able to determine if there is munition area there or if not, or if there is a large
15 possibility of ordnance. You know, the ones and twosies, we really can't --- I
16 don't want to say we're not concerned with, but we're more concerned about the
17 overall contamination than we are of those one and two grenades.

18 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

19 To answer that question, I can answer that one. The line is too long to
20 stand, to stand in line waiting on ---

21 BY MR. O'NEAL:

22 The ---

23 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

24 --- for the satellite scan.

25 We'll never get it. We'll never get it.

1 BY MR. SAVKO:

2 Have you looked at the half life of gas? Half life is one year, five years,
3 ten years. Will it not dissipate in ten years completely or 15 years? Will it ever
4 be a problem after 15 years?

5 BY MR. O'NEAL:

6 In some cases with the type of stuff that we --- that the military had
7 utilized on this site, we don't think that it is going to be a reoccurring issue. I'm
8 not a chemist, so but just based on the all the projects that I've looked at, it's
9 not been a problem, especially with the CS or small arms, it just hasn't been a
10 problem.

11 BY MR. SAVKO:

12 I just don't see it staying in the ground forever, two years, five years.

13 BY MR. BOONE:

14 Well, what we would be concerned about isn't so much the gas that's
15 already been exposed to the environment. CS isn't persistent in the
16 environment so it doesn't stick around. You know, it's not waiting for somebody,
17 but there may be some ordnance that contains it that's still intact below the
18 ground.

19 BY MR. SAVKO:

20 Okay.

21 BY MR. BOONE:

22 They may have even had some burial pit out there or something like that.
23 That's the thing that we're concerned about.

24 BY MR. SAVKO:

25 Okay.

1 BY MR. BOONE:

2 And looking for when we're doing these types of investigation.

3 Just to --- as a side bar or to expound on something Mike alluded to. The
4 purpose of the remedial investigation is to discover the nature of the
5 contamination and the extent of the contamination, not necessarily to find
6 every piece of debris or ordnance that's on the site.

7 So what we're trying to do is outline the areas where the contamination
8 exists so we can then go further and inspect each site in depth. So that's why
9 we do the statistically based sampling as opposed to looking at the whole area
10 right off the bat.

11 BY MR. HAYES:

12 Well, a lot of --- a lot of these areas you've already got mapping.

13 BY MR. O'NEAL:

14 Some of the areas we do have mapping.

15 BY MR. HAYES:

16 What percentage of areas?

17 BY MR. O'NEAL:

18 I couldn't give you a percentage at this point, but I can tell you that we
19 do have mapping and probably ---

20 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

21 Yeah, but one or two percent probably. It's tiny, but probably one or two
22 percent of the whole entire parcel we're looking at now, you know, between the
23 trails and the campground down by the lake and all the previous OOU's that they
24 had out there.

25 BY MR. HAYES:

1 So the trails and by the lake and all this, they were not mapped?

2 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

3 They're mapped, and they're going to be included as part of the data to
4 help us determine which way we need to go look at this, but overall the whole
5 7,000-plus acres out here, it's a tiny amount of percentage.

6 BY MR. HAYES:

7 So how many --- how many places need to be mapped now?

8 BY MR. O'NEAL:

9 Investigated? Investigated is a different term than mapping. If I had
10 to map this entire place, it would be way too cost prohibitive and not provide us
11 the data that we actually may need.

12 BY MR. HAYES:

13 Well, when you investigate, don't you map it?

14 BY MR. O'NEAL:

15 No, sir, not necessarily.

16 BY MR. HAYES:

17 Okay. So now you're going to investigate them to see if you want to map
18 them?

19 BY MR. O'NEAL:

20 No, we're going investigate to see if there is follow on procedure that we
21 need to do in order to mitigate or reduce the risk to help the human and
22 environment.

23 We're not necessarily going to map it.

24 BY MR. HAYES:

25 Well, when you investigate, what do you do?

1 BY MS. BYRD:

2 Your definition of mapping I think may be different from your definition
3 of mapping.

4 BY MR. HAYES:

5 That's what I'm trying to find out what the definition --- I don't have a
6 definition.

7 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

8 There are different ways to collect the subsurface data for data on what
9 would happen, so it's data subsurface.

10 Mapping is sensors that can be pulled or towed along a transect line or on
11 a grid to delineate on the ground and to record subsurface metal, and it will give
12 you a digital readout, a picture of the different color gradations of the
13 different intensities of the subsurface anomalies or metallic items. You don't
14 know if its ordnance, but you can physically see on a map.

15 BY MR. HAYES:

16 That's what they did over there next to the church.

17 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

18 Right, and we have done some geophysical mapping that resulted in the
19 digital printout.

20 There is now also a different type of sensor, an analog sensor, which will
21 just give you an audible signal when there are subsurface metallic items. So it's
22 still considered mapping. You don't have a visual printout, but you can track the
23 number of anomalies as you're walking along these transects to get a density
24 count of what's below the ground. So it's more of a record in a handheld PDA of
25 what you're finding as you're walking and listening to the instrument.

1 What we're proposing here, and it's still a mapping effort. We just don't
2 have a picture printout.

3 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

4 You will at the end because you can ---

5 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

6 Take those data ---

7 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

8 --- convert it into --- sorry. I didn't mean --- this is Mike Winningham.

9 You can convert that analog information to digital through the GIS, so you still
10 come with ---

11 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

12 And have points ---

13 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

14 --- density of what's out there, but you don't come up with the magnitude
15 of what ---

16 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

17 Anomaly.

18 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

19 --- type of metal strength it was, whether it was something tiny or
20 something big.

21 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

22 So what's being proposed truly across now almost from Dairy Ridge Road
23 all the way to the southern southeast most boundary of the former Camp Croft,
24 which is almost ---I mean the total camp was over 19,000 acres. We are
25 actually in some of those areas that are walking transects that are spaced

1 based upon the munitions that we're concerned with, whether it's a grenade, our
2 spacing will maybe a hundred feet apart in these lanes. If it's a larger item and
3 a larger frag distance, it may be 400 feet, but we'll walk these lanes; and
4 depending upon if we're in the active range, we will walk and dig everything we
5 hear so that we are actually characterizing the nature and extent; and then the
6 farthest most region, we really don't anticipate the projectory of munitions to
7 have gotten that far, the firing points as we know it today, we will just count
8 the anomalies and give us the density of, yeah, are those starting to peter out?
9 Are we losing those anomalies the farther we get from the firing points, and
10 we'll look at those data sets together, in addition looking at journal information
11 that might be presented, areas that have already been remediated, all of those
12 data come together to tell the whole picture.

13 So actually I think what we're seeing or what we're going to see is where
14 we used to have in the EE/CAs these small little grids that were scattered all
15 about, we are now physically going to walk transects across almost the entire
16 area and collect data.

17 BY MR. HAYES:

18 Hundred and twenty feet apart?

19 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

20 No, he didn't say that.

21 BY MR. HAYES:

22 I'm sorry. You said what?

23 BY MR. O'NEAL:

24 I said we're just going to vary based on the type of munitions. Hand
25 grenades is 114 feet apart, but the bigger munitions ---

1 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

2 Four hundred and some feet.

3 BY MR. O'NEAL:

4 --- could be 400 feet apart. So we're going to walk across the entire
5 area and try to gather that data so that we'll know.

6 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

7 You said it was going to be based on, you can tell me, on the last ---

8 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

9 Uh-huh (affirmative answer).

10 BY MR. O'NEAL:

11 Radius, right.

12 For instance for a hand grenade you know that most humans can't throw a
13 hand grenade more than 300, 200 feet, if they're good. Well, beyond that,
14 there's no use in looking for hand grenades because they can't throw them that
15 far.

16 So, therefore, up until that point where the discharge of the hand
17 grenade to 200 feet away, we're going to look at 114 feet apart spacing and
18 examine every, every piece until we find out where the hand grenades are.
19 Anything beyond 200 feet, then we're going to be looking for something else,
20 because that's the only thing that can possibly go.

21 BY MS. BYRD:

22 I wanted to add, this is Susan Byrd with DHEC, the type of equipment
23 that they'll be using is military grade equipment equivalent to what is used to
24 detect mines, and I'm just to give you a feel for the accuracy and precision that
25 is going to be utilized out here.

1 BY MR. HAYES:

2 So places that have already been cleared, you might transect some of
3 those areas while you're working?

4 BY MR. O'NEAL:

5 We'll go --- we'll go beyond those areas to determine if there's anything
6 else out there. For instance, give me the golf course.

7 For instance, in this area, we know that there is a hand grenade point
8 somewhere in this area and a hand grenade point, discharge points here. We
9 know that they can only throw hand grenades to about this range. Anything
10 beyond this range, we'll be using --- we will be utilizing some other type of
11 spacing, some other type of investigation to determine that there's --- what
12 else could possibly be up here because we know it can't be hand grenades.

13 In this area we could use another type. In this area we could be looking
14 at hand grenades because of the possibility that they're there based on the
15 data that we've already received back on 11C, 11D. Those are the areas that
16 we've already investigated. We're going to utilize that data that we have, not to
17 repeat it but to build on it.

18 There's some other areas that we've already taken a look at, and those
19 areas also we'll be utilizing the data that we've received, so all the money that
20 we've already spent is going right back into the project. Now we're going to ---
21 we're going to bear the fruits of our labor and go back and utilize that data. At
22 the end of the day, at the end stage when we're at the end of the project, two
23 years from now, what we plan on having this whole picture, as best as we can, of
24 what's still remaining at Camp Croft.

25 BY MS. BYRD:

1 If you say you have a larger 400 foot spacing because you don't suspect
2 grenades, but you determine that there are grenades there, will you go back
3 and decrease to 120 ---

4 BY MR. O'NEAL:

5 Yes.

6 BY MS. BYRD:

7 --- or 114 foot spacing?

8 BY MR. O'NEAL:

9 Yes. Definitely, yes; and in addition to that, if we have an area that's, for
10 instance, 400 foot spacing, and we find something within there, what we put in
11 was what we call discretionary grids, which are 50 by 50 or 100 by 100 size
12 grids that we can plop down on that particular area where we found that item
13 and investigate further where we can gather more data to support or deny
14 whatever it is.

15 Some of the things that have been happening here at Camp Croft since
16 we've been doing the removal action, you know, we've gone out and we've done a
17 whole bunch of investigation of different types, and we've been finding out that
18 you guys have a high content of magnetic rock. It was a surprise to me, but,
19 anyway, you guys have a very high content of magnetic rock, and some of the
20 stuff that we were using early on was detecting magnetic rock, and were
21 thinking that, you know what, maybe these were ordnance items. "Oh, my god."
22 Okay. So we go back out, and the technology has changed now. We've actually
23 got magnetometers that will allow us to differentiate between magnetic rock
24 and not. So now that we're using this new technology. Now we're able to better
25 hone in on where the actual issue is.

1 BY MR. FOWLER:

2 Let me ask a question. Your people have been working out --- I live in
3 Wedgewood Drive, which is beside the golf course on the boundary between our
4 backyard and the golf course, etcetera, for a couple, three weeks, I guess, or
5 longer now. What were they doing? Were they searching or were they testing
6 or training or what were they doing?

7 BY MR. O'NEAL:

8 Actually they were --- they were reacquiring items that we had found in
9 our earlier investigation. In the removal action what we do is we --- well, what
10 we did in this particular case is we went out and we found out where we did a
11 recon of where we thought everything was, and then we went back out and
12 reacquired it, and that's what they were doing.

13 BY MR. FOWLER:

14 And they dug it up and buried it again?

15 BY MR. O'NEAL:

16 Well, they hopefully not.

17 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

18 They dug it up.

19 BY MR. O'NEAL:

20 Hopefully they dug it up and took it with them.

21 BY MR. BOONE:

22 If was related, there's two types of munition related items that have
23 been categorized. There's munition debris and then there's munitions of
24 explosive concern. So they dispose of all of them, but they don't bury anything
25 back where they found it, but, basically, they map area for digital technology,

1 and they came back recently and dug all of the things up that they found and
2 whatever they mapped.

3 BY COURT REPORTER:

4 And, also, I need your name, sir.

5 BY MR. FOWLER:

6 Pardon?

7 BY COURT REPORTER:

8 I need your name, sir.

9 BY MR. FOWLER:

10 James Fowler.

11 BY COURT REPORTER:

12 James Fowler?

13 BY MR. FOWLER:

14 Yes.

15 BY COURT REPORTER:

16 Thank you.

17 BY MR. O'NEAL:

18 And based on what we did do in that area, those items were in that
19 report based on what we had found, will be posted on the website as soon as we
20 get it, right? I'm looking at my contractor. Okay. I need that right now; but as
21 soon as we're able to get it and as soon as it goes through the due process
22 within the Corps of Engineers to make sure that, you know, it tells exactly what
23 we need, but what's new to be told, we're going to post it on our website and
24 make it available to the public as we've done with all the EE/CAs and the
25 removal actions and everything else that's been done out there.

1 BY MR. HAYES:

2 What's the cost of this for the next two years?

3 BY MR. O'NEAL:

4 Actually we're at about --- we're going to be about three million dollars.

5 BY MR. HAYES:

6 If it takes less than two years?

7 BY MR. O'NEAL:

8 It's still going to be about three million dollars.

9 BY MR. HAYES:

10 The same.

11 BY MR. O'NEAL:

12 What we did on this particular one, it's --- we have a number of
13 contractor vehicles that the government --- government allows us to use in this
14 particular one, and it's called Firm Fixed Price. So you do it faster, okay. It's
15 still three million dollars. If it takes longer, it is three million dollars of our
16 money and whatever it takes for you on your money.

17 BY MR. HAYES:

18 Is the money on hand now?

19 BY MR. O'NEAL:

20 The contract has been made.

21 BY MR. HAYES:

22 Two year contract?

23 BY MR. O'NEAL:

24 Actually the contract period of performance has been put out for five
25 years.

1 However, it's a two year time frame on the schedule is what we have, and
2 it's a preliminary schedule.

3 BY MR. HAYES:

4 So if there's a recession or war ---

5 BY MR. BOONE:

6 No, the government ---

7 BY MR. O'NEAL:

8 I ---

9 BY MR. BOONE:

10 The government can award a contract. The money has to be in the
11 account to be paid out whenever the work is completed. So if the money has
12 been obligated on the contract, then it would be paid as the work is done.

13 BY MR. HAYES:

14 Where will it start?

15 BY MR. O'NEAL:

16 Actually, we're not --- we haven't determined that, yet, and we hope to
17 get some input from you guys to let us know what areas of importance. You
18 know, this, we're going to be a doing a big chunk of this down at the state park.
19 The last time or the last couple of RAB meetings we've been talking about we've
20 got people down here, and you know, during the summertime it's good or the
21 springtime is good, you know, maybe that's the area in which we ought to start,
22 but we would like to solicit some information from you and we'll take that into
23 consideration.

24 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

25 Rights of entry may ---

1 BY MR. O'NEAL:

2 Rights of ---

3 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

4 --- be an issue.

5 BY MR. O'NEAL:

6 The rights of entry, as I plugged earlier, is going to be a big issue. If we
7 don't get your right --- if we don't get rights of entry to get into an area or
8 property, then we're short of time. Our hands are tied.

9 BY MR. MOON:

10 How about that area in green that has a one on it, is that the whole
11 entire area there of the park?

12 It looks like some boundaries now on all the park, too. It's ----

13 BY MR. MOON:

14 I see the one up there at the top.

15 BY MR. O'NEAL:

16 Yes, this is --- this part? Where it says, MRS1?

17 BY MR. MOON:

18 No, no, no, right there. Yeah, you're right there.

19 BY MR. O'NEAL:

20 Those, those are actually firing points.

21 BY MR. MOON:

22 Okay.

23 BY MR. O'NEAL:

24 And those firing points were actually the firing points that were utilized
25 that were historically utilized. Sometimes that stuff sort of moves, but for

1 the most part all down this area are all firing points, also. One, two, here's a
2 firing point here.

3 BY MR. MOON:

4 Okay. I see now. I couldn't see the two.

5 BY MR. O'NEAL:

6 All the way along Dairy Ridge Road are all the firing points. Different
7 types of munitions used, different types of weapons used, and all of those will
8 be taken care of and investigated. We did the site visit on this one two months
9 ago?

10 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

11 Yes.

12 BY MR. O'NEAL:

13 Two months ago, and we rode down Dairy Ridge Road. We looked at each
14 and every one of these areas that we could get to, that we had rights of entry
15 to get to. We went out to the Kohler plant, and that's where we got the nice
16 fellows out there. Actually, they were. They were very --- they were very
17 hospitable, but we went out and searched. We took all the contractors from all
18 the interests from the contracting pool that decided that they wanted to come.
19 We made it, sort of mandatory that they did come. So they sent
20 representatives. We all went out. They looked in the woods. They looked
21 wherever they could. We even almost even got arrested. That's why Shawn is
22 laughing. We were out at the Kohler plant. You know, we're standing there,
23 we're saying, "Okay. Here it is."

24 Okay. Well, we're thinking we're going to jump back in the vehicle
25 because we didn't have a right of entry, and the nice guys from Kohler, the

1 human resource manager and the head of security came out in their truck and
2 said, "What are you doing here?"

3 And I was pleading my case, and as I was pleading my case, the
4 contractors that are so excited about doing this work, they were out in the
5 woods trying to get density counts so that they could give us a better proposal,
6 and they're out there. I'm like, "Okay. Yeah, we'll get --- we're leaving. We're
7 leaving."

8 You know, I'm telling the contractors, I'm like, "Come on, guys, let's go,
9 let's go," you know, and the guys from Kohler, they were like, "Okay. Here's our
10 card. Whatever you need, you know, just let us know, and we're more than
11 willing to help," so that was --- that was my near scare, and I called Shawn right
12 away and said, "Get your bail money together," but anyway, so that, in short, is
13 what we're doing as far as scoping this. There's going to be a lot more, probably
14 come up with probably what, Mike, you going to make this one short about two
15 volumes of work?

16 BY MR. HAYES:

17 So it's going to be from Dairy Ridge down?

18 BY MR. O'NEAL:

19 Actually, sir, it's going to be from the top, which used to be the
20 cantonment area.

21 BY MR. HAYES:

22 Yeah.

23 BY MR. O'NEAL:

24 With the exception of all the areas that we've already investigated, all
25 the way down.

1 BY MR. HAYES:

2 Somebody said awhile go from Dairy Ridge down?

3 BY MR. O'NEAL:

4 Dairy Ridge is where all of the firing points were.

5 BY MR. HAYES:

6 Yeah, I know.

7 BY MR. O'NEAL:

8 And those firing points were projectory down into this area, so those
9 areas are going to be ---

10 BY MR. HAYES:

11 Everywhere between the red line, inside the red lines?

12 BY MR. O'NEAL:

13 Yes, sir.

14 BY MR. HAYES:

15 That you have right of entry?

16 BY MR. O'NEAL:

17 Yes, sir, and, in fact, can you pull over to the site?

18 Some of the areas outside the red line we're going to be taking a look at.
19 What we believe so far, based on historical data and ASR, is that some of this
20 stuff kind of bled over a little bit, so we're going to be doing some investigation.
21 You can see the red line is here on this side of --- on the right side, as I'm
22 standing, of Highway 56. Well, some of these areas are going to be
23 investigated outside on the other side of Highway 56 to make sure that, as
24 Shawn stated a couple of times, to get the extent.

25 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

1 Can I --- Spencer, I'd like to clarify that we are not running transects
2 across the entire cantonment area. There are smaller areas, based upon the
3 land use and what we found in the EE/CAs are going to be investigated. For
4 instance, that rectangle down at the bottom right corner, the left corner is ---
5 but, anyway, the area by firing point seven, there is an expanded area of
6 Wedgewood and some other smaller locations.

7 So that comprehensive coverage, I don't believe is going to be done
8 north, because the amount of munitions we found out there is less. The areas
9 that we'll be working on comprehensively evaluated will be from Dairy Ridge
10 Road down.

11 BY MR. O'NEAL:

12 So based on the type of munitions that were utilized, we will be using a
13 number of a methods in order to take care of to identify the contamination and
14 the risks associated with it.

15 So if we're firing a rifle, there's no use for me looking for grenades
16 there. There's no use in me doing 100 foot transects in an area that's just going
17 to have some type of lead concentration. So I'll use another means in order to
18 determine the state of contamination in that area.

19 BY MR. HAYES:

20 When do you start sending out right of entries?

21 BY MR. BOONE:

22 Once we have a final work plan, and all of the transects and areas that
23 are identified where we want to go into, that's when we'll gather a list of
24 parcels and their owners to send out the request for right of entry.

25 BY MR. O'NEAL:

1 And we're sort of tag teaming this because I have a portion of it. I have
2 ownership, a portion of it. Shawn has a portion of it, and we're working towards
3 the same, the same goal. His office does some things and mine does some
4 things, also.

5 BY MR. JOHNSON:

6 Well, I'd like to ask a question.

7 When you all were out at Kohler, what end was you all searching on, the
8 front part, the back part, the back end or back over there?

9 BY MR. O'NEAL:

10 I'm not sure which areas you're speaking of.

11 BY MR. JOHNSON:

12 Coming down 295 in front of Kohler.

13 BY MR. O'NEAL:

14 Okay.

15 BY MR. JOHNSON:

16 Pine Street, Kohler.

17 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

18 Okay.

19 BY MR. JOHNSON:

20 Where this would be the back end of Kohler.

21 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

22 Actually ---

23 BY MR. JOHNSON:

24 And there's a building sitting there over here.

25 BY MR. O'NEAL:

1 This area?

2 BY MR. JOHNSON:

3 So that would be to the left of Kohler there?

4 BY MR. O'NEAL:

5 Yes, there is a very large fenced in area that had a very large amount of
6 old commodes or used commodes.

7 BY MR. JOHNSON:

8 Yeah, that's where they're talking about?

9 BY MR. O'NEAL:

10 Yes.

11 BY MR. JOHNSON:

12 Before Kohler come in there, that used to be the wheat field, and I
13 plowed up many of those little patches of things there. So I talked to Mr.
14 Kohler about that that he need to let you all come in and look at it, but he didn't
15 believe it. In 1971 five of them were found in our home because our property
16 was adjoining the Kohler property. Now how they got up in the house, I don't
17 know, because they were in there when we moved in there; but if you go from
18 Pine Street out to Kohler on that left side there, I didn't plow up all the bombs.
19 I know there's some still there.

20 BY MR. O'NEAL:

21 Okay.

22 Well, sir, we will. We plan to investigate that area. This is actually an
23 area that I think we're speaking of. We had talked about that today, and I can
24 still ---

25 BY MR. JOHNSON:

1 And don't let them talk you down because they're hard headed out there.

2 BY MR. O'NEAL:

3 They've been ---

4 BY MR. JOHNSON:

5 You tell them, but they don't hear a word you're saying.

6 BY MR. O'NEAL:

7 Well, they've been very hospitable so far.

8 BY MR. JOHNSON:

9 Well, must be a new crowd.

10 BY MR. O'NEAL:

11 And we have ---

12 BY MR. JOHNSON:

13 A lot of them been there 13 years and never missed a day.

14 BY MR. O'NEAL:

15 Well, we've asked for, we told them that we were going to come forward
16 and ask for a right of entry.

17 BY MR. JOHNSON:

18 Well, that's what you do.

19 BY MR. O'NEAL:

20 And they told us that ---

21 BY MR. JOHNSON:

22 See if Paul, he's the one to talk to.

23 BY MR. O'NEAL:

24 But we do plan on investigating.

25 BY MR. JOHNSON:

1 You do that, because I live right to the side and I don't want no more
2 bombs.

3 BY MR. O'NEAL:

4 Yeah, actually, you know what? I think I was driving sort of close to your
5 property.

6 BY MR. JOHNSON:

7 Well, ---

8 BY MR. O'NEAL:

9 If I had known, I would have stopped by.

10 BY MR. JOHNSON:

11 Stop by if I'm home when you're out there.

12 Glad to see you all.

13 BY MS. BYRD:

14 If you find something along the extent of your boundary line, are you
15 going to extend farther into the area outside of the designated outline?

16 BY MR. O'NEAL:

17 Yes, our plan is --- and I think you said it a couple of times. We want to
18 know --- we want to know nature and extent. Okay.

19 We don't want to just get the one spot and say, "Okay. It's there or
20 what's not there," or if we find remnants, that's taking us a little bit further,
21 then we'll attempt to go a little bit further out in order to determine how far it
22 actually goes within that closed boundary. That's --- that's my boundary stops
23 here. I can't go outside of that unless, unless I found some evidence that it
24 might reach outside the boundary.

25 BY MR. JOHNSON:

1 See a lot of times kids pick these things up and think it's something to
2 play with, and they might take it over there when they're not supposed to be
3 over there, and so that's how they get out or out of these areas.

4 BY MR. O'NEAL:

5 But I welcome you, if you know of something, if you see something, you
6 suspect something, contact, and do the three Rs. I mean this community has
7 been great for telling Lieutenant Dyas, and, you know, let him know, and they
8 will dispatch somebody out there and will try to take care of whatever until we
9 can, and we need to know that so we can follow the path. We need to follow the
10 path and find out what the extent is, you know, and how large the cleanup we're
11 actually going to have.

12 I'm going to sit down.

13 Shawn.

14 BY MR. HAYES:

15 Okay. Well, thank you.

16 Next on our agenda we have the Munitions Removal Project Update. Is
17 that on the golf course?

18 BY MR. SCHWALM:

19 Yes, sir.

20 I'm Jeff Schwalm with Zapata, and we just last week, last Wednesday,
21 completed field work at Camp Croft. I'll give you a quick update. We haven't
22 got all the data finalized just yet, so we mobilized on the 29th. We mobilized,
23 and we got the site set up on the 30th and 31st. The golf course gave us
24 compressed time when we could work on the fairway areas, so we brought in
25 about 25 folks and we began on the 3rd of January actually putting the flags

1 around the golf course that the folks spoke about earlier, so we started that,
2 and then on about the 5th we actually began intrusive investigation and started
3 digging anomalies.

4 We investigated about 5,300 anomalies throughout the area, and it
5 encompassed the whole, it's about 24 acres of land that we did.

6 We're still waiting on the government acceptance for the project, and
7 that will come after they look at all the data and they're analyzing that along
8 with us and consulting with us about that, and then we began the site cleanup on
9 January 26th through the 28th and demobilized the field trailer and that type
10 of stuff.

11 Again, this is the area that we're primarily looking at that surrounded
12 Wedgewood. Most of this is on the --- well, it's all on the golf course area with
13 most of it along the fairway, along the fairway areas.

14 So in that we just --- in our investigation we found a --- about ten or 15
15 hand grenades that were empty. We found two what we call DMM, discarded
16 military munitions. They still had the pins in them, and they were live. They
17 were taken by the --- turned over to the Spartanburg County Bomb Squad folks
18 for disposal.

19 BY MR. JOHNSON:

20 So it was still live?

21 BY MR. SCHWALM:

22 They just had live detonators in them. There was no explosive. The main
23 charges were out of them, and they were the practice grenades, so they
24 weren't --- they weren't the total live grenades that --- of --- you know, we have
25 found a few of those in the past, but not on this. On this we found those two,

1 two live detonators, and the rest were just expended practice grenades. That's
2 all we found.

3 BY MR. HAYES:

4 What depth were you all investigating?

5 BY MR. SCHWALM:

6 Our investigation was to up to 11 times the diameter grenade, so we're
7 looking at about 23 or 22 inches or two inches diameter, so we're looking to
8 about two feet, and that's about --- our equipment can see them at 16 to 18
9 inches primarily, and we did find some at that depth, a couple of them, the
10 practice ones. So we're --- I don't think we found any deeper than that.

11 BY MR. HAYES:

12 Was that where some --- where you found that deep one, is that where
13 some of the ground had been plowed for the golf course?

14 BY MR. SCHWALM:

15 Well, I don't know.

16 I don't know how much ground was plowed or moved to make the golf
17 course, but it was on areas that, you know, where they landscaped or, you know,
18 did something to actually construct the golf course. Yeah, and all --- I'm just
19 trying to think of the woods, if any were in the woods, but there were not, so all
20 the grenades found were actually in the fairway areas.

21 I think that's --- I think that's about all I've got.

22 BY MR. HAYES:

23 Does that clean up Wedgewood now or as far as you know?

24 BY MR. SCHWALM:

25 I can post final decisions.

1 The government will look at the data and see if it needs to be, you know,
2 any additional work needs to be done, but I think our recommendation is that
3 area is cleared up, yes, but some other things have to be considered and we're
4 going through that process right now.

5 BY MR. O'NEAL:

6 And we'd like to publicly say thank you to the golf course for allowing us
7 out there.

8 It was up and down there for a little while, because, you know, it's golf
9 season, and you guys have such beautiful weather here, but they made a way for
10 us to get out there and knock it out, so we'd really like to publicly say thank you
11 to the golf course.

12 BY MR. SCHWALM:

13 So this is what was completed here is based on all the task orders that
14 we have for working on the golf course and all the agreements, so all that
15 worked out.

16 BY MR. SAVKO:

17 Paul Savko.

18 Are you confident with a 90 percent confidence level that you've gotten
19 everything?

20 What is your confidence level is what I'm trying to say?

21 BY MR. SCHWALM:

22 I don't know if I can put a number on it.

23 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

24 Well, the confidence is high when you dig in an area ---

25 BY MR. SCHWALM:

1 It's very high with the equipment.

2 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

3 But the technology is not there to say it's a hundred percent.

4 BY MR. SAVKO:

5 You mentioned your contract was 90 percent confidence.

6 BY MR. O'NEAL:

7 With the RI/FS.

8 BY MR. SAVKO:

9 Confidence level.

10 BY MR. SCHWALM:

11 Yes.

12 BY MR. SAVKO:

13 And do ---

14 BY MR. SCHWALM:

15 Yes, that's a different ---

16 BY MR. SAVKO:

17 Are you ---

18 BY MR. SCHWALM:

19 That's a different type of ---

20 BY MR. SAVKO:

21 --- confident?

22 BY MR. SCHWALM:

23 That's a different type of work when you're talking about confidence
24 level.

25 BY MR. SAVKO:

1 Okay.

2 I'm sorry.

3 BY MR. SCHWALM:

4 But our confidence level is really high that we have got everything within
5 this area to the best of---

6 BY MR. SAVKO:

7 In that area.

8 BY MR. SCHWALM:

9 --- our technology.

10 BY MR. SAVKO:

11 Yes.

12 BY MR. SCHWALM:

13 And I --- we always have to kind of qualify that a little bit.

14 BY MR. SAVKO:

15 Sure.

16 BY MR. SCHWALM:

17 But with the instruments that we use, it's in the selection of the
18 anomalies that were dug, we used a real large threshold.

19 BY MR. SAVKO:

20 Right.

21 BY MR. SCHWALM:

22 So we dug below what we thought where we would find grenades at, and
23 dug anomalies that were above what we thought we would find grenades at, but
24 it gets to the high confidence level.

25 BY MR. SAVKO:

1 Thank you.

2 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

3 And that 90 percent confidence level that Spencer was talking about
4 earlier was that we are 90 percent confident that we are able to define the
5 extent of contamination, not that everything is taken out.

6 BY MR. SAVKO:

7 Oh, I gotcha.

8 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

9 We're 90 percent confident that we will determine where all of the
10 target areas were at.

11 BY MR. SHIFLET:

12 I think the reason that it's not such a simple answer to say what is our
13 confidence level that we've gotten out everything out of that area is the
14 function of a lot of things. It's the function of how the data are collected, how
15 targets are selected from those data, and each one of those processes has a
16 level of confidence associated with it, and so the way that we try to conduct
17 business is that each step along the way we're making as confident a choice as
18 we can ----

19 BY MR. SAVKO:

20 I understand.

21 BY MR. SHIFLET:

22 --- based on the availability of the technology to do what we want it to
23 do.

24 BY MR. SAVKO:

25 I understand.

1 BY MR. SHIFLET:

2 And so --- but to lump all that into one number is kind of hard to do, but
3 the approach we have is a high confidence level.

4 BY MR. SCHWALM:

5 And just let me add just one other quick thing is the government we have
6 a quality process when we do this kind --- when we do this kind of work, and
7 that requires us, we put blind seeds along at like throughout the whole project
8 area, we --- these items were buried. They were buried by a person who did our
9 quality control, and all along the project manager and I manage the field work, I
10 did not know where the seeds were at.

11 BY MR. SAVKO:

12 I understand.

13 BY MR. SCHWALM:

14 And --- and that's how we --- that's how we check, and that's how the
15 government checks to see if, you know, and their guy who was out here
16 monitoring our quality and our safety every day, that he is also checking that to
17 make sure where the blind seeds were at.

18 BY MR. SAVKO:

19 Right.

20 BY MR. SCHWALM:

21 And every blind seed that we had out there was located, and it was in the
22 --- it was in the, you know, under the flag where it was supposed to be, and our
23 detectors detected those blind seeds. So in every case we had the quality
24 objective as we were doing the cleanup process in this case. If we were started
25 missing them or something was wrong, he stopped. You know, they would make -

1 -- you know, we wouldn't know to stop ourselves. My quality guy out there would
2 say, "Hey, we're missing something. Stop," and that wasn't the case.

3 BY MR. O'NEAL:

4 The reason I can't give you a hundred percent on this is I don't know if
5 little George ran out there and found something and took it to the other side of
6 the road.

7 BY MR. SAVKO:

8 Sure.

9 BY MR. O'NEAL:

10 And dropped it.

11 BY MR. SAVKO:

12 I understand.

13 BY MR. O'NEAL:

14 But in the areas that we knew that we were going to investigate and we
15 knew based on history that we were going to investigate that we had mapped
16 digitally, we went back and reacquired those items.

17 BY MR. SAVKO:

18 Thank you. I understand.

19 Thank you, sir.

20 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

21 Hugh McMillan. You pretty much answered the question I was going to
22 ask, but I think it would be helpful that, from what you described, it's similar to
23 the Gauge R & R Study, and I think ---- I think it would be helpful in our
24 meetings if you come with your quality man's data in hand, you can probably
25 answer some of those questions in terms of confidence level based on the Gauge

1 R & R Study and the statistical variations of the operator to operator advice to
2 advice to the tech to give feedback.

3 Did you understand what I'm ---

4 BY MR. SCHWALM:

5 Yeah. I mean we have passed --- we test our equipment. We test our
6 equipment on a daily basis, and we test against known objects. We test --- we
7 have a test applied, which are --- which our operators even before they map,
8 they had to pass a quality check both the --- both the operators themselves and
9 this --- you know, the document --- this is all documented, and the
10 documentation will be in the final report.

11 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

12 Yeah. I --- you know, I understand that, but that data answers that
13 question. That's what I'm trying to say.

14 BY MR. SCHWALM:

15 Yes.

16 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

17 If we have it at the future meetings.

18 (OFF THE RECORD)

19 BY MR. SCHWALM:

20 That's all I have.

21 BY MR. HAYES:

22 All right. I appreciate you bringing that to us.

23 Next on our agenda is the Sheriff's Department Munitions Responses.
24 Lieutenant Dyas is not here tonight, I don't think. He might be busy. Anybody
25 here represent the Sheriff's Department?

1 (NO RESPONSE)

2 BY MR. HAYES:

3 Has anybody heard anything being reported?

4 BY MR. SCHWALM:

5 No, I talked to them recently, and they didn't mention anything.

6 BY MR. HAYES:

7 Okay. We always appreciate Lieutenant Dyas coming. He stays very
8 busy, though, and we're very fortunate to have him here in town.

9 Okay. Next on agenda is old business. We've got community outreach,
10 Corps of Engineers.

11 BY MR. BOONE:

12 We've been talking about different methods of reaching out to the
13 community and educating the public at large for several meetings now, and it
14 seems like it's taken us awhile and really get moving on the tracks, but there's a
15 couple of things that we have some results on.

16 The first one is a brochure. The last time we met, I brought a draft
17 copy of this brochure and took some comments on it, and I printed out here
18 what I think should be a close to a final version. You guys just want to pass
19 these around and take a copy. Of course, you know, if there's glaring mistakes
20 on this, please let me know. I can change them still in the computer file, but if
21 barring anybody calling anything to my attention, I plan to have some of these
22 printed out for distribution at different points, and most likely the park will get
23 a large quantity of these, and then I'll be looking for other ideas about where to
24 distribute them from, from the Advisory Board and the public at large.

25 So, does anybody have any questions about the brochure?

1 BY MR. HAYES:

2 Well, it's set up like a trifold. I think on the very front where you've got
3 the Former Camp Croft Army Training Facility. It says to remember the three
4 Rs. I would suggest those there again, because that's where somebody would
5 look at it the most, and that way they might, you know, just list the recognize,
6 retreat, report. I would list them right there.

7 BY MR. BOONE:

8 Right.

9 BY MR. HAYES:

10 Because there's nothing on that front. I think you've got room to get it in
11 there. I know it's listed on the inside, but if it's on the outside, somebody
12 looking at it may remember the three Rs or something. That's just a suggestion.

13 BY MR. BOONE:

14 Okay.

15 BY MR. HAYES:

16 If anybody else when they go home, look at it, or anytime you're looking
17 at it you've got suggestions, either email Shawn or me or Suzy at Zapata. You
18 know, we'll be glad to pass it on to the other people, but any suggestion is
19 welcome. It might make a big difference to have somebody read it, but these
20 are to be passed out at the park and other places. We can pass them out at the
21 community meetings when we have community meetings?

22 BY MR. BOONE:

23 Yes, sir, we'll have a stack here at every meeting, and people, and we
24 tried to keep this thing general but informative. The previous versions had
25 specific people's names and specific references to areas and most of the

1 feedback was to sort of steer away from this so that, you know, five years from
2 now when this pamphlet is still floating around that it's still valid. So we made
3 every effort in that way.

4 BY MR. HAYES:

5 And also on this top box here I would put recognize, retreat and report in
6 red also there, too, like where everything else is in red.

7 BY MR. BOONE:

8 There's some red pens on that back cabinet there in the corner. If
9 anybody has got markups or, you know, you want to scribble on the thing and
10 hand it back to me, I'll take feedback that way. I know we have the transcripts
11 here, but to be honest I don't usually read them after the fact.

12 BY MR. HAYES:

13 You're going to show the signs to people?

14 BY MR. BOONE:

15 Yeah. Yeah, I've got a couple of slides here. I just want to make sure we
16 took all the comments and questions about the brochure first.

17 BY MR. ARMSTRONG:

18 You've also got three churches right there in the area. That would be a
19 great place to send those.

20 BY MR. BOONE:

21 That's a great idea.

22 BY COURT REPORTER:

23 I also need your name, sir.

24 BY MR. ARMSTRONG:

25 Tom Armstrong.

1 BY MR. BOONE:

2 So another thing we were talking about are signs in the state park to
3 educate people about: One, the fact that it used to be an Army Training
4 Facility; Two, that there's a current project there; and, three, that there's
5 some --- some sort of a hazard from the contamination leftover from the use
6 by the DoD.

7 So I've been working with John Moon, the park manager, is that the title?

8 BY MR. MOON:

9 Yes.

10 BY MR. BOONE:

11 To come up with some ways to educate people. So currently there is ---
12 there is one sign out there that's under a little roof that tells all you need to
13 know about Camp Croft, and it's getting a little old and worn and perhaps doesn't
14 tell the whole story and all --- and doesn't have all that information that we
15 want it to. In addition it's just one sign, and the park is a big place, and there's
16 a lot of users coming in from different access points. There's different trails,
17 different for hiking, for biking, for horses, and so we think we can do better as
18 far as the signage goes on the park.

19 So we started to draft some different signs, and so there's three main
20 areas that we were looking to get on, and the idea is that we go from just a
21 single sign to three signs that would be side by side in the same general area as
22 --- as the one that's there now.

23 So we start with a history slide or a history sign. This is sort of a draft
24 layout at this point. We're trying to capture elements and get an idea of what
25 would be amenable to, you know, informing somebody who has no idea what Camp

1 Croft is, and, two, to make it look good and something that the park would be
2 proud to display, and, you know, just make people aware that this is a historical
3 place.

4 The next one.

5 And this would be the next sign. This --- this one would address the
6 Corps of Engineers project that the restoration project that's going on at the
7 site. It tells --- it talks about some of the things that the CERCLA process,
8 and, you know, what the investigation would include, why we're doing this, what
9 we've done in the past. Again, we're focusing a lot on the layout at this point
10 and trying to do the same thing as in the brochure in keeping things generalized
11 and not, not get too specific.

12 The next one.

13 So the last one would be a safety sign where we talk about the three Rs:
14 Recognize, Retreat and Report, and I hope everybody in here knows what they
15 are. If you see something you think is a piece of ordnance or you're just not
16 sure, recognize the fact that there is a potential danger. You want to retreat,
17 that means remove yourself from the area, and then you want to report it to
18 the authorities, and that number is 911, and when you call that number and tell
19 them, tell them specifically where you saw this item and they'll come out.

20 So that's in essence what it says there on the left hand side.

21 So those are the three main areas for the larger sign complex that's near
22 the ranger station; and then replace a safety sign far and wide at different
23 access points where, you know, trail heads, restroom facilities, entrances, that
24 sort of thing just to make everybody aware, you know, there's a ---

25 John.

1 BY MR. MOON:

2 I just want to add that we put up there, and we showed it earlier, it
3 probably be good to have something like maybe the trail heads or all the trail
4 heads that enter that trail, that report says who to contact, contact 911.

5 BY MR. BOONE:

6 911.

7 BY MR. MOON:

8 In parentheses. Everybody has got cell phones today, so usually --- and
9 you get fairly decent reception. Different places in the park are kind of a little
10 spotty, but most parts you can get reception and about anywhere in the park
11 for the most part, it would probably be good to just kind of --- you know, have it
12 in parentheses right under it just in case they haven't seen the sign at the
13 office or they haven't seen a brochure and they did see that sign, you know, and
14 it could kind of give them more of an understanding.

15 BY MR. BOONE:

16 That's good.

17 BY MR. MOON:

18 Because a lot of times, I know you've guys have had this happen in the
19 past, they see that Army Corps of Engineers deal, so they say, "Well, as soon as
20 I get back, I'm going to call the Corps and tell them I saw," you know, that
21 happens.

22 BY MR. BOONE:

23 They call me in Charleston.

24 BY MR. MOON:

25 Exactly, so that might be good to have it on there to call 911.

1 BY MR. BOONE:

2 Thank you.

3 BY MR. HAYES:

4 And you did have some of those little magnets at one time that we used,
5 did we not?

6 BY MR. BOONE:

7 The three Rs magnets?

8 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

9 That was predated the three Rs.

10 BY MR. BOONE:

11 Oh, do they? Do they have a hand grenade on it?

12 BY MR. HAYES:

13 Yeah.

14 BY MR. BOONE:

15 Is that --- yeah, I think I have some of those. Just a few, not much, but
16 I'll bring them.

17 So this is where we are with this effort. I've been working with John,
18 like I said, and, you know, I've taped these signs in paper form back there on
19 that shelf I was talking about earlier with the red markers. So if you see
20 something up here, you want to take a little closer look, a longer look at them,
21 and you have some ideas and want to --- or you don't like something, just write
22 on it with the red marker, and I'll take those copies back and talk to John about
23 them. Hopefully, you know, we'll get some signs up real soon.

24 Gary was asking earlier whether --- how are we going to pay for it. We're
25 going to get some project funds to hire a sign maker to make the sign. We're

1 going to buy the materials, and John says that the park personnel can put them
2 up for us, so it will be good.

3 BY MS. BYRD:

4 My suggestion on the first two is anything that you want the reader to
5 capture, make it a larger print, because, you know, you're on vacation with your
6 kids. They're not going to stand there for 20 minutes it's going to take me to
7 read all that wording, but the key things I may ---

8 BY MR. MOON:

9 Shawn and I talked about the --- something about this. If you --- if you
10 want me to read it and I read the first sentence and it's like bland, and, you
11 know, I'm not even going to see the rest of the sign. We talked about that.
12 Now you might want to --- go to that second one. I think --- yeah, that's it. It's
13 over in the green, that portion over there on the side over here is --- it's kind
14 of bland, and it kind of gives you --- but if you were reading that, you may not
15 even notice the rest of it because you kind of lost interest.

16 So we talked about maybe doing something that kind of signifies exactly
17 what we're trying to tell them putting there some kind of caption, so we --- so
18 we did talk about some of those things to make it a little bit more --- just to
19 kind of keep their interest so they don't just turn away and not read the rest of
20 it.

21 BY MS. BYRD:

22 It's mental blocks.

23 BY MR. MOON:

24 Yeah.

25 BY MS. BYRD:

1 I look at that, and think, "Okay." I'm walking away.

2 BY MR. MOON:

3 Yeah.

4 BY MS. BYRD:

5 You know, but whatever you want me to get out of that, if it's bold, then
6 maybe as I'm running away from it, I'll capture something.

7 BY MR. BOONE:

8 That's why this is a team effort. Interpretative services are not my
9 strong point.

10 BY MR. HAYES:

11 Find a way to put it at the bottom or make the sign a different size.

12 BY MR. BOONE:

13 All right. With regard to this sign, John had the point of, you know, take
14 all the busy stuff out and keep this, "How can I become more familiar thing,"
15 and sort of focus on if I want to know more, where do I go, as opposed to trying
16 to educate everybody about the whole thing in just one ---

17 BY MR. MOON:

18 All at one time.

19 BY MR. BOONE:

20 --- snapshot.

21 BY MR. MOON:

22 Yes.

23 BY MR. HAYES:

24 You can put something else on there about educating others or something
25 as being part of a happy camper is educating others.

1 BY MS. BYRD:

2 Do you have the website on there?

3 BY MR. WINNINGHAM:

4 Yes.

5 BY MS. BYRD:

6 It is on there. Okay.

7 BY MR. HAYES:

8 How many --- John, how many points of entries do you think it would be,
9 you know, around the trails? Do you have any idea?

10 BY MR. MOON:

11 You're talking about the trail heads?

12 BY MR. HAYES:

13 Yes.

14 BY MR. MOON:

15 How many signs we need is what you're asking?

16 BY MR. HAYES:

17 How many places?

18 BY MR. MOON:

19 Quite a few, you know. A dozen, at least, trail heads. That's ---

20 BY MR. HAYES:

21 Three dozen at the most or ---

22 BY MR. MOON:

23 Yeah, something like that. I mean it's quite a few trails heads, but it's
24 off of the outer trail over off across the mill. There's a couple of areas that
25 come on the park, and you can come through the park and there's a trail heads

1 around the office area, and then down around the stall area, down at the lake
2 area. There's a nature trail. You know it catches traffic. You know, when
3 you're talking about the smaller ones. I think from the sign perspective, what
4 you're looking at here, I mean think your best bet is right in the horse stalls.
5 There's kiosk down at the ranger parking lot close to the office. There's bath
6 houses at the --- in the campgrounds. That's where you're --- and in the kiosk in
7 the boat parking lot are some of your best areas that most people will see as
8 far as the sign is concerned. Obviously, the brochures inside the office and
9 then these smaller signs at the trail heads I think you would have covered all of
10 your bases.

11 BY MR. HAYES:

12 All through the park?

13 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

14 I believe I'd pick about half a dozen places where people who would have
15 the most traffic that would linger for a period of time. You know, like you said,
16 the restrooms, the building where you have the vending area. You know, the
17 stables where they're going to.

18 BY MR. MOON:

19 Exactly.

20 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

21 Where some --- where a parent might be doing something, but a kid or
22 another parent might, you know, be hanging around and could read, as opposed
23 to dotting them all over the every trail head.

24 BY MR. MOON:

25 Yeah. Well, weren't talking about putting up all three signs up.

1 It's just more or less the ---

2 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

3 Kind of this thing here?

4 BY MR. MOON:

5 But smaller. You know, it could be just a smaller sign that would --- in
6 case they hadn't seen those. There's a lot of folks that come in and just ride all
7 the time, and they'll come into the park and they don't see me. They don't talk
8 to me. They don't need a map. They've been coming forever, so they might
9 know the trail, but they would see this, and it's just a minor ---

10 BY MR. MCMILLAN:

11 That's good idea. That red. That's a good sign.

12 BY MR. MOON:

13 Yeah, and it would be a little smaller. I think that's --- but, yeah, you're
14 right. As far as putting signs up at every major trail, no, no doubt, because
15 nobody is reading them at the trail head. They would more or less read them at
16 the office when they're waiting for somebody as they're making a reservation,
17 because, you know, just kind of reading. You know we have fish board up there,
18 too. We post some of this stuff, and we've got people caught fish, and it's just
19 kind of takes time to do that, you know, who else is going to read that stuff.

20 BY MR. BOONE:

21 All right. That's all I have on that.

22 BY MR. HAYES:

23 Anymore questions, comments?

24 (NO RESPONSE)

25 BY MR. HAYES:

1 You know, we're very fortunate to have Mr. John Moon on our next board,
2 and very lucky to have him down at the state park. He does a very good job
3 down there, and we want to welcome all the new board members that are coming
4 on the board next time. Thanks for all board members that are leaving and not
5 coming back next time.

6 Okay. Our next RAB meeting, anybody got any comments they want to
7 bring up to our next --- new business for the next meeting?

8 BY MR. O'NEAL:

9 Actually, I wanted to let you know that the RAB contract has been
10 extended to 2012, so we are going to be still in business as usual until the end
11 of 2012 at which time we'll take a look at it again.

12 BY MR. HAYES:

13 What's projected for the next meeting? Do you have the month?

14 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

15 March, between March and April most likely for our next meeting, and we
16 should have some more definitive information on the RI/FS investigation, the
17 results of the scoping and the more focused plan concept for a while or how
18 that's going to progress, so we'll present that, and we'll probably do an
19 orientation of the training on munitions for the benefit of the new board, and
20 we'll have some notebooks, so we should have another full meeting.

21 BY MR. HAYES:

22 The next meeting will be end of March or the first of April. Will that be
23 a good time to bring in the press to go over the new CERCLA, what you or let
24 them know about the new public meeting or not?

25 BY MR. O'NEAL:

1 Actually anytime is okay to bring them in about the RI/FS. I mean it's
2 well equipped. So, you know, just alerting them that it's in the area and what
3 we're going to be doing at any time, you know, is fine. The public meeting piece
4 of it, unless Shawn is planning on having an additional public meeting, that will
5 fall, like he said, probably six months, eight months down the line.

6 BY MR. HAYES:

7 And that would be around the next public meeting, six or eight months
8 down the line?

9 BY MR. O'NEAL:

10 Well, unless he plans on having an additional meeting. Right now it's
11 supposed to be in the six to eight months down the line.

12 BY MR. HAYES:

13 You know we used to always have Gary Henderson from the paper come all
14 the time.

15 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

16 And the newspaper gets the notices of our meeting.

17 BY MR. BOONE:

18 We publish the RAB meeting notification in the paper, so ---

19 BY MR. HAYES:

20 Yeah.

21 BY MR. BOONE:

22 --- they should know about it.

23 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

24 And they're on the mailing list as well as the local stations.

25 BY MR. HAYES:

1 Okay. Well, things got slow for a while and bland for a while and there
2 wasn't any more black helicopters flying around and all.

3 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

4 And if anyone knows any contacts with the media, let them know. If
5 anyone is wanting to know of upcoming meetings, all of our meetings are open to
6 the public.

7 BY MR. HAYES:

8 Okay. Anybody else have anything to add for the next RAB meeting?

9 It will be sometime around the end of March, the first of April.

10 Anymore discussion or questions?

11 (NO RESPONSE)

12 BY MR. HAYES:

13 Have a motion to adjourn from the board?

14 BY MR. HOLCOMB:

15 So move.

16 BY MR. HAYES:

17 Second?

18 BY MR. TOBIAS:

19 Second.

20 BY MR. HAYES:

21 Second motion. Appreciate you all coming out. Call this meeting
22 adjourned.

23 (MEETING ADJOURNED AT 8:15 P.M.)

24



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**



**Restoration Advisory Board
January 31, 2011
6:30 PM**

**Spartanburg Marriott at Renaissance Park
Spartanburg, South Carolina**

Meeting Agenda

WelcomeGary Hayes, Community Co-Chair

New Business

- 2011 RAB US Army Corps of Engineers
- Recognition of Outgoing RAB US Army Corps of Engineers
- Remedial Action/Feasibility Study Task Order.... US Army Corps of Engineers
- CERCLA Process
- Relationship to EE/CAs and Removal Actions
- Opportunity for Community Input
- Munitions Removal Project Update..... ZAPATA
- Sheriff's Department Munitions Responses..... Lt. Dyas

Old Business

 Community Outreach.....US Army Corps of
Engineers

RAB New Business Topics

Adjourn

Your attendance and participation are encouraged for the success of this important project!

Reminder: Comments/questions shall be limited to two minutes on topic of discussion.

Please note the new website address of www.campcroft.net.

CERCLA Process and Community Outreach

Shawn Boone

Project Manager

Charleston District

January 31, 2011



®

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG®



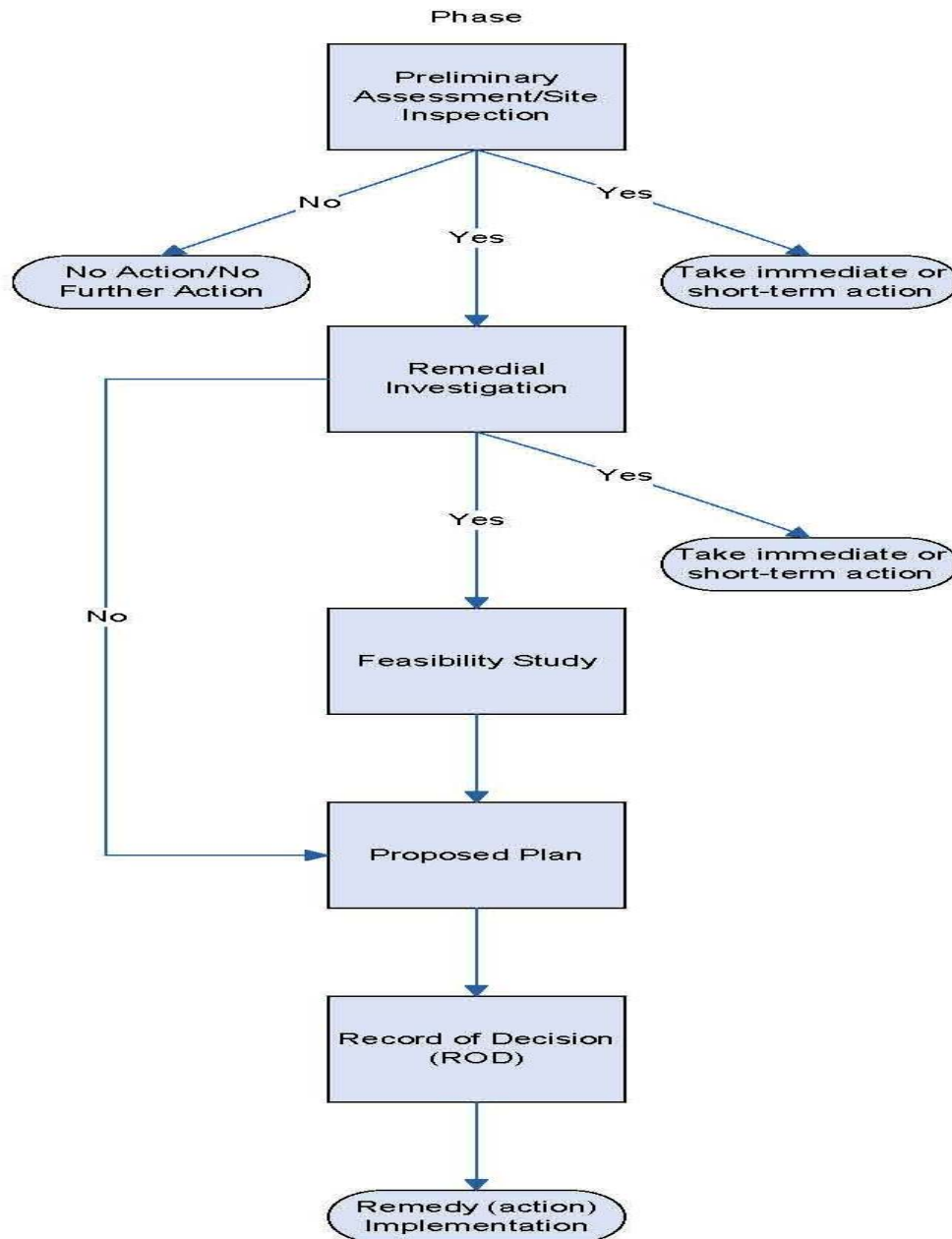
Agenda

- CERCLA
- Remedial Action/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

- Community Outreach Products
 - ▶ Brochure
 - ▶ Signs



Generalized CERCLA Process



Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)

An EE/CA is prepared for all non-time critical removal actions as required by regulation.

The goals of the EE/CA are to identify the **extent of the hazard**, to identify the objectives of the removal action, and to **analyze the various alternatives** that may be used to satisfy these objectives for cost, effectiveness, and ability to implement.

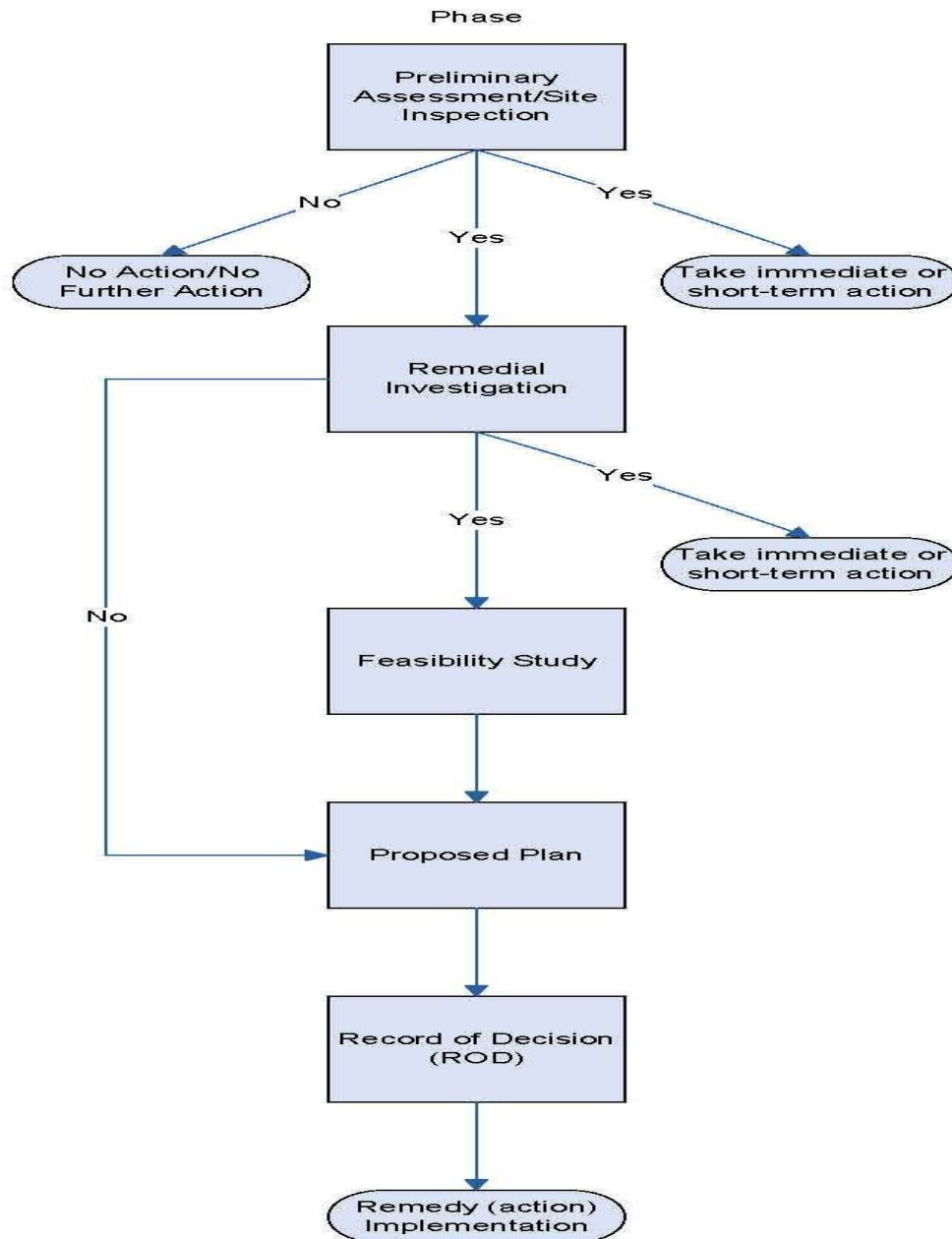


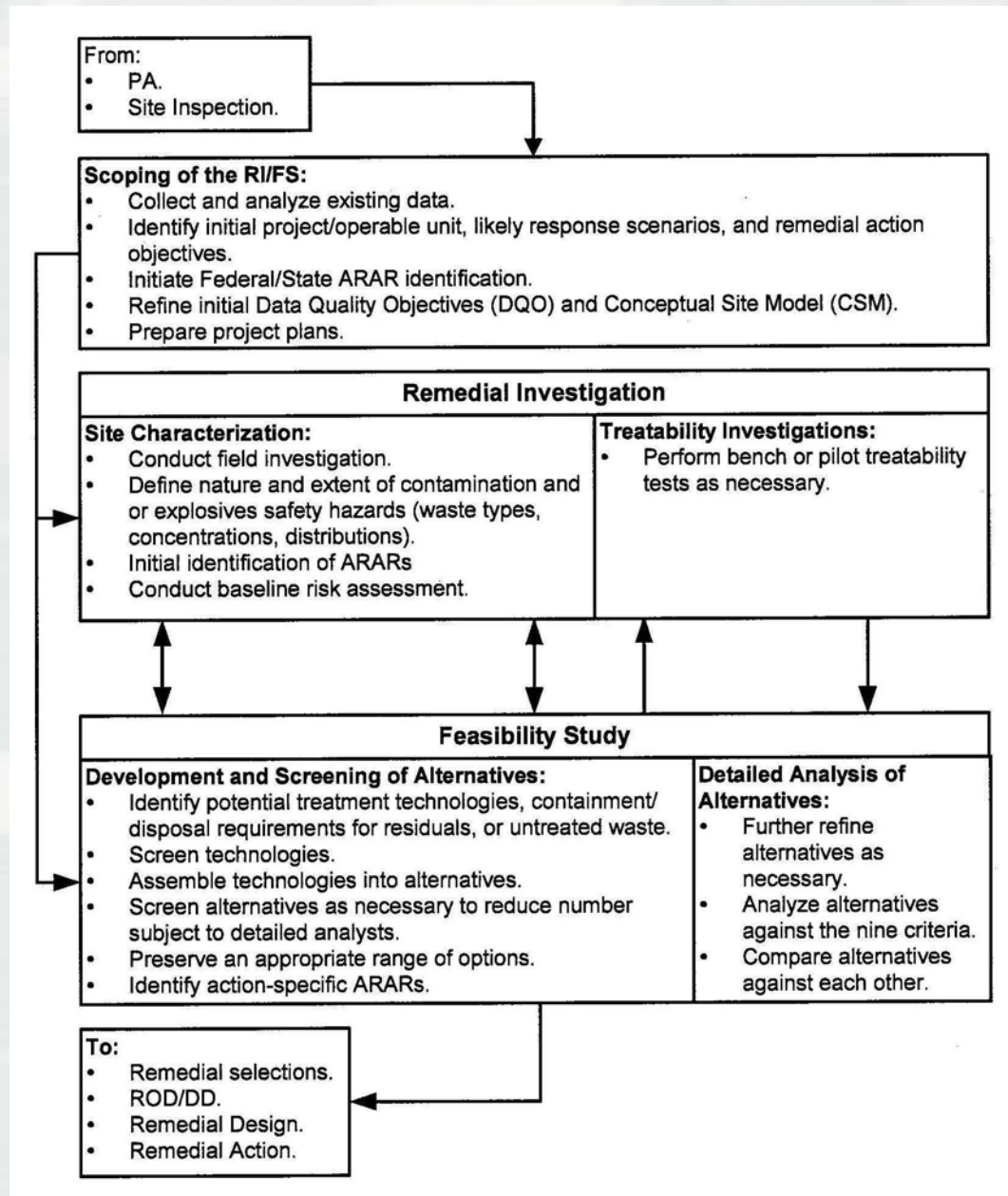
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

An in depth study to gather the data necessary to determine the **nature and extent of known contamination** at a site, assess risk to human health and the environment and establish criteria for cleaning up the site. During the FS, the RI data are analyzed and remedial **alternatives are identified**. The FS serves as the mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of alternative remedial actions.



Generalized CERCLA Process





Agenda

- Community Outreach Products
 - ▶ Brochure
 - ▶ Signs





The History of Camp Croft Army Training Facility

World War II brought about the need for more training facilities across the United States. James F. Byrnes, a SC Senator and Spartanburg native, was instrumental in bringing a training camp to the area. War Department negotiations for a proposed site in Delmar, five miles south of Spartanburg, were completed in late 1940 and ground breaking ceremonies were held on December 5, 1940.

Construction began the following week, and by January of the next year more than 12,000 contracted employees were at work, converting the tobacco and cotton fields into a cantonment area, series of firing ranges, gas obstacle training course, and grenade court. The name of the camp honored Greenville, SC native Major General Edward Croft, the US Army Chief of Infantry who died in 1938. The first troops would begin training on March 7, 1941, and use of the facility would end in 1946.

The Former Camp Croft was used for a variety of different purposes. It had at least eleven live ammunition-training ranges used for small arms ammunition, anti-tank rockets, anti-aircraft artillery, 60-millimeter infantry mortars, and 81 millimeter infantry mortars. The training range impact areas comprised a total of 16,929 acres. The camp also had a grenade court covering approximately 175 acres.

The entire Camp Croft acreage was declared excess to the War Assets Administration in 1947. Over the next 3 years the land was disposed of piecemeal by sale or quitclaim to organizations and business interests and former owners. One of the most significant actions was 7,088 acres of fee land conveyed by quitclaim deed to the South Carolina Commission of Forestry, later to become Croft State Park.



Camp Croft History



Major General Edward Croft, USA
1875 - 1938

December 5, 1940: Camp Croft breaks ground.

The military reservation was named "Camp Croft" in honor of Major General Edward Croft (1874-1938), a South Carolinian who had served with distinction as an officer in World War I and retired as Chief of Infantry. It was located on the Southern Railroad about five miles southeast of Spartanburg.

March 7, 1941: Troop training begins.

During World War II (1941-1945) Camp Croft was used for a variety of training purposes including live ammunition-training including small arms ammunition, anti-tank rockets, anti-aircraft artillery, 60-millimeter infantry mortars, and 81 millimeter infantry mortars.



Live Ammunition Training
World War II



Camp Croft, Aerial view

1947: Camp Croft is declared excess to the War Assets Administration.

From 1947 to 1950 the entire Camp Croft acreage is disposed of piecemeal by sale or quitclaim to organizations, business interests, and former owners.

1949: Croft State Park is born.

Over 7,000 acres of fee land is conveyed by quitclaim deed to the South Carolina Commission of Forestry, later to become Croft State Park.



FORMER CAMP CROFT: Environmental Response

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) requires the Department of Defense (DoD) to identify, investigate and clean up contamination resulting from past practices on any property that was formerly owned, leased, possessed or operated by DoD. Such properties are known as Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). Camp Croft is a FUDS which conducted army training and stored explosives during World War II.

In January 1996, the Charleston District Army Corps of Engineers began a two phase environmental investigation at former Camp Croft Army Training Facility (CCATF). Phase I identified nine ordnance operable units (OOU), which are smaller, more manageable areas of Camp Croft, to be investigated. Phase II began in January 1998 and identified 19 additional OOs for investigation. Activities include environmental sampling, munitions removal and report of results for future projects.

Beginning in 2004, Zapata Engineering, under contract with the US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, has been tasked to perform an ordnance and explosives removal action at three OOs on property that was part of the Former Camp Croft. During this removal action, it is the Government's intent that Zapata Engineering destroy, by detonation on-site, all explosive ordnance on site. This work is being performed in a manner that is consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).



The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)



The focus of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) is to minimize the safety hazards from munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) remaining at Camp Croft, a Formerly Used Defense (FUDS) site resulting from its former use as an Infantry Replacement Training Center (IRTC).

HOW CAN I BECOME MORE FAMILIAR WITH THE PROGRAM?

- ▶ Review the documents housed in the Information Repository at the Spartanburg County Public Library
- ▶ Visit the project website at www.campcroft.net
- ▶ Attend the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings. Meeting schedule is posted on the project website
- ▶ If interested in receiving notices about the RAB by mail, contact (???) ???-????



World War II: Camp Croft trained Soldiers in the use of artillery in an area comprised of over 16,900 acres.



TODAY: Safety hazards are being removed as part of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP).

Managing the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program is a major undertaking, and progress ultimately depends on communication, partnerships, and community involvement. At Camp Croft, site restoration duties are the responsibility of the Charleston District Office of the US Army Corps of Engineers. As such, the Charleston District carries out the initiatives of the Department of Defense (DoD) environmental restoration program, including responding to the concerns of the community, regulatory agencies, and other stakeholders.



WHAT IS MEC?

Munitions or Explosives of Concern

MEC consists of any artillery, missiles, mortar, ammunition, explosives, etc. designed to cause damage to persons or material.

DO NOT HANDLE ANY MUNITIONS OR MUNITIONS-RELATED SCRAP. CALL 911!



WHAT ARE THE 3 R's?

RECOGNIZE:

When you discover a suspicious item or possible munitions, remember that they can be very dangerous. Do not touch, kick, throw or do anything else to disturb the item. Also, remember that the munitions are sometimes not readily identifiable, and may appear to be any other metallic or rusty item. Use caution, leave it alone and do not touch it.

RETREAT:

If you encounter a suspicious item, possible MEC, or any potentially hazardous item, mark the general location of the item (a minimum of 10 feet away) and retreat to a minimum of 300 feet away on the same path used to approach the item.

REPORT:

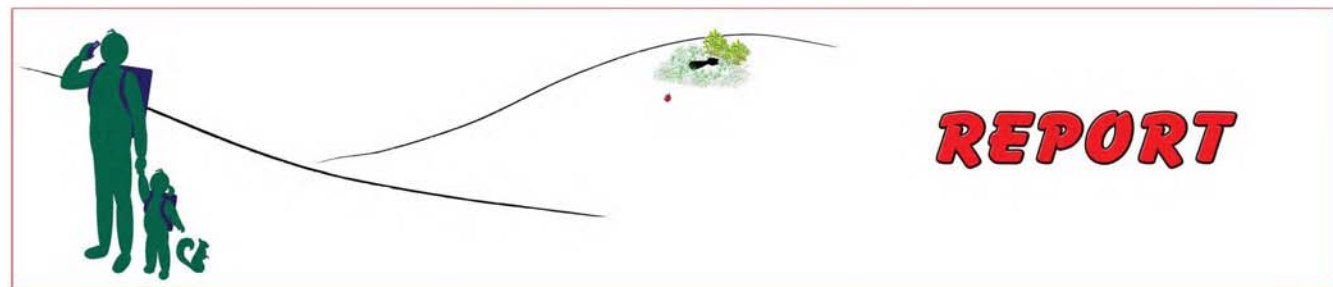
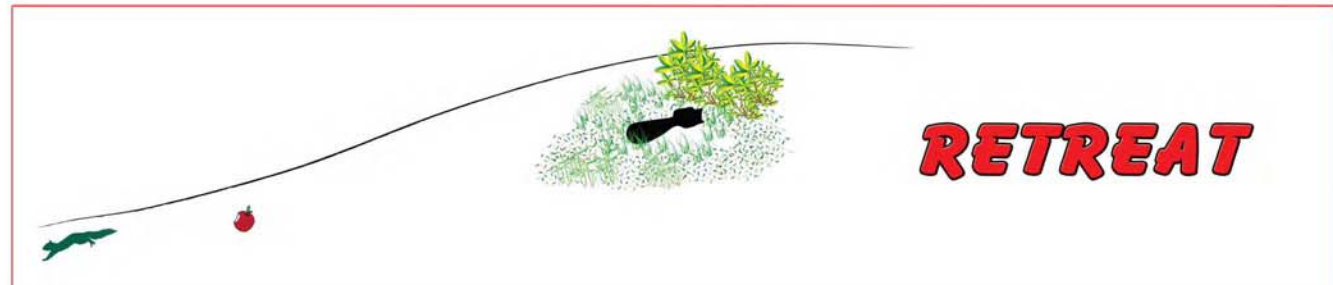
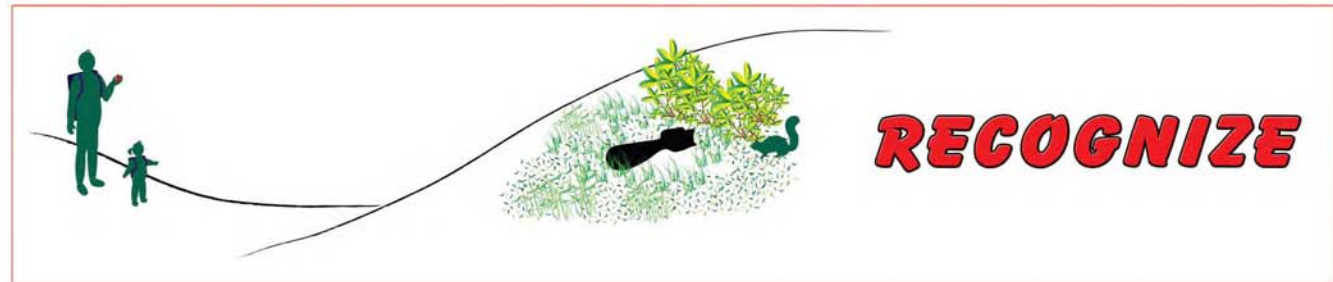
Remember the location of the suspicious items and call 911.



Community Safety

If you encounter munitions or suspicious items,

FOLLOW THE 3 R'S:





Community Safety



If you encounter munitions or suspicious items,

FOLLOW THE 3 R'S:

RECOGNIZE



RETREAT

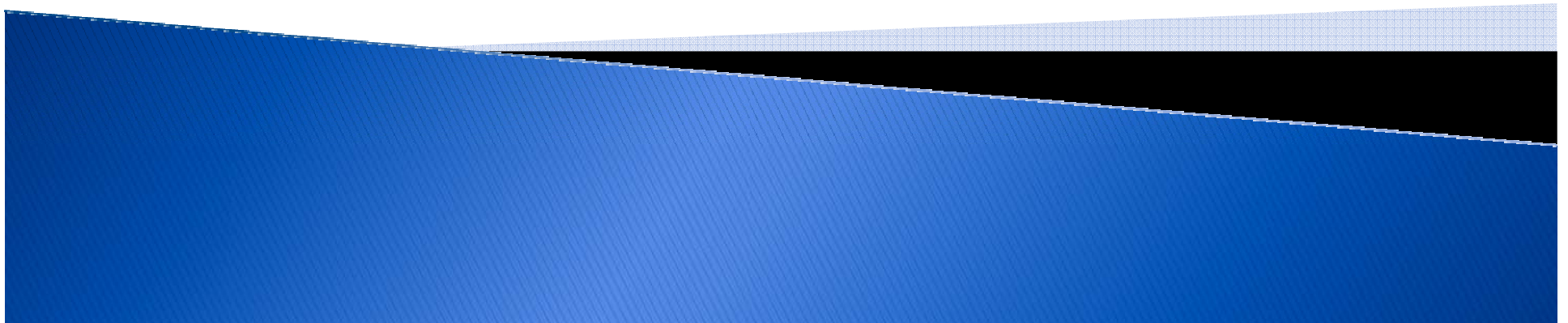


REPORT





Camp Croft Field Work Update



OOU3

- Mobilized December 29, 2010
- Site setup complete Dec 30-31
- Began anomaly relocation and investigation January 3
- Investigated approximately 5,300 anomalies
- Awaiting Govt acceptance
- Site clean up and demob Jan 26-28



Clearance Area



Scheduled Activities

- All scheduled activities complete

