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U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

02

OPEN HOUSE

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RE: Restoration Advisory Board

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PLACE: Robertson Hall
South Carolina School for the
Deaf and the Blind

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DATE: Tuesday, October 24, 1995

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TIME: Scheduled 7:00 to 9:00
Actual 7:10 to 7:50

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PRESENTATIONS

12

GIVEN BY: Suzy McKinney
Zapata Engineering, P.A.
1100 Kenilworth Avenue, Suite 104
Charlotte, North Carolina 28204

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Wayne Bogan
Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Charleston District

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ALSO PRESENT: Manuel L. Zapata, P.E., President
Zapata Engineering, P.A.
1100 Kenilworth Avenue, Suite 104
Charlotte, North Carolina 28204

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REPORTED BY: Sandy Satterwhite Reporting
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01

BY MS. MCKINNEY:

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We would like to welcome you to the U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers Open House this evening. We would
like to thank you for your time and your interest in
the Ordnance Removal Activities that are underway at
the former Camp Croft.

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Tonight we would like to take this opportunity
to present information on the activities that are
being conducted by the Corps of Engineers, to tell you
about the future activities that are going to occur,

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11 to describe how you can become involved, and, most
12 importantly, to allow you the opportunity to ask
13 questions and provide us your comments and input this
14 evening.

15 We will be available after the meeting. If
16 anyone has any additional comments, we would like to
17 further carry on the discussion.

18 Firstly, I'd like to introduce ourselves. My
19 name is Suzy McKinney. I'm with Zapata Engineering
20 from Charlotte, North Carolina. We've been awarded
21 the contract by the Corps of Engineers to establish
22 the Restoration Advisory Board.

23 Sitting up here also this evening is Manuel
24 Zapata, President of Zapata Engineering, and Wayne
25 Bogan, the Project Manager for the Corps of Engineers,

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01 Charleston District.

02 Let's briefly review the agenda for this
03 evening. We will be discussing the history of the
04 former Camp Croft, what has prompted the removal
05 actions. We're going to talk about the activities
06 that have occurred to date, the evaluations and the
07 time critical removal actions.

08 We are going to review some of the ordnance that
09 has been found at the former camp and talk briefly
10 about the next steps.

11 We will also go over the roles and
12 responsibilities of the Restoration Advisory Board and
13 how folks can become involved and be nominated and
14 considered for being represented on the Board, and
15 then we will open the floor to any questions and
16 answers.

17 Now I'd like to go ahead and turn the
18 presentation over to Mr. Bogan.

19 BY MR. BOGAN:

20 Good evening. My name is Wayne Bogan. I'm the
21 Project Manager for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
22 for the Charleston District. A couple of you I've met
23 before and some of you I haven't. I want to thank you
24 for being here tonight.

25 This is your first opportunity to potentially be

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01 a member of the Restoration Advisory Board which is a
02 citizens group to provide to us, the Army Corps of
03 Engineers, how we're going to clean up Camp Croft.

04 My presentation, there was a copy of it in the
05 back, so as I go through my slides, you can flip
06 through it. If you don't have a copy of it, I'll go
07 back and get you one or we can hand out one if you
08 need one. All right.

09 We'll have questions after Suzy goes through her
10 parts. You can ask anything about what I say, about
11 what's going on or anything about the Restoration
12 Advisory Board.

13 What we want to with the Restoration Advisory
14 Board is that as we come in and we start to clean up
15 old Camp Croft, and I'll go out through kind of a
16 quick time line as I go through my slides.

17 This will be your chance to come in, read the
18 documents we've produced, find out what we found and
19 what we found. We'll look at each piece of property
20 that has ordnance on it, everything from mortars to
21 bullets and rifles, and we'll say, "Okay. Would this
22 piece of property -- depending on how much is there,
23 this is how we're going to clean up."

24 That will be your opportunity to look at that,
25 come back and tell us what you think is appropriate.

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01 We may come back and say, "Well, you know, there's
02 really not a whole lot there, and we think you only
03 need to clean up a little bit, and we'll spend two
04 weeks out there just walking the surface and making
05 sure nothing is there."

06 As a group, you may come back and say, "Well, we
07 don't agree with that. We want you to come back and
08 dig down to six inches for all the different areas,"
09 or two feet, whatever the group thinks appropriate.
10 And then your comments will be taken into
11 consideration as to how we do the cleanup.

12 Just a quick site history. Former Camp Croft,
13 as most of you knew or most of you know, was purchased
14 in 1941 for use as an Army Training Facility and
15 consists over 19,000 acres.

16 The site during its existence was home to more
17 than 250,000 troops as they came through for basic
18 training for replacement troops for those troops we
19 had in Europe.

20 The facility was turned over to the War Assets
21 Administration, as were most to the World War II
22 facilities that were used for training during World
23 War II, in 1947, and that property was sold in 1950.

24 All right. A little over 7,000 acres went to
25 what is now Camp Croft State Park. The rest of

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01 acreage, a little over 11,900 acres, went to the
02 private landowners and to any companies that purchased
03 in that area.

04 The site consisted of a series of training
05 ranges, firing and impact ranges that consisted of
06 about 17,000 acres. On that facility we had a gas
07 chamber and a gas obstacle course which were used up
08 near the Kohler plant. We've looked at those areas
09 and to this date we have found no structures or no
10 evidence of anything related to gas training that
11 happened at the site. We know it was there. We've
12 interviewed people who know they did it, but we've
13 found nothing to this point, which is great for us.

14 There was a grenade court that covered 175
15 acres. No evidence of the grenade remains at the
16 site. We have found grenades in various parts of Camp
17 Croft, but this grenade court, it seems that they did
18 a pretty good job of cleaning it up.

19 We have a cantonment area or the barracks area
20 which covered 167 acres, which is currently a
21 residential area right down the road which most of you
22 know about.

23 Okay. So why did we start now? Why didn't we
24 start cleaning this up as soon as Camp Croft was
25 shutdown in 1950 and sold off?

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01 What happened was the Defense Environmental
02 Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites or
03 the DERP-FUDS or FUDS, the Formerly Used Defense Sites
04 were started in 1986. It was about the same time that
05 the superfund program was re -- re-amended.

06 The purpose was to go back and find any
07 environmental problems that we had in cleaning these
08 up. Congress wanted to clean up all these FUDS sites
09 by the year 2000.

10 Former Camp Croft is one of over 200 sites

11 within the State of South Carolina alone that we're
12 looking at. There's somewhere around 8,000 sites
13 nationwide. We've spent essentially the past nine to
14 ten years looking at trying to find what did the Army
15 leave, what did the Navy leave, and what did the Army
16 Air Corps leave at that time.

17 All right. Broken down chronologically, we look
18 at four different areas. First, we look for what they
19 call hazardous toxic radiological waste. Simply we
20 look for any landfills, any soil contamination,
21 ground water contamination, anything that they just
22 kind of dumped and buried which was quite common at
23 the time.

24 Secondly, we look for containerized hazardous
25 wastes, underground storage tanks. There were a lot

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01 of these at the old airports. Spartanburg County
02 Airport here was an old Army airfield at the time. All right.
03 We went -- go back there and we looked to see did they
04 leave the fuel tanks in the ground and are they
05 leaking? If they left them in the ground, we clean
06 them up to prevent them from leaking. If any of them
07 have leaked, like we had in Greenwood, which on that,
08 we cleaned this up and cleaned up the tanks that were
09 leaking and all the soil.

10 The other is ordnance and explosive wastes,
11 which we're dealing with primarily here at Camp Croft
12 right now, and that's dealing with mortars, artillery
13 shells, any explosives that they used during the
14 training.

15 Last is dealing with dangerous buildings. If
16 there is a building on a facility where a child or
17 someone could walk through and potentially be killed,
18 we'll get rid of the building, no questions asked. If
19 there is asbestos in the building as we're removing it
20 or lead based paint, we'll get those also; but only if
21 the building has the potential of hurting someone and
22 killing someone, we will remove it. If it's just
23 sitting there still in good shape, we'll leave it to
24 the current landowner.

25 In 1991, I came back and I looked at Camp Croft

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01 initially and I found that there were two landfills.
02 We haven't determined any underground storage tanks.
03 If anybody knows of any, please let me know. We found
04 what I thought was just one mortar impact range, which
05 has turned into vastly larger than what we initially
06 thought, and no buildings to be removed.

07 Once I found the landfills and the mortar impact
08 range, we said, "Okay. We've got enough to start
09 working on a project."

10 We called Washington. We sent up our letters
11 and requested that they help us out, provide funding
12 for us to clean up Camp Croft.

13 In 1993, we began the Ordnance Project and
14 received funding from Washington. The Ordnance
15 Project quickly is divided into four phases: An
16 Archive Search Report, where we go back and we have a
17 copy of it sitting out in front, I think, for you to
18 go through and you look at all of the old maps, all
19 the old photos, anything we could find. We talked to
20 people, and say, "Okay. What did you do at Camp
21 Croft," and try to find exactly what was there and
22 what was used and help us -- it helps us to find out
23 what to clean up.

24 The next is the Engineering Evaluation and Cost
25 Analysis. We take the information from the Archives

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01 Search Report and we go out and sample it, one piece
02 of property, and we say, "Okay. Approximately, how
03 much is here?" You can't look at every bit of the
04 acreage because you've got 19,000 acres. We try to
05 look at as much as we can in a cost effective manner,
06 because you, the taxpayer, is paying for that, and I,
07 as a taxpayer, am paying for it.

08 The EE/CA comes in and tells us, "Okay. We
09 found ordnance here. We didn't find it here," and we
10 go through that, and say, "Okay. This is how we're
11 going to clean it up."

12 Then we get to EE/CA, and we say, "Okay. This
13 is where it is. We decide how we're going to clean it
14 up." Then we come in and do remedial action, where we
15 actually remove anything that we found.

16 There is one additional thing that we can do.
17 It's called a time critical removal action. All
18 right. This is an emergency action to remove ordnance
19 from areas where the public is imminent danger. All
20 right. Where there's a chance where somebody can walk
21 out and look at a particular area and some kid or
22 someone in the street will walk out and get killed
23 from that piece of ordnance, then we go in there and
24 we clean that up as soon as we can, if it's -- if
25 there's enough there.

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01 All right. It's a very short time frame to do
02 this and it's very expensive. It's anywhere from five
03 to ten times more expensive than us coming through and
04 taking our time to clean it.

05 All right. If needed, we'll do a time critical
06 removal. If it's not needed, we try not to do it,
07 because instead of spending, you know, \$5 for
08 something, we end up having to spend \$100 and it's not
09 a good idea.

10 So what have we done so far? We've completed
11 two Archive Search Reports, interviews, looked at
12 maps, photos, talked with different people and found
13 out what they did.

14 All right. We took that information. We're in
15 the process of completing the Engineering
16 Evaluation/Cost Analysis right now. Okay. We hope to
17 have a public meeting sometime within the next two to
18 three weeks to present this information where we've
19 looked at various areas, and we've said, "Okay. We
20 know what is here. We know what's not here, and this
21 is what we propose to do as far as cleanup."

22 As RAB members, you'll look at this information
23 and say, "Okay. We agree with you, Corps of
24 Engineers," or "We don't agree with you," and you tell
25 us why.

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01 Once this is presented next month and we'll come
02 in and do the remedial design for the cleanup. Okay.
03 The remedial design will be fairly -- it will be
04 fairly standard in cleanup, unless we run into
05 anything really unusual.

06 Okay. We've got crews out right now doing some
07 additional site surveys trying to find -- that's why
08 some of you might have gotten Right of Entries
09 recently where we've requested that we go on your
10 property to do some additional searching. Okay.

11 Through the interviews, the Archive Research Report
12 found some additional areas we didn't know about to
13 begin with. We're looking at those right at this
14 moment.

15 Once we go through remedial design, then we go
16 into remedial action. Okay. Remedial action won't
17 start for a little while. It won't start until about
18 the summer of 1996. It will really be sometime in
19 next July before we actually go in and start cleaning
20 up different areas. Hopefully, the RAB will have a
21 chance to look at all the paperwork before then and
22 tell us how we're going to clean it up.

23 We have done two Time Critical Removal Actions
24 to date: Okay. One at Red Hill. It was an area
25 called Red Hill generally, and we've gone in and we

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01 found 105 millimeter artillery shells and we have some
02 examples of pictures of those back there; and also
03 within the State Park, we've done a Time Critical
04 Removal Action. We removed 60 and 81 millimeter
05 mortars.

06 The primary concern was around the ranger's
07 office where you have the campgrounds, the playground,
08 horse ring. We covered a 50 acre plot there and made
09 sure that all the campgrounds and horse rings were
10 clean so that anybody using that area wouldn't have
11 any problem. Okay.

12 What we've found so far, and you'll see a couple
13 of examples of those on the display back in the back,
14 are .30 and .50 caliber small arms rounds from the
15 rifles. We found 20 millimeter grenades, 60 and 81
16 millimeter mortar rounds. We found 105 millimeter
17 artillery rounds on Red Hill. That's the only place
18 we've found them so far; and 2.36 and 3.5 inch rockets
19 that were used in the training.

20 What do we plan on doing? Again, we're going to
21 have a public meeting mid-November to present the
22 EE/CA to the public and say, "This is what we found.
23 This is what we do, and what we're" -- say, "What
24 we're going to do as far as cleaning up." All right.
25 And we'll do the remedial design within two or three

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01 months after that, and then in the summer of '96,
02 we'll start the actual cleanup. That should run,
03 depending on how much we find, up to the year 2001.

04 It's a slow process to walk through the site
05 with the metal detectors, magnetometers is what
06 they're called, and try and find every little piece of
07 what potentially could be a mortar. It takes time.
08 It's expensive. As you're going through, you also
09 find something called shrapnel or pieces of metal, and
10 you have to determine which one is which.

11 Okay. I'll turn it back over to Suzy to tell
12 you about the RAB.

13 BY MS. MCKINNEY:

14 Okay. In order to provide the most effective
15 community involvement during this process, we will be
16 establishing a Restoration Advisory Board.

17 This Board will be comprised of up to 20
18 community members representing the diverse community
19 interests. There will be a community co-chair, as
20 well as an Army Corps of Engineers co-chair. Members
21 will serve a two year term, and it is anticipated that
22 the Board will meet once a month for the first six
23 months and then quarterly thereafter.

24 The role of this Restoration Advisory Board is
25 to provide a flow of information to the Corps of

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01 Engineers and then back to the community.

02 The responsibilities of the RAB will be to
03 provide guidance to the Corps of Engineers on the
04 ordnance removal activities; to hold regularly
05 scheduled meetings that are in a convenient location
06 and that are publicly announced; to review, evaluate
07 and provide comments on the Corps documents; to
08 recommend priorities among restoration activities; and
09 to identify standards for the ordnance removal that
10 will be consistent with planned land use.

11 In order to be considered for nomination to the
12 RAB, we do have community interest forms that have
13 been sent out and that are also available this
14 evening. If you would like to complete those and
15 return those, we will have a selection panel. It will
16 be comprised of five community representatives.

17 The selection panel will meet within the next
18 two to three weeks, review those community interest
19 forms and provide recommendations and nominations to
20 the Corps of Engineers for their approval.

21 The members, once we receive the approval from
22 the Corps of Engineers, we will notify the RAB members
23 verbally and in writing of their selection. So we
24 encourage you to fill out those forms and either leave
25 them with us this evening or mail them back. There

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01 are some self-addressed stamped envelopes, and those
02 should be returned by November 1st, so we have
03 adequate time to review.

04 If anyone would like to be considered in
05 assisting the selection process, if you would like to
06 speak with one of us, either Wayne or Manuel or myself
07 after the meeting, we'd also like to hear of your
08 interest in the selection panel.

09 Our role, the role of Zapata Engineering, will
10 be to provide support to the Restoration Advisory
11 Board. We'll provide an orientation on the ordnance,
12 unexploded ordnance. We will present draft by-laws or
13 standard operating procedures, which will be reviewed
14 and approved and amended, as necessary, by the Board.
15 We will ensure that any questions or issues that might
16 be raised during our Board meetings or come -- we come
17 to closure on those issues. We will provide
18 transcription services, as this evening, and provide
19 those needing summaries to everyone on our mailing
20 list and all the attendees and anyone, really, that's
21 interested in receiving any information. We'll make
22 sure they get transcripts and summaries of the
23 meetings.

24 All of the Board meetings will be open to the
25 public and will be announced adequate -- in adequate

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01 time frames in your newspapers.

02 We will also maintain all of this information at
03 the library, and that is our information repository
04 for documents, correspondence and any other materials
05 related to the former Camp Croft.

06 Now are we ready to open the floor? We would
07 like to go ahead and open the forum for any questions
08 and comments that you might have. If you would like
09 to stand up at the podium and clearly state your name,
10 and then state your question or comment or concern,

11 and we'll go ahead and do that at this time.

12 BY MR. BOGAN:

13 Any particular questions on how we're going to
14 clean up, how long, how it's going to affect you as a
15 potential homeowner or somebody here in town? We'll
16 answer all of your questions. Yes, ma'am.

17 BY MS. FRETWELL:

18 I'm Susan Fretwell. I've recently gotten a
19 request by you folks for the five year Right of Entry.

20 BY MR. BOGAN:

21 Yes, ma'am.

22 BY MS. FRETWELL:

23 Why do you need five years and what do you
24 envision doing that's going to take five years, and
25 how is that going to impact on me, and I'm asking

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01 questions that I know you can't answer, not even
02 knowing what site I have an interest in or what
03 acreage, but my questions are all posed based on the
04 fact that it seems like an awfully broad period of
05 time to grant that kind of Right of Entry, and I don't
06 want to not be cooperative, and I want all the help
07 that we can get making sure that the property that I
08 have an interest in is -- is as environmentally
09 correct as -- as is possible.

10 BY MR. BOGAN:

11 Right.

12 BY MS. FRETWELL:

13 But it would seem that could be accomplished
14 with less broad license being given. I mean, I've got
15 tenants on that property. I don't -- from that vein,
16 for all I know, you're going to knock on the door one
17 day and say, "Oops, you've got to leave for six
18 months," and I have some concerns like that that I
19 don't feel that I can just carte blanche give you all
20 five years Right of Entry, but I don't want to ---

21 BY MR. BOGAN:

22 I understand, and I'll try ---

23 BY MS. FRETWELL:

24 --- be unreasonable about it.

25 BY MR. BOGAN:

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01 Right. I'll try to answer all the different
02 parts there the best I can.

03 The right of entry that you received is fairly
04 vague. I've never personally liked it very much, but
05 what they do is our program, the Defense Environmental
06 Restoration for Formerly Used Defense Sites, covers
07 such a large area of cleanup that the Right of Entries
08 are a standard form that we send out.

09 The only thing that you can do is you can, in
10 talking with our real estate agent, you can modify the
11 Right of Entry to fit how you want it to -- if you
12 want it be for a six month period or a one year period
13 or for the full five years, that's up to you to decide
14 how you to want to give it.

15 The reason they're requesting five years is,
16 like I said, we're working on potentially going from
17 1996 through the year 2001 for cleanup; so if we do
18 find something on your piece of property, we'll come
19 in and we'll notify you of what we have found on that
20 piece of property, and we'll tell you how we're going
21 to clean it up and what time frame it's going to take
22 us to clean it up.

23 If we've got it for five years, so it's easier

24 for us to come in and say, "Okay. We're going to come
25 in, and we'll do it next year." And instead of having

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01 to come back to you next year and get another Right of
02 Entry, we've gotten one that just allows us to come
03 in, notifying you ahead of time that we want to come
04 on your property and work.

05 It does cover a large area as far as moving
06 people off, tenants, and that kind of thing, and one
07 of the reasons they do that is because if we find -- I
08 told you the gas chamber where we didn't find
09 anything, and I said it was a good thing -- if we were
10 to come up and find what they have are gas valves, all
11 right, we immediately move people off the area. All
12 right. The reason is because these glass valves
13 containing gas in them, usually called mustard gas or
14 lewisite. If a child was to drink one of those,
15 within seconds it can kill the child.

16 We believe in that case that we want to go ahead
17 and -- you want it immediately out, we'll bring in an
18 emergency unit out of Washington, and they'll clean it
19 up within days and get people back to their homes.

20 Of all the sites that the Corps has worked on at
21 this point, we haven't had to come in and just
22 immediately move people out, with the exception of one
23 site in D.C. where they did find mustard gas.

24 Again, from what I understand the Right of Entry
25 is that at some point you want to end the Right of

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01 Entry, then you have that option of doing that. All
02 right. We can talk with our real estate agent and
03 make sure that we can get that addressed for you.

04 BY MS. FRETWELL:

05 What happens to somebody that you move out? Do
06 they just -- do you say, "Bye," or does ---

07 BY MR. BOGAN:

08 No.

09 BY MS. FRETWELL:

10 --- somebody assist them in moving out?

11 BY MR. BOGAN:

12 If we have to move you out, then we would have
13 to provide assistance, I believe correctly, and I'll
14 double check with that. Now for anyone who we we're
15 dealing with -- we just can't tell you to get off your
16 property. All right. We would have to provide some
17 sort of assistance, either putting you up in a motel
18 with a time frame that it takes to do that, providing
19 some other temporary residence for anyone who moves
20 out.

21 BY MS. FRETWELL:

22 Okay.

23 BY MR. BOGAN:

24 And the only reason we would move out someone is
25 if there is imminent danger of someone being hurt.

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01 BY MS. FRETWELL:

02 All right.

03 BY MR. BOGAN:

04 Another example, other than the gas, was if we
05 found artillery shells or mortar shells in the front
06 yard of a house. Okay. To remove that we have to get
07 -- it's like a 2,000 yard distance -- get everybody
08 away from that from 2,000 yards in case it explodes
09 while we're bringing it out of the ground. So during
10 that time frame, when they're pulling it out of the

11 ground, they don't want anybody around except for our
12 ordnance guys who are trained to deal with it.

13 BY MS. FRETWELL:

14 I don't doubt the need ---

15 BY MR. BOGAN:

16 Sure.

17 BY MS. FRETWELL:

18 --- for the safety precautions. I'm just kind
19 of trying to understand what impact it's going to have
20 on people that are occupying the property, and what
21 kind of, perhaps, more say so or control or advance
22 notice I have in being able to go to people who are
23 utilizing the property I have an interest in, and then
24 just saying, "I signed this," and some guy knocks on
25 your door and you've got to do whatever he says, and

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01 have a nice life, you know.

02 BY MR. BOGAN:

03 No, we won't come in and do that. We'll -- what
04 we're going to do is once we finish the engineering
05 evaluation and we come in and say, "Okay. We've got
06 this piece of property. It's contaminated with this."
07 Then we'll say, "This is how we're going to clean it
08 up. We're going to clean down six inches. We're going
09 to clean down two feet, and we're going to do it
10 during this time frame." You should have at least six
11 weeks to a year of notice prior to us coming in and
12 doing the work. We won't come in straight ahead.
13 Primarily the reason we can't come straight in, with
14 the exception of emergency actions, is because of the
15 funding from Congress. They're just not going to turn
16 around and give us a couple of hundred thousand
17 dollars to remove something within a couple of days
18 time, so -- and if you want to talk specifics to me
19 afterwards about time frames and how long you want
20 notification, then we can set that in the Right of
21 entry.

22 BY MS. FRETWELL:

23 I have what I think is a more general question,
24 but, certainly, let some other people taking a turn
25 asking a question before I monopolize it.

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01 BY MR. BOGAN:

02 Sure. Any other questions? Yes, sir.

03 BY MR. MULLINAX:

04 Gordon Mullinax. Okay. Are you going to check
05 that spring, you know, what we call Cedar Springs?
06 DHEC has checked it, and they say it's contaminated,
07 and I don't know what it is, but I don't know -- see,
08 that spring was outside the camp when they originally
09 built the camp, but the soldiers couldn't drink the
10 water, see, but they would sneak by there and get it,
11 so they included it in the camp. And now we was going
12 make a park -- Croft Ruritan make a park down here.
13 DHEC came -- somebody must have called and they come
14 in and they say it's contaminated. They put the
15 crossbones up, but we talked to representatives and
16 got them to downgrade it.

17 BY MR. BOGAN:

18 Okay. So what we would do in that instance, our
19 primary concern right now is the ordnance because of
20 the explosive safety danger.

21 We then go into the soil contamination, the
22 dangerous buildings and the underground storage tanks.
23 Once we're sure that nobody is going to get blown up

24 from the explosives, then we come in with -- and say,
25 "Okay. If the Corps of Engineers looks at this piece

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01 of property and we determine that the Army, when they
02 were here, created that contamination, we will come in
03 and pay for the clean up of that contamination."

04 If it's not ours, then, obviously, we can't come
05 in and clean it up, but if we can determine that,
06 yeah, the soldiers were there and say they had an
07 illegal landfill that they used to dump ammunition,
08 and they used to dump their waste of some type, then
09 we'll come in and we'll clean that up as soon as we're
10 sure that there are no explosives.

11 Now that takes a little while because, say, we
12 find out today that there are no explosives on a piece
13 of property, and we find out that the contamination
14 was caused by the Army, using a hypothetical, it's
15 going to take maybe one year to two years to get money
16 from Congress to even come in and clean it up.

17 Our normal budget this year that we used for
18 cleaning up sites across the nation has been cut by 25
19 percent. It's part of the downsizing of the
20 government, so sites that we're supposed to be
21 cleaning up this year are not getting cleaned up.

22 So it will take a year, two years, maybe three
23 years to get the funding, but if we caused it, then
24 we'll come in and we will clean it up. It just takes
25 a little while.

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01 I mean, we'll let you know through additional
02 meetings and through other contacts what we plan on
03 doing, how we're going to clean it up, and what our
04 schedules are and how it's going to affect you. Does
05 that answer your question?

06 BY MR. MULLINAX:

07 Now another question.

08 BY MR. BOGAN:

09 Yes, sir.

10 BY MR. MULLINAX:

11 Have you found any ammunition that was buried
12 when they closed the camp. Of course, now I've talked
13 with people, and they've told me where ammunition was
14 buried, where they -- because they was here when they
15 closed it, and they said they had to get rid of it;
16 and to get rid of it, they had to box it up and ship
17 it. Well, they could go home if they could bury it,
18 so they buried it.

19 BY MR. BOGAN:

20 Yes, sir, it was common practice at the end of a
21 war in all these facilities across the nation that the
22 soldiers did not want to spend time turning in
23 ammunition to supply. It took time. It took
24 paperwork, and most soldiers want to do these as
25 quickly as they can.

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01 So quite often, they took ammunition that was
02 left over and they buried it. It still happens on
03 active Army sites today. Soldiers check out a certain
04 amount of ammunition, and they don't want to carry it
05 back because they've got to turn it in, so they'll dig
06 a little hole somewhere and bury it.

07 There is a potential for up to four burial areas
08 that we've been told about to this point. I don't
09 know when ESC was here before doing interviews if you
10 told them where a potential area was. We've got four

11 different areas that we're going to look at that
12 supposedly ammunition was buried in. We'll go in
13 those areas and we'll clean up all that ammunition.
14 If there is any ground water or any soil contamination
15 related to that burial, then we'll also clean that up
16 and another project following off from that.

17 Any other questions? Yes, ma'am.

18 BY MS. FRETWELL:

19 How do any what would otherwise be applicable
20 DHEC and/or EPA standards and regulations factor in to
21 your determination of what is a sufficient cleanup or
22 remedial action?

23 BY MR. BOGAN:

24 When cleaning up ordnance, Department of Defense
25 is the one that has set aside the regulations and

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01 developed the regulations related to that cleanup.
02 EPA and the State will come in, but the Army,
03 primarily in this instance, will use our regulations
04 for clean up of ordnance to do that, and all those are
05 available through the public information source.

06 BY MS. FRETWELL:

07 Do those meet private -- were the standards
08 applicable to private landowners concerning various
09 other government regulatory agencies, state and
10 federal?

11 BY MR. BOGAN:

12 When we come in and do the cleanup, one of the
13 things that we do address in the engineering
14 evaluation, that's what they call ARR's, Applicable
15 Regulations and Rules. We'll look at any EPA, any of
16 the State, which is DHEC and any of the county or city
17 regulations that do apply to the cleanup of the
18 ordnance.

19 If the ordnance has enough metal in it to cause
20 metal contamination of the soil or ground water
21 contamination, then we will come in and clean that up
22 and on the following along project also, so all of
23 those should be addressed prior to.

24 One of the things that the RAB, Restoration
25 Advisory Board, will do is once these reports are put

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01 together, as members of the RAB, assuming that you're
02 on the RAB, you will look at that information and make
03 sure that we are meeting all of the applicable DHEC
04 and EPA and local regulations.

05 A lot of times those regulations don't apply to
06 ordnance, because it's primarily a safety hazard, and
07 it's covered under -- it's covered under CERCLA, which
08 deals with the superfund program.

09 Does that cover what you wanted to know?

10 BY MS. FRETWELL:

11 So civilians with no particular expertise
12 concerning CERCLA or these other government
13 regulations, are going to be making the determination
14 whether those regulations have been met in the
15 cleanup?

16 BY MR. BOGAN:

17 You will provide input into what we do. Okay.
18 The experts that deal with ordnance on a regular basis
19 will have a contractor that's hired that deals with
20 nothing but the primary ordnance, and there's -- those
21 are the guys that have been working with explosives
22 and ordnances for years. They'll come in -- any of
23 our guys that are working on ordnance program that are

24 actually out there cleaning up, as a minimum, have to
25 meet the Navy's EOD, Explosive Ordnance School, and

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01 they have to have a certain amount of experience in
02 active duty prior to coming in, and they will tell us
03 the best way to pull out the ordnance and how to clean
04 it up.

05 What the citizen group will do as part of the
06 Restoration Advisory Board is come in and say, "Okay."
07 It's usually going to be saying, "All right. Army
08 Corps of Engineers, we don't think that you're going
09 deep enough."

10 What we may do in one area, for example, say in
11 the park, there's an area with inside the State Park,
12 we know it's controlled. We know there's not going to
13 be any future buildings placed on it. We might have
14 some additional horse trails, some additional biking
15 trails or activities that go on, but there's going to
16 be no major construction. We may only clean those
17 areas down to six inches, because we know that nobody
18 is going to build a building where we have to go down
19 two or three feet.

20 In an area where we know there's going to be a
21 large potential for construction, building new
22 buildings, houses and that type of stuff, we may go
23 down to two feet.

24 Most of the mortars that were shot during this
25 time period when they hit the ground, they usually

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01 didn't go more than six inches to a foot down into the
02 soil, just because of the weight and projectory.

03 The 105 millimeter rounds that we found in one
04 area at the Red Hill has a tendency to go over, and
05 those will be taken into consideration as to how far
06 down we go in the cleanup.

07 BY MS. FRETWELL:

08 Well, I guess what I'm really asking is if once
09 this is done, can private landowners expect to get a
10 clean bill of health concerning these things from
11 CERCLA or DHEC or EPA or whoever could have say so
12 concerning that issue. Obviously, there could be
13 other things that would impact.

14 BY MR. BOGAN:

15 Right, they won't have any -- EPA and the State
16 really won't have much say so on ordnance to how well
17 it's cleaned up. They will on soil and ground water
18 contamination.

19 BY MS. FRETWELL:

20 Uh-huh (affirmative response).

21 BY MR. BOGAN:

22 Okay.

23 BY MS. FRETWELL:

24 Well, the appropriate agencies ---

25 BY MR. BOGAN:

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01 Right.

02 BY MS. FRETWELL:

03 --- that will come slap our hands, will we have
04 a pass?

05 BY MR. BOGAN:

06 What we'll do is we'll come in and we'll say
07 that to the best of our ability within money
08 constraints -- we can't go out and just open up the
09 entire Department of Defense's budget. To the best of
10 our ability, we will clean that up to where you should

11 not find anything else.

12 If you do find anything at any point, you have
13 the normal chain that you can go through to get that
14 piece of ordnance removed, which is called 911, the
15 County Sheriff will come down, they will look at it
16 and they'll call Fort Jackson to remove a piece of
17 ordnance, which takes about three to four hours to get
18 rid of. All right.

19 We cannot guarantee that every single piece of
20 ordnance will ever be ever found, and part of that is
21 because we've got one area that's way off of Camp
22 Croft where we think people picked up an ordnance and
23 took it and threw it in the stream bed. Okay.
24 Soldiers have a tendency to do things sometimes that
25 don't make sense, and those areas that we can't give

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01 an absolute guarantee, we'll do it to the best that we
02 can.

03 BY MR. BLAKE:

04 But the question she has is when we can to that
05 what we call the hazardous and toxic waste cleanup,
06 when we get to that phase, we'll have to follow all
07 the regulations of CERCLA and SARA just like anyone
08 else.

09 BY MR. BOGAN:

10 Right.

11 BY MR. BLAKE:

12 Wayne's point, I think he's trying to make, is
13 that the Corps and their regulatory agencies have had
14 head knocking about what happens with an ordnance and
15 explosive waste and the Corps is saying those CERCLA
16 regulations don't apply, and that's kind of what's --
17 now, you know, if a shell is opened and you get TNT in
18 the ground, that kind of contamination, then you get
19 start getting back into the regulatory agencies like
20 DHEC and EPA standards that apply.

21 BY MS. FRETWELL:

22 Well, I mean, I know you're looking for a needle
23 in a hay stack, but I just kind of wondered what
24 guarantee, other than that we'll feel safer
25 personally, that some other branch of Uncle Sam isn't

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01 going to come fuss at us, and if ---

02 BY MR. BLAKE:

03 For something that we might have found and ---

04 BY MS. FRETWELL:

05 And for something that you didn't find in what
06 you were doing, and is there somebody that can come
07 back later and say, "Bad person, you're the landowner.
08 You're responsible for this," and you guys can hold up
09 your hands and say, "Not my problem. We came and did
10 our thing."

11 BY MR. BLAKE:

12 No, you'll always be able to come ---

13 BY MR. BOGAN:

14 I understand what you're saying.

15 BY MR. BLAKE:

16 You'll always be able to come back. Now whether
17 there is enough in the kitty at all times to cover all
18 that, I don't know, but the Army or the Air Force and
19 whatever, through this Defense Environmental
20 Restoration Act, yeah, we're saying, "We recognize we
21 do have responsibility." We accept that
22 responsibility.

23 BY MR. BOGAN:

24 And this is Lincoln Blake from the Corps of
25 Engineers, also.

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01 BY DR. LOWRY:

02 I'm Dr. Lowry. If you ever sell this land and
03 they do find something on it, you're best advised to
04 put a little clause in there and advise these people
05 that this has occurred on your land, simply because
06 you're now aware of it and you need to make them aware
07 of it, other than -- other than that, I think -- I
08 have a piece of land I'd love to sell and nobody will
09 buy it simply because I'm going to put that clause in
10 it, and there will be a difficulty in selling that
11 with these great big shells in it.

12 BY MR. BOGAN:

13 The Army does not -- once we come in and clean
14 up the piece of property, we don't say that we're no
15 longer responsible. The program is set up so that 10
16 years from now, 20 years from now, if you find
17 something else related to Army activities on Camp
18 Croft, if we can come in and clean it up, we come in
19 and clean it up. We don't leave the landowners
20 saying, you know, we don't leave you holding the bat.
21 We are still responsible from this point forward for
22 anything that we've left there, even after we've been
23 on the site and cleaned it up.

24 BY MR. BLAKE:

25 I don't know if Wayne said this, but when we

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01 were talking about this EE/CA and this thing, this
02 would sort of be one of those cycles that we'll go
03 over and over, because that's what we found here. You
04 know, when we thought we were ready to do that EE/CA
05 report, we found out that we had more interviews and
06 we went out in the field and found more, and we're
07 sure that's going to happen some more. There are
08 going to be other sites that are identified, even
09 after we put out this EE/CA. It's going to be an
10 ongoing process.

11 BY MR. BOGAN:

12 Exactly. When I initially looked on a site, I
13 found one mortar range that was identified in the
14 paperwork. I couldn't find any maps or anything else.
15 Now through this Archive Search Report, we found at
16 least 12 impact ranges, all right, and potential for
17 more surrounded on the State Park and off the State
18 Park property, on the private property.

19 Any other questions or concerns that you may
20 have?

21 (NO RESPONSE)

22 BY MR. BOGAN:

23 Well, hopefully, we've given you some good
24 information. I hope that you will be interested
25 enough to continue and will want to help us in cleanup

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01 and join the Restoration Advisory Board.

02 If you haven't received a mailing that gives you
03 the sign up sheets, we have those in the back. We'll
04 process those.

05 We hope to get enough people to set up a
06 Restoration Advisory Board. If only two or three
07 people sign up, then there's no reason for us to have
08 one; but this is the public's chance -- this is your
09 chance to join up and come back and tell the rest of
10 Spartanburg, the city and county, "Hey, this is what

11 the Corps of Engineers is doing. This is what they're
12 doing in cleanup, and we're watching them and helping
13 them along."

14 Probably what will happen if we only get two or
15 three people that are interested, is we'll keep those
16 people advised on a regular basis by sending them
17 mailings, sending them copies of everything and asking
18 for comments from them on a regular basis, but it's
19 difficult to have a Board when you only have two or
20 three people. We're looking to try to get at least
21 20. We're trying to get 20 people. We want to have
22 at least 15 on the Board.

23 BY DR. LOWRY:

24 Do you have to have 15?

25 BY MR. BOGAN:

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01 It's not a definite for 15. That will be up to
02 the Colonel, our district engineer, as to how many we
03 want to have.

04 If we have a strong enough group of, say, nine
05 people, then we could probably still have a RAB if he
06 wants to have one. I don't think there's a set
07 definition within the regulations, and we'll following
08 EPA's regulations on setting up the Restoration
09 Advisory Board and the Army has adopted it for
10 ordnance projects.

11 If there are no other questions, thanks for your
12 time. Thanks for being here. We'll be here for as
13 long as you need to stay around and ask some questions
14 afterwards. Thank you.
15 (MEETING CONCLUDED AT 7:50 P.M.)

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01 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
02) CERTIFICATE
03 COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG)
04)

05 This is to certify that the within meeting was
06 taken on the 24th day of October, 1995;

07 That the within deponent was duly sworn to tell
08 the truth and that the foregoing is an accurate
09 transcript of the testimony given under oath;

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

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

18 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my Hand
19 and Seal at Spartanburg, South Carolina, this 2nd day
20 of November, 1995.

21
22
23 _____
24 Notary Public for South Carolina
25 Commission Expires: 8/26/97

(SEAL)