



**Anniston PCB Site – Operable Unit 4
Choccolocco Creek – Where Things Stand Today
August 11, 2026**

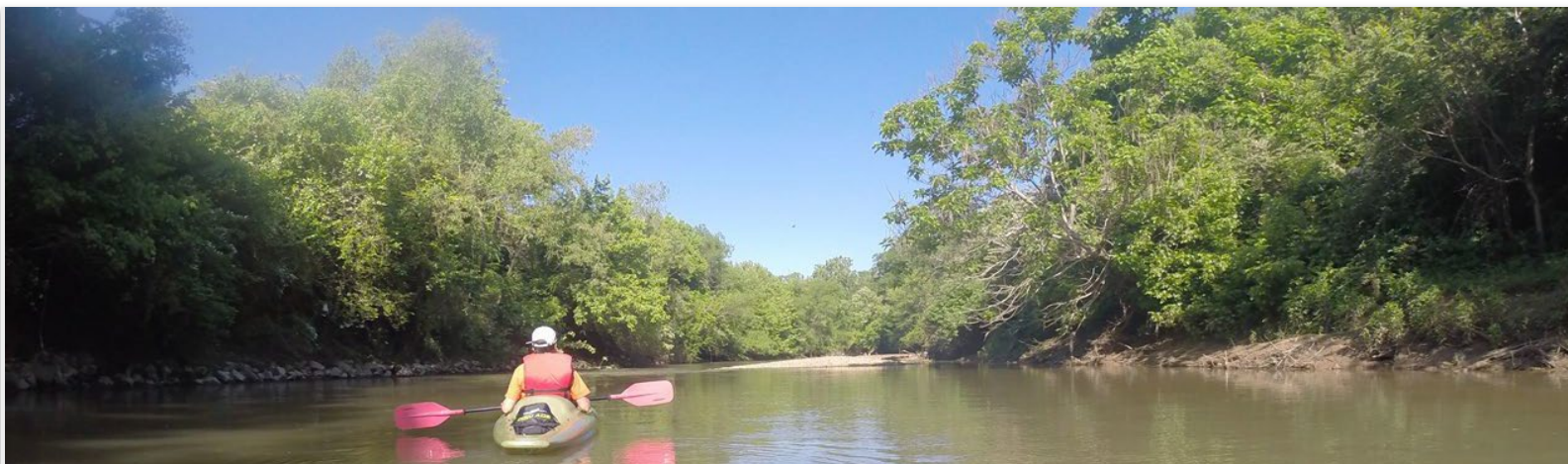
Informational Meeting Series

- Meeting #1 (June 23, 2026)
 - What Makes a Cleanup Necessary?
- Meeting #2 (July 21, 2026)
 - How Sediment Dredging Works
- **Meeting #3 (Today's Meeting)**
 - Choccolocco Creek: Where Things Stand Today
- Meeting #4 (September 29, 2026)
 - Understanding Sediment and Surface Water
- Meeting #5 (October 6, 2026)
 - Why Scientists Study Fish
- Meeting #6 (November 3, 2026)
 - Tracking Fish Movement in Logan Martin Lake



Meeting Ground Rules

- Respectful setting for our meeting participants
- For questions:
 - Hold questions until the end of the presentation
 - Step up to the microphone and introduce yourself
 - Each person may ask a single question, kept to under three minutes
 - Additional opportunities for questions are available
- Please sign the acknowledgment waiver as this meeting may be audio and video recorded



Presentation Overview

- Safety moment for ticks in Alabama
- Background information for the Anniston PCB Site
- Summary of the cleanup remedy selected by EPA for Operable Unit No. 4 (OU-4)
- Review of key findings regarding human health and ecological risks
- Details regarding OU-4 remedy components
- Where things stand today
- Conceptual schedule going forward
- Questions



Introducing Alan Fowler



Alan Fowler

Senior Principal,
Geosyntec
Consultants

- Senior Principal at Geosyntec Consultants, based in Massachusetts, with more than 25 years focused on the assessment and remediation of contaminated sediment
- Nationally recognized expert in contaminated sediment management and in developing technical and regulatory strategies for complex sediment sites
- Specializes in dredging and capping design for sediment containing PCBs, coal tar/NAPL, dioxins/furans, and mercury
- Notable work: 2.6-million-cubic-yard PCB river dredging and capping, a Boston Harbor confined disposal facility, and the Beech Creek Superfund removal action
- Education: M.S., Civil Engineering, UMass Lowell; B.S., Civil Engineering, University of Maine

Safety Moment: Ticks in Alabama

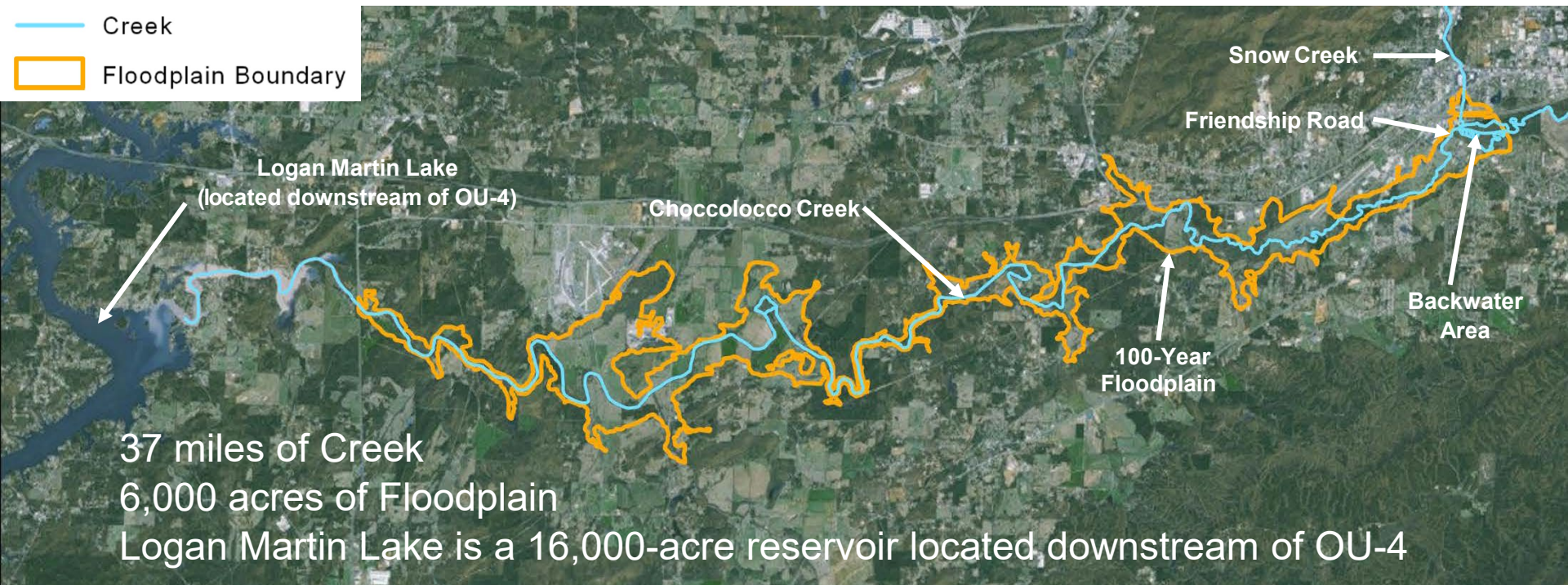
- Common diseases include Spotted fever rickettsiosis, Lyme disease, ehrlichiosis, and anaplasmosis
- Prevention measures include:
 - Before going out
 - ✓ Use EPA-registered repellent
 - ✓ Treat gear/cloths with 0.5% permethrin
 - ✓ Wear long sleeves/pants
 - During work
 - ✓ Avoid tall grass/leaf litter
 - ✓ Walk center of trails or cleared path
 - ✓ Keep gear away from
 - After exposure
 - ✓ Tick check within 2 hours
 - ✓ Shower soon after coming indoors
 - ✓ Promptly remove any attached ticks



Fever, rash, severe headache, muscle aches, or fatigue after tick exposure

Seek care promptly and mention the tick bite or exposure

Overview of OU-4



- Snow Creek and its floodplain between Highway 78 and the confluence of Snow Creek and Choccolocco Creek
- Backwater area along Choccolocco Creek at its confluence with Snow Creek (just upstream of Friendship Road)
- Choccolocco Creek and its floodplain from the confluence with Snow Creek downstream to the confluence of the Coosa River

OU-4 Remedy Selected by EPA

- Residential properties
- Operation and Maintenance for previously implemented Interim Measure areas
- Nonresidential floodplain soils
- Stabilization of select creek bank areas for source control purposes
- Removal of in-creek sediment and monitored natural recovery (MNR)



The Consent Decree for OU-4 remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) is currently under negotiation with United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Key Findings Regarding Human Health Risks from the OU-4 Record of Decision

- Highest risks were associated with consumption of fish tissue
- PCB cancer and noncancer risks for consuming fish caught in OU-4
- No unacceptable risks for consuming vegetables, poultry meat or eggs under current or future land use conditions



Key Findings Regarding Ecological Risks from the OU-4 Record of Decision

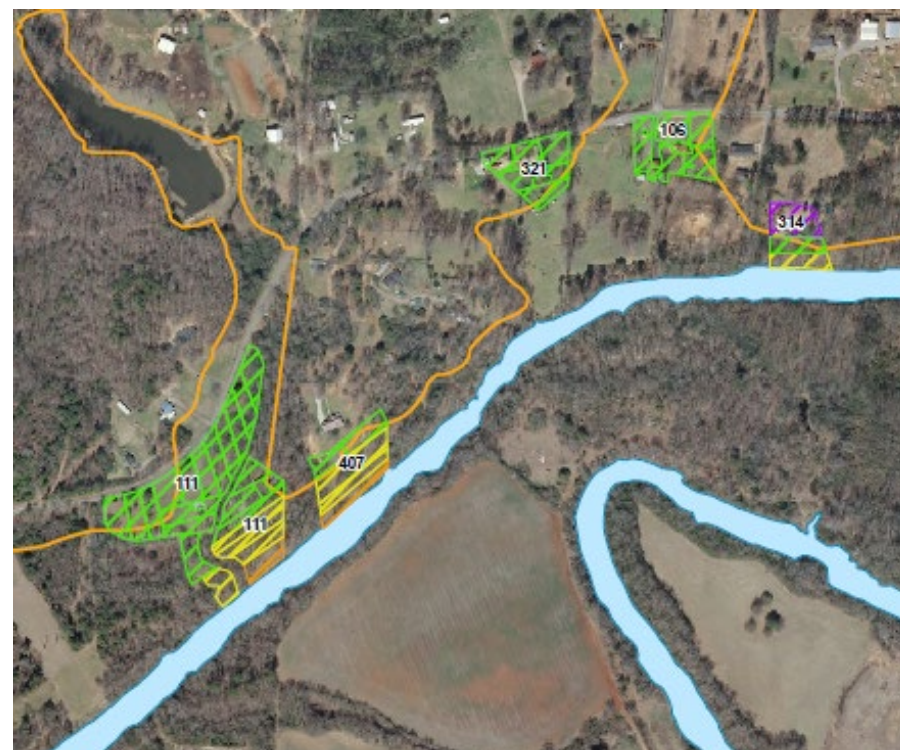


- Several biological communities are at risk including aquatic and terrestrial receptors
- PCBs are the primary driver of risks to ecological receptors



Residential Soil

- All residential removals in OU-4 are complete
- Residuals at depth remain at 6 properties with residential use
- Long-term soil management for monitoring PCB residuals and the potential for future residential development in the OU-4 floodplain



Legend

- Residential Use Area - Not Sampled
- Sampled and PCB results <1 mg/kg
- Sampled and Remediated
- Sampled and Remediated with Residuals Left at Depth
- Choccolocco Creek
- OU-4 100-Year Floodplain
- 68 — Structure ID

OU-4 Interim Measure Areas



Long-term Operation and Maintenance and Soil Management for the Interim Measures previously implemented in OU-4

Remediation of OU-4 Floodplain Areas

- Remediation of floodplain soil to address ecological risks
- Remove upper 6 inches of soil with PCB concentrations greater than or equal to 6 mg/kg
- Removal based on PCB concentrations within 5-acre areas (or exposure units)
- Engineering design to be based on a combination of existing and forthcoming predesign investigation sampling results



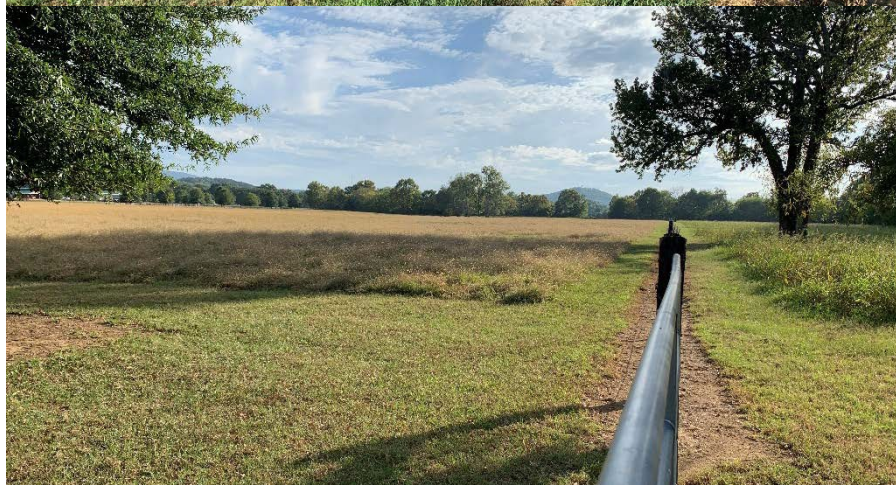
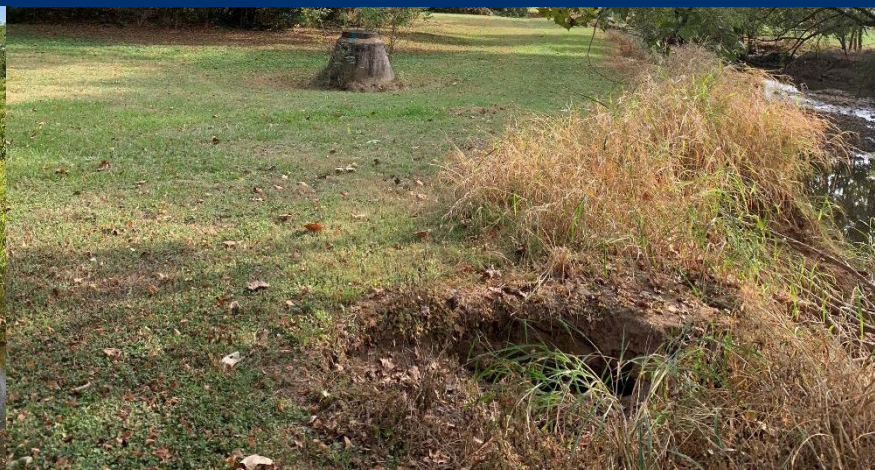
- Creek
- Floodplain Boundary

Representative OU-4 Floodplain Areas Targeted for Remediation

West side of Snow Creek



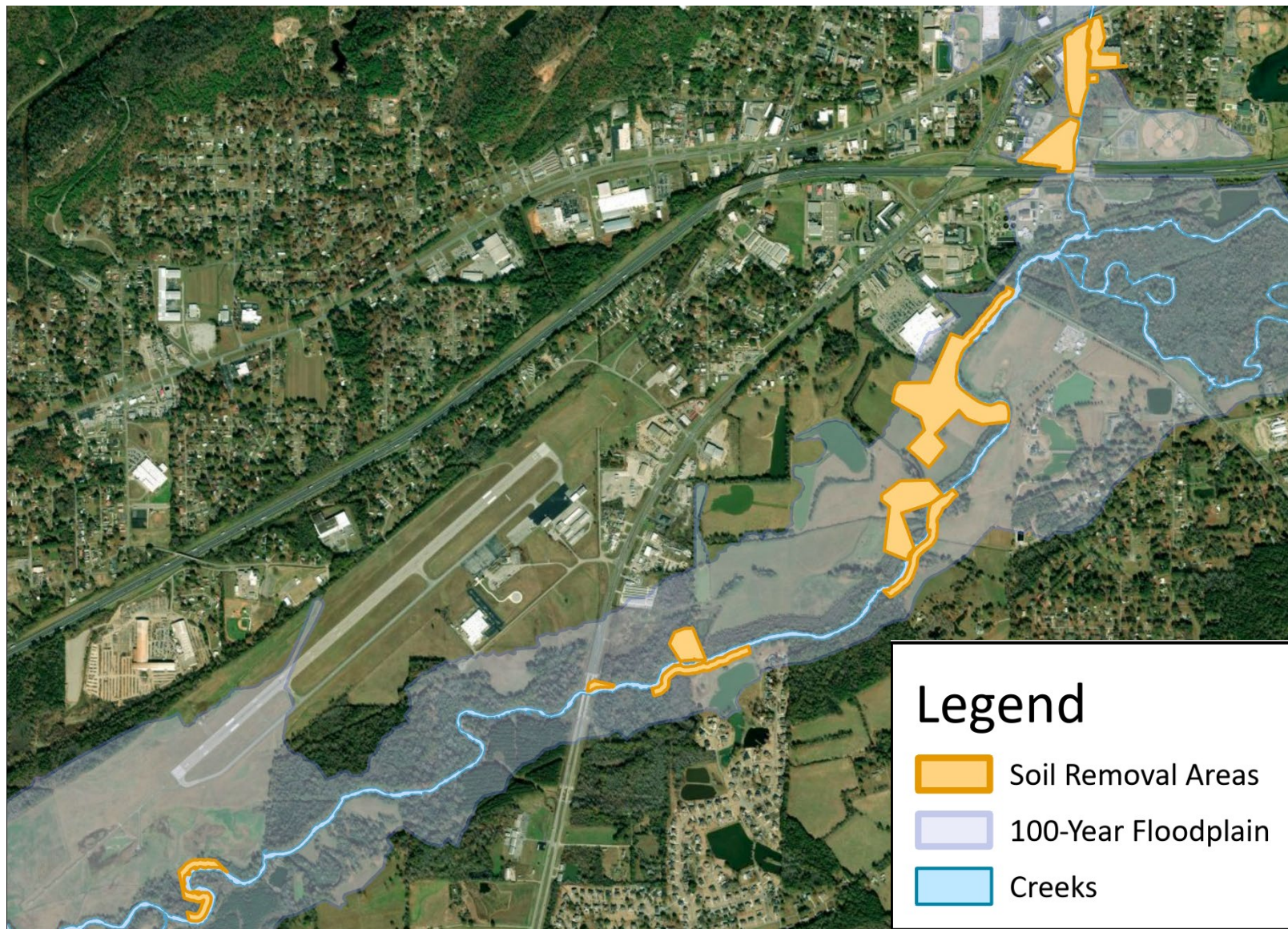
East side of Snow Creek



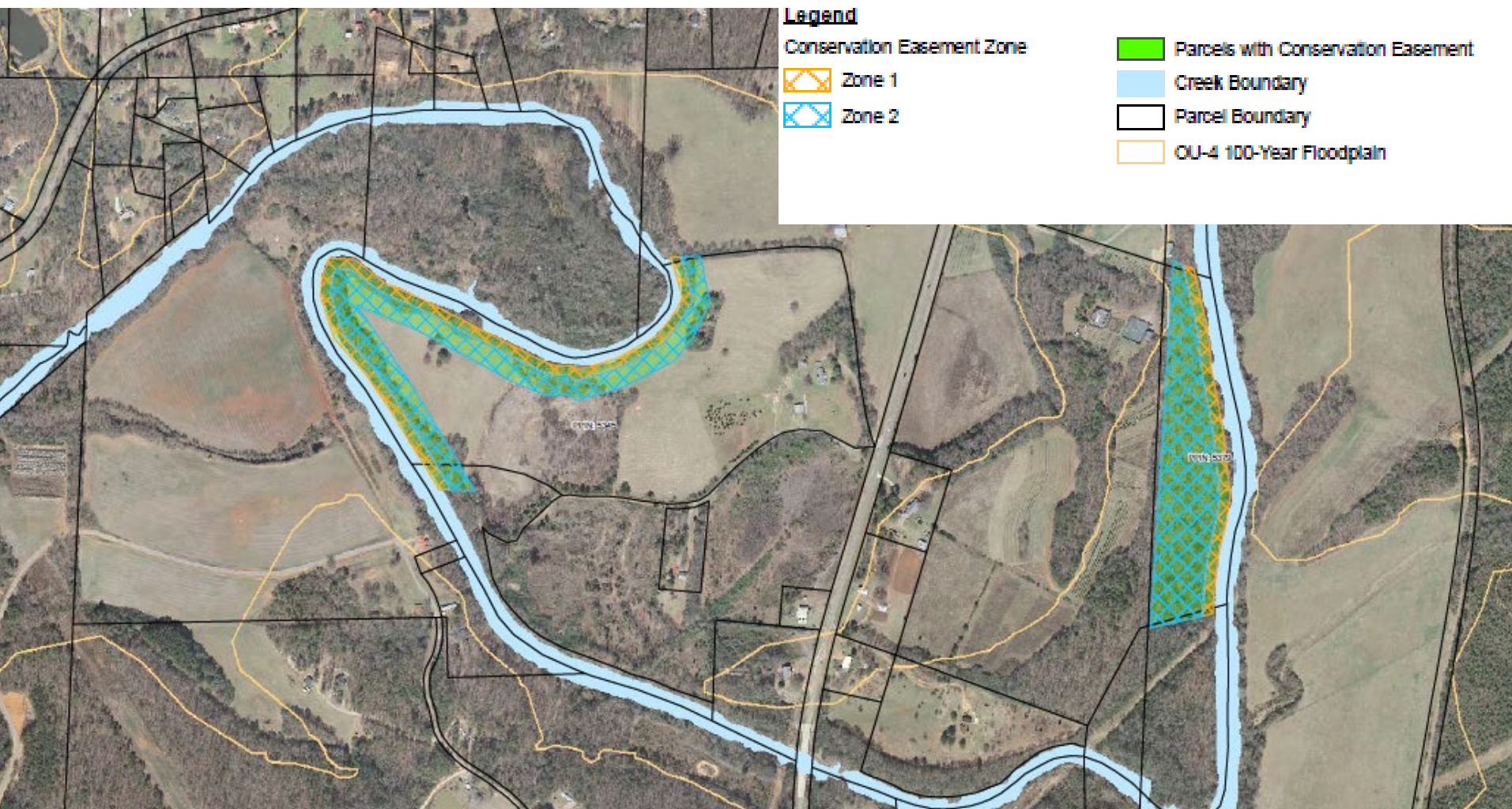
Confluence of Snow and
Choccolocco Creeks

South side of Choccolocco Creek

Nonresidential Floodplain Soils: Target Remedial Areas



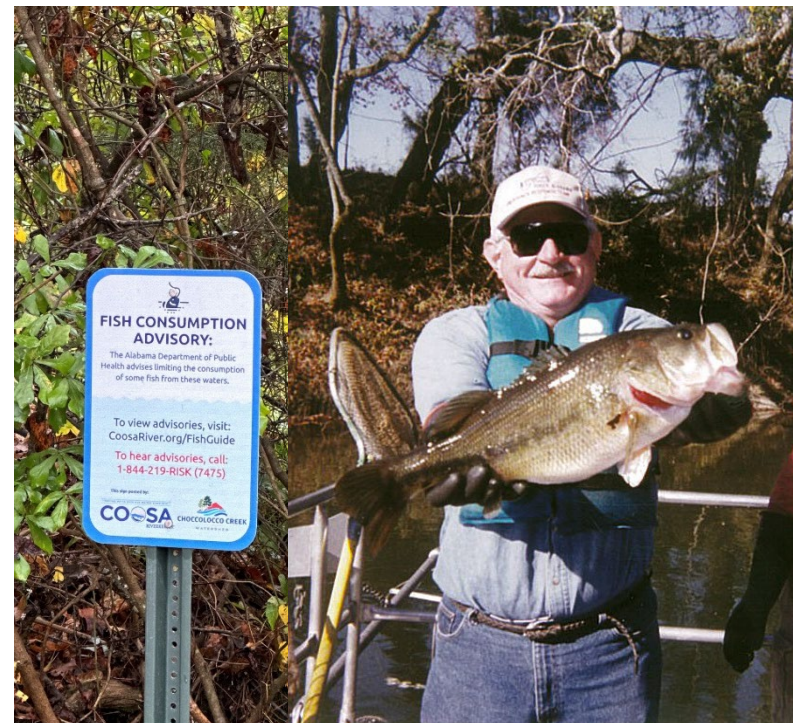
Conservation Corridor



Conservation Corridor includes over 1,500 acres with permanent land use restrictions and landowner rights that protect and enhance water quality

Source Control with Monitored Natural Recovery are Key Components of OU-4 Remedy

- Source control actions followed by monitored natural recovery (MNR) allows for the use of minimally invasive remedial action levels
- Long-term PCB remedial goals for biota and sediment to be achieved 20 to 40 years following remedy implementation
- Two modes of MNR including:
 - Washing-out of fine-grained sediment in upper Choccolocco Creek that has high-energy hydraulic conditions
 - Sedimentation of clean sediment in the downstream low-energy portion of OU-4



Fish consumption is the overall remedy driver for OU-4 including human health and ecological risks

Source Control Including Sediment Removal and Creek Bank Stabilization

Remediation Element	Description
Source Control	Source control including sediment removal and creek bank stabilization
Removal Criteria	In-creek sediment and eroding creek banks with PCB concentrations greater than 2.6 mg/kg
Snow Creek	Removal of sediment through the OU-4 portion of Snow Creek
Choccolocco Creek	Sediment removal for various portions: • Backwater area upstream of Friendship Road • Reach immediately downstream of Friendship Road • 13 discrete sediment deposits located further downstream
Predesign Investigations	Large-scale predesign investigations for sediment and creek bank areas



Dredging to Remove Sediment with PCBs Above the Remedial Action Level

Construction Activity	Description
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Sediment Access

Sediment in Snow Creek will be accessed for removal (dredging) from the adjoining creek bank areas

Vegetation Clearing

Creek bank vegetation (except larger trees) will be cleared along applicable portions of Choccolocco Creek to provide access

Access Construction

Temporary roadways and operating pads extending into the creek may also be constructed to access Choccolocco Creek sediment deposits

Dredging Equipment

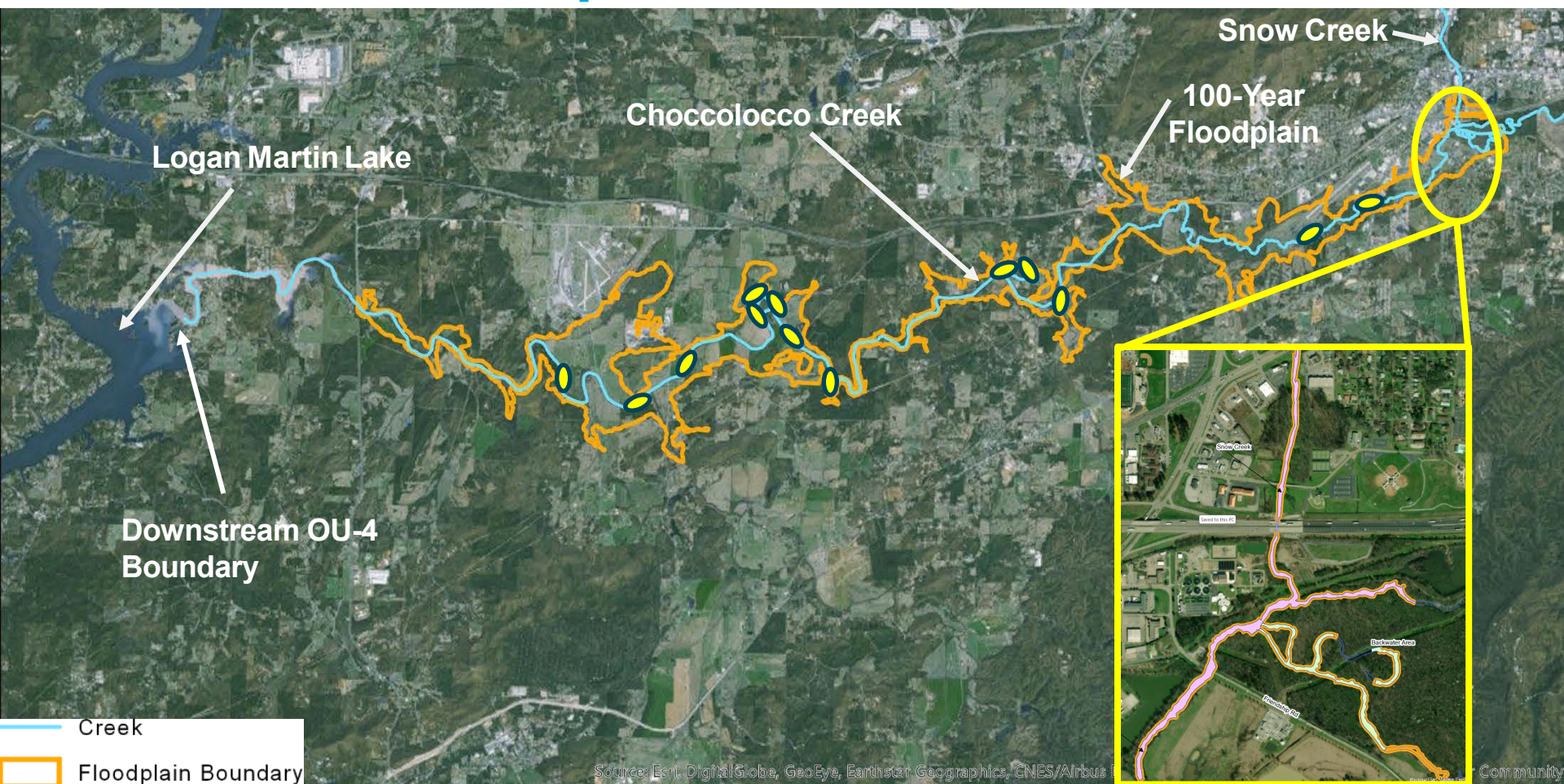
Long-stick excavators will likely be used for dredging operations

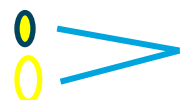
Sediment Transport

Off-road trucks will transport dredged sediment to staging and/or dewatering areas



Sediment Removal Areas Identified for the OU-4 Cleanup

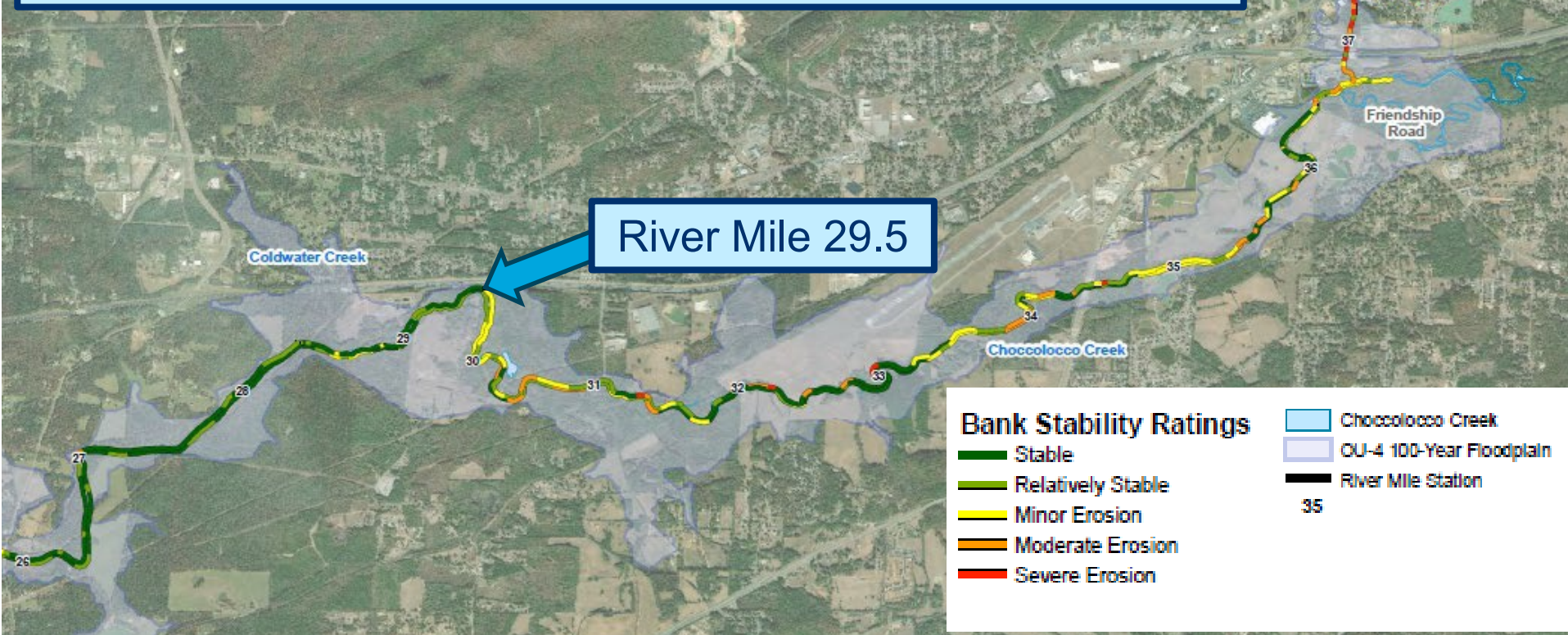


 OU-4 Sediment Remediation Areas

-  Low Energy Area
-  High Energy Area
-  Target Sediment Remediation Areas

Creek Bank Stability Areas

Creek banks exceeding both criteria are expected to be generally upstream of River Mile 29.5 (just upstream of the Tull C. Allen Wastewater Treatment Facility)



Stabilization of creek banks with minor, moderate, or severe erosion; and PCB concentrations exceeding 2.6 mg/kg (**both conditions must be met**)

Current Status of OU-4 Activities

- EPA-approved Interim Measures are being inspected and maintained as required under the selected remedy
- Soil management support is being provided for activities that could disturb soil or sediment including potential construction projects in Logan Martin Lake and where residuals remain at depth in residential use areas
- Environmental sampling efforts in Logan Martin Lake are ongoing
- Initial results for sampling from Logan Martin Lake will be presented this fall
- Consent Decree negotiations are ongoing



Deploying passive Surface Water Sampling Devices in Logan Martin Lake

Conceptual-Level Schedule for Upcoming OU-4 Related Activities

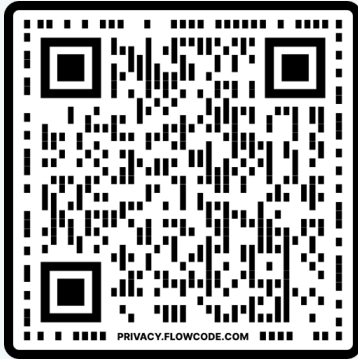
Project Elements	Conceptual-Level Schedule
Final Consent Decree	To be determined
Complete planning documents including the initial predesign investigation sampling plans	Approximately 1 year following finalization of the Consent Decree
Obtain access and conduct initial predesign sample collection (~ 1 year) and data evaluation and reporting (~ 1 year)	Approximately 1.5 to 2 years following EPA approval of the initial planning documents
Prepare engineering design documents to guide cleanup activities and secure property access for remediation	Approximately 3 years following EPA approval of the initial planning documents
Initiate remediation in the upstream portion of OU-4	Approximately 1 year after completing the engineering design documents

A wide-angle photograph of a calm body of water at sunset. The sky transitions from a deep orange near the horizon to a dark blue at the top. The water reflects the colors of the sky. On the left side, a wooden pier with several posts extends into the water. In the distance, a dark silhouette of a treeline or shoreline is visible against the horizon.

Questions

Get in Touch with the Solutia Team

Scan, email, or call — connect with the Solutia team today.



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