

Federal Facilities
Environmental Compliance
Profile

Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
July 1984

**Federal Facilities
Environmental Compliance
Profile**

**Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
July 1984**

**LIBRARY
US EPA Region 4
AFC/9th FL Tower
61 Forsyth St. S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104**

**Arthur G. Linton
Federal Activities Coordinator**

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES
REGION IV

	Major Media		
	CWA	CAA	RCRA
<u>Alabama</u>			
USA Redstone Arsenal	X	X	X
USA Fort Rucker ATC	X		
USA Fort McClellan		X	
USA Anniston Army Depot	X	X	X
*USA Alabama AAP			
*USAF Maxwell/Gunter			
*USVA Hospital, Tuskegee			
NASA G.C. Marshall Space Center			X
TVA Fabius Preparation Plant	X		
TVA NFDC Muscle Shoals	X	X	X
TVA Wilson Power Service Center			
*TVA Widows Creek Steam Plant	X	X	
*TVA Brown Ferry Nuclear	X		
*TVA Bellefonte Nuclear	X		
*TVA Colbert Steam Plant	X	X	
<u>Florida</u>			
USN NAS Jacksonville	X	X	X
USN NAS Pensacola	X		X
USN NAS Cecil Field		X	
USN Naval Training Center		X	
USN NAS and Annex, Key West			
USN NS Mayport	X	X	
*USN Coastal Systems Center			

*No Profile

	Major Media		
	CWA	CAA	RCRA
*USN NAS Whiting Field			
*USN NAS Saufley Field			
*USN Fuel Depot, Jacksonville		X	
USAF Patrick AFB		X	
USAF Homestead AFB			
USAF Elgin AFB		X	
*USAF Hurlburt Field			
USAF Tyndall AFB		X	
*USAF Cape Canaveral AFS		X	
USAF Mac Dill AFB			X
*USA Camp Blanding			
NASA Kennedy Space Flight Center		X	X
*USCG Mayport Station			
*Seminole Tribe - Big Cypress			
*DLA DFSP Lynn Haven			
*U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) FWS Ding Darling National Refuge			
*VA Hospital, Gainesville		X	
*VA Hospital, Miami		X	
*DOE Pinellas		X	
<u>Georgia</u>			
USA Fort Benning	X	X	
USA Fort Gordon	X	X	

*No Profile

	Major Media		
	CWA	CAA	RCRA
USA Fort Stewart	X	X	
USA Hunter AA Field	X		
*USA Camp Merrill, Dahlonge			
U.S.M.C. Marine Corps Supply Center	X		X
USN Fleet Ballistic MSSB			X
*USN NAS Atlanta		X	
USAF Air Force Plant #6	X		X
USAF Moody Air Force Base			
USAF Dobbins Air Force Base			
USAF Robins Air Force Base	X	X	X
USVA V.A. Center, Dublin		X	
*USVA V.A. Hospital, Decatur		X	
*USVA V.A. Hospital, Augusta		X	
*USVA V.A. Hospital, Lenwood		X	
*Department of Justice (DOJ) Federal Law Enforcement Training Center		X	
*U.S.(DOI) FWS Okefenokee Refuge			
<u>Kentucky</u>			
USA Fort Knox	X		
USA Lexington-Blue Grass Depot Activity		X	X
USA Fort Campbell	X		
USN Navel Ordinance Station		X	
DOE Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant	X	X	X
*U.S.(DOJ) Bureau of Prisons Federal Correctional Institution			
*No Profile			

	Major Media		
	CWA	CAA	RCRA
*US Department of Labor - Whitney Young			
*USDI NPS Mammoth Cave Great Onyx Job Corps Center			
*TVA Paradise Steam Plant	X	X	
*TVA Shawnee Steam Plant	X	X	
<u>Mississippi</u>			
USA Mississippi AAP			X
*USA COE Experiment Station			
USAF Columbus AFB			
USAF Keesler AFB			X
*USN NAS Meridan			
*USN Naval CB Center			
*NASA National Space Technical Lab.			
*USDA National Monitoring and Residue Analysis Lab.			X
*TVA Yellow Creek Nuclear	X		
*USDI BIA Choctaw School (4 Sites)			
*Choctaw Utility Commission (6 Sites)			
<u>North Carolina</u>			
USA Fort Bragg	X		X
*USAF Pope AFB		X	
*USAF Seymour Johnson AFB		X	
USN MCB Camp Lejeune	X		X
USN MCAS Cherry Point	X	X	X
*USCG Support Center, Elizabeth City			X

*No Profile

	Major Media		
	CWA	CAA	RCRA
*USDA F.S.S.E. Forrest Experimental Station			
*Cherokee Indian Reservation (7 Sites)			
*USDL Kittrell Job Center			
<u>South Carolina</u>			
*USA Fort Jackson		X	
USAF Myrtle AFB			
*USAF Charleston AFB			
*USAF Shaw AFB			X
*USAF McEntire ANG Base			
*USN M.C. Parris Island Depot			
*USN MCAS Beaufort Air Station			
*USN Beaufort Hospital			
USN Naval Weapons Station			
*USN M.C. Combat Vehicle Maintenance			
*USN Charleston Shipyard		X	X
*DLA Defense Fuel Support Center		X	
DOE Savannah River Operations	X	X	X
<u>Tennessee</u>			
USA Milian Army Ammunition Plant	X	X	X
USA Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant	X		X
USA Holston Army Ammunition Plant	X	X	X
USN NAS Memphis	X	X	X
*USAF Arnold Engineering Development Center		X	
*DLA Defense Depot Memphis			X

*No Profile

	Major Media		
	CWA	CAA	RCRA
DOE Oak Ridge National Lab (K-10)	X	X	
DOE Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant (K-25)		X	
DOE Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant	X	X	X
DOE Clinch River Breeder Reactor	X		
*DOE Oak Ridge Animal Research Lab			
*USDA F.S. Jacobs CCC Center			
*TVA Allen Steam Plant	X	X	X
*TVA Bull Run Steam Plant	X	X	
*TVA Gallatin Steam Plant	X		
*TVA John Sevier Steam Plant	X	X	
*TVA Johnsonville Steam Plant	X	X	
*TVA Kingston Steam Plant	X	X	
*TVA Watts Bar Steam Plant	X	X	
*TVA Cumberland Steam Plant	X	X	
*TVA Watts Bar Nuclear Plant	X		
*TVA Sequayah Nuclear Plant	X		

*No Profile

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES
COMPLIANCE STATUS

June 1984

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAA</u>	<u>CWA</u>	<u>RCRA</u>	<u>CERCLA</u>	<u>TOXICS</u>	<u>EPA-IV TARGETS FY'84</u>
<u>Alabama</u>						
USA Redstone Arsenal	IN	IN	OUT	II/IV(2)	DDT	WATER
USA Fort Rucker ATC	IN	OUT	OUT	II(4)	PCB	NONE
USA Fort McClellan	IN	IN	IN	I(2)	PCB,Agents	NONE
USA Anniston Army Depot	IN	OUT	OUT	II/IV(2)	PCB,Agents	WATER
*USA Alabama AAP (GSA Sale)	IN	IN	IN	II/IV(1)	NONE	NONE
USA Maxwell	IN	IN	IN	I	NONE	NONE
USAF Gunter	IN	IN	IN	I	NONE	NONE
*USVA Hospital, Tuskegee	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
NASA G.C. Marshall Space Center	IN	IN	IN	NONE	PCB	RCRA
TVA Fabius Preparation Plant	IN	OUT	IN	NONE	NONE	WATER
TVA NFDC Muscle Shoals	IN	IN	IN	I(1)	NONE	NONE
TVA Wilson Power Service Center	IN	IN	IN	II	PCB	NONE
*TVA Widows Creek Steam Plant	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE
*TVA Brown Ferry Nuclear	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE
*TVA Bellefonte Nuclear	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE
*TVA Colbert Steam Plant	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE

*No Profile

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES
COMPLIANCE STATUS

June 1984

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAA</u>	<u>CWA</u>	<u>RCRA</u>	<u>CERCLA</u>	<u>TOXICS</u>	<u>EPA-IV TARGETS FY'84</u>
<u>Florida</u>						
USN NAS Jacksonville	IN	OUT	OUT	II(11)	PCB	WATER
USN NAS Pensacola	IN	OUT	IN	II(7)	PCB	WATER, RCRA
USN NAS Cecil Field	IN	IN	IN	II(1)	PCB	NONE
USN Naval Training Center	IN	IN	IN	NONE	PCB	NONE
USN NAS and Annex, Key West	IN	OUT	OUT	I	PEST.	NONE
USN NS Mayport	IN	IN	OUT	NONE	NONE	RCRA
*USN Coastal Systems Center	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
*USN NAS Whiting Field	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
*USN NAS Saufley Field	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
*USN Fuel Depot, Jacksonville	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
USAF Patrick AFB	IN	IN	IN	I	PCB	NONE
USAF Homestead AFB	IN	OUT	IN	II	NONE	NONE
USAF Elgin AFB	IN	IN	IN	II(5)	DIOXIN	NONE
*USAF Hurlburt Field	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
USAF Tyndall AFB	IN	IN	OUT	II	PCB	NONE

*No Profile

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES
COMPLIANCE STATUS

June 1984

EPA-IV

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAA</u>	<u>CWA</u>	<u>RCRA</u>	<u>CERCLA</u>	<u>TOXICS</u>	<u>TARGETS FY '84</u>
USAF Cape Canaveral AFS	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
USAF Mac Dill AFB	IN	IN	IN	II(3)	PCB	NONE
*USA Camp Blanding	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
NASA Kennedy Space Flight Center	IN	IN	OUT	II	NONE	RCRA
*USCG Mayport Station	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
*Seminole Tribe - Big Cypress	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
*DLA DFSP Lynn Haven	--	--	--	--	--	NONE
*U.S. Department of Interior(DOI) FWS Ding Darling National Refuge	--	--	--	--	--	NONE
*VA Hospital, Gainesville	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
*VA Hospital, Miami	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
*DOE Pinellas	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
<u>Georgia</u>						
USA Fort Benning	IN	IN	IN	I	PCB	NONE
USA Fort Gordon	IN	IN	IN	I	PEST.	NONE
USA Fort Stewart	IN	OUT	IN	I	PEST.	NONE
*USA Hunter AA Field	IN	IN	IN	I	PEST.	NONE

*No Profile

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES
COMPLIANCE STATUS

<u>June 1984</u>						<u>EPA-IV</u>
<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAA</u>	<u>CWA</u>	<u>RCRA</u>	<u>CERCLA</u>	<u>TOXICS</u>	<u>TARGETS</u> <u>FY'84</u>
*USA Camp Merrill, Dahlonge	IN	IN	--	NONE	--	NONE
U.S.M.C. Marine Corps Supply Center	IN	IN	OUT	I	PCB	RCRA
USN Fleet Ballistic MSSB	IN	IN	IN	NONE(4)	PCB	NONE
*USN NAS Atlanta	IN	IN	--	II	--	NONE
USAF Air Force Plant #6	IN	IN	OUT	II(1)	NONE	RCRA
USAF Moody Air Force Base	OUT	IN	IN	II	PCB	NONE
USAF Dobbins Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	II	NONE	NONE
USAF Robins Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	II	PCB	WATER
USVA V.A. Center, Dublin	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE
*USVA V.A. Hospital, Decatur	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE
*USVA V.A. Hospital, Augusta	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE
*USVA V.A. Hospital, Lenwood	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE
*Department of Justice (DOJ) Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE
*U.S.(DOI) FWS Okefenokee Refuge	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE

*No Profile

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES
COMPLIANCE STATUS

June 1984

EPA-IV

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAA</u>	<u>CWA</u>	<u>RCRA</u>	<u>CERCLA</u>	<u>TOXICS</u>	<u>TARGETS</u> <u>FY'84</u>
<u>Kentucky</u>						
USA Fort Knox	IN	IN	IN	I	PEST.	NONE
USA Lexington-Blue Grass Depot Activity	IN	IN	IN	II(2)	AGENTS	NONE
USA Fort Campbell	IN	OUT	IN	I	PCB	NONE
USN Navel Ordinance Station	IN	IN	OUT	NONE	PCB	NONE
DOE Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant	IN	IN	IN	NONE	PCB	NONE
*U.S.(DOJ) Bureau of Prisons Federal Correctional Institution	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
*U.S. Department of Labor - Whitney Young	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
*USDI NPS Mammoth Cave Great Onyx Job Corps Center	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
*TVA Paradise Steam Plant	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
*TVA Shawnee Steam Plant	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
<u>Mississippi</u>						
USA Mississippi AAP	OUT	IN	IN	I	NONE	AIR
*USA COE Experiment Station	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
USAF Columbus AFB	IN	IN	IN	I	PCB	NONE
USAF Keesler AFB	IN	IN	IN	I	PCB	NONE

*No Profile

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES
COMPLIANCE STATUS

June 1984

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAA</u>	<u>CWA</u>	<u>RCRA</u>	<u>CERCLA</u>	<u>TOXICS</u>	<u>EPA-IV TARGETS FY'84</u>
*USN NAS Meridan	IN	IN	--	--	PCB	NONE
*USN Naval CB Center	IN	IN	IN	I(5)	DIOXIN	NONE
*NASA National Space Technical Laboratory	IN	IN	IN	NONE	DIOXIN	NONE
*USDA National Monitoring and Residue Analysis Laboratory	IN	IN	OUT	NONE	NONE	NONE
*TVA Yellow Creek Nuclear	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
*USDI BIA Choctaw School (4 Sites)	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
*Choctaw Utility Commission (6 Sites)	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
<u>North Carolina</u>						
USA Fort Bragg	IN	IN	IN	I(1)	PEST.	NONE
USAF Pope AFB	IN	IN	IN	I	NONE	NONE
USAF Seymour Johnson AFB	IN	OUT	IN	I	PCB	NONE
USN MCB Camp Lejeune	IN	IN	IN	II(13)	PCB	NONE
USN MCAS Cherry Point	IN	IN	OUT	II(12)	PCB	WATER, RCRA
*USCG Support Center, Elizabeth City	IN	IN	--	NONE	PCB	NONE

*No Profile

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES
COMPLIANCE STATUS

June 1984

EPA-IV

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAA</u>	<u>CWA</u>	<u>RCRA</u>	<u>CERCLA</u>	<u>TOXICS</u>	<u>TARGETS FY'84</u>
*USDA F.S.S.E. Forrest Experimental Station	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE
*Cherokee Indian Reservation (7 Sites)	IN	OUT	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE
*USDL Kittrell Job Center	IN	IN	IN	NONE	NONE	NONE
<u>South Carolina</u>						
*USA Fort Jackson	IN	IN	IN	I	PCB	NONE
USAF Myrtle AFB	IN	IN	OUT	II(2)	NONE	NONE
*USAF Charleston AFB	IN	IN	--	I	NONE	NONE
USAF Shaw AFB	IN	IN	OUT	II(2)	NONE	NONE
*USAF McEntire ANG Base	IN	IN	--	I	NONE	NONE
USN M.C. Paris Island Depot	IN	OUT	IN	I	NONE	NONE
*USN MCAS Beaufort Air Station	IN	OUT	--	I	NONE	NONE
*USN Beaufort Hospital	IN	IN	--	--	NONE	NONE
USN Naval Weapons Station	IN	IN	IN	I	PCB	NONE
*USN M.C. Combat Vehicle Maintenance	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
*USN Charleston Shipyard	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
*DLA Defense Fuel Support Center	IN	--	--	--	--	NONE
DOE Savannah River Operations	IN	OUT	OUT	II	TCE	WATER

*No Profile

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES
COMPLIANCE STATUS

June 1984

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAA</u>	<u>CWA</u>	<u>RCRA</u>	<u>CERCLA</u>	<u>TOXICS</u>	<u>EPA-IV</u> <u>TARGETS</u> <u>FY'84</u>
<u>Tennessee</u>						
USA Milian Army Ammunition Plant	IN	IN	OUT	II & IV	PCB	WATER, RCRA
USA Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant	IN	IN	IN	II	PCB	NONE
USA Holston Army Ammunition Plant	IN	IN	OUT	II	NONE	RCRA
USA NAS Memphis	IN	IN	OUT	I	PEST.	NONE
USAF Arnold Engineering Development Center	IN	OUT	OUT	I	PCB	NONE
*DLA Defense Depot Memphis	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
DOE Oak Ridge National Lab. (K-10)	IN	OUT	OUT	II	PCB	NONE
DOE Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion (K-25)	IN	IN	OUT	II	PCB	NONE
DOE Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant	IN	OUT	OUT	II	PCB	WATER
DOE Clinch River Breeder Reactor	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
*DOE Oak Ridge Animal Research Laboratory	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
*USDA F.S. Jacobs CCC Center	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
*TVA Allen Steam Plant	IN	IN	--	NONE	--	NONE

*No Profile

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES
COMPLIANCE STATUS

June 1984

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAA</u>	<u>CWA</u>	<u>RCRA</u>	<u>CERCLA</u>	<u>TOXICS</u>	<u>EPA-IV</u> <u>TARGETS</u> <u>FY'84</u>
*TVA Bull Run Steam Plant	IN	IN	--	--	--	NONE
*TVA Gallatin Steam Plant	IN	IN	--	NONE	--	NONE
*TVA John Sevier Steam Plant	IN	IN	--	NONE	--	NONE
*TVA Johnsonville Steam Plant	IN	IN	--	NONE	--	NONE
*TVA Kingston Steam Plant	IN	IN	--	NONE	--	NONE
*TVA Watts Bar Steam Plant	IN	IN	--	NONE	--	NONE
*TVA Sequayah Nuclear Plant	IN	IN	--	NONE	--	NONE

TOTAL 126 Facilities

*No Profile

Under CERCLA: I, II, III, IV shows the IRP Phase.

The figure in parenthesis is the number of
CERCLA 103(c) notifications.

FEDERAL FACILITIES NPDES PERMIT STATUS

JUNE 1984

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Permits</u>	<u>Significant Facilities Permits</u>	<u>Current Permits</u>	<u>Significant Current Permits</u>	<u>Total Expired Permits</u>	<u>New Permit Applications</u>
Alabama	46	15	26	15	20	3
Florida*	48	30	35	21	13	0
Georgia	41	14	41	14	0	0
Kentucky	77	12	57	7	20	1
Mississippi	48	19	30	9	18	10
North Carolina*	45	12	36	12	9	0
South Carolina	21	11	20	11	1	1
Tennessee*	124	27	98	12	26	3
Total	450	140	343	101	107	17

*Non Delegated States

Note: Permits written by Federal Facilities Program except for sixteen (16) steam and nuclear plants.

FEDERAL FACILITIES

RCRA STATUS

<u>State</u>	<u>Notifier</u>	<u>Active Part A</u>	<u>Filed Part A, but has since with- drawn</u>	<u>Has interim status</u>	<u>Part B requested</u>	<u>Part B issued</u>
Alabama	23	9	6	9	2	-
Florida	53	12	4	13	2	1
Georgia	23	10	0	10	4	-
Kentucky	12	4	1	3	3	-
Mississippi	10	4	0	4	1	1
North Carolina	40	5	24	5	7	-
South Carolina	15	6	1	6	3	-
Tennessee	60	11	4	11	4	-

Note: Numbers in 3rd Column under "Filed Part A, but has since withdrawn" are not included as a part of the numbers listed under "Active Part A" in Column 2.

Federal Facilities
Hazardous Waste Storage Facilities
To Be Constructed

Region IV

	Fiscal Year to be <u>Budgeted</u>
<u>Alabama</u>	
Anniston Army Depot	85
Marshall Space Flight Center	84
Anniston	85
Fort McClellan	86
Huntsville DPO	84
Fort Rucker	84
Montgomery DPO	84
<u>Florida</u>	
Naval Air Station - Cecil Field	84
Naval Station - Mayport	83
J.F. Kennedy Space Center	85
Key West DPO	86
Homestead AFB	83
Tyndall AFB	85
Eglin AFB	83
Orlando DPO	86
Patrick AFB	85
Jacksonville NAS	86
Pensacola NAS	83
MacDill AFB	85
<u>Georgia</u>	
Robins AFB	85
Moody AFB	85
Fort Benning	85
Fort Gordon	86
Fort Stewart	85
Albany DPO	84
Kings Bay OSB	85
<u>Kentucky</u>	
Fort Campbell	85
Fort Knox	83
Lexington DPO	86
Naval Ordnance Station	85

Federal Facilities
Hazardous Waste Storage Facilities
To Be Constructed

Region IV

	<u>Fiscal Year to be Budgeted</u>
<u>Mississippi</u>	
Columbus AFB	85
Keesler AFB	83
<u>North Carolina</u>	
Fort Bragg	86
Goldsboro AFB	83
Cherry Point MCAS	83
<u>South Carolina</u>	
Naval Weapons Station	84
Charleston DPO	86
Fort Jackson	83
Parris Island MCS	86
Myrtle Beach AFB	86
Shaw AFB	83
<u>Tennessee</u>	
Defense Depot - Memphis	85
Oak Ridge Operations	85
NAS Memphis	84

Note: High Priority Effort.

These hazardous waste storage facilities are to be constructed by Defense Logistics Agency on the facility named. They are to be permitted to the base commander. Special effort will be required to issue RCRA permits as quickly as possible so construction will not be delayed. The average permitting time will be 4 to 8 months as estimated by the various states.

CERCLA

IR Program Description

The IR program is divided into four phases and is responsive to CERCLA and E. O. 12316.

Phase I of the IR program is an installation assessment. In this phase, installation files are examined, current employees and key former employees are interviewed, and the terrain and facilities are examined. Limited soil and water sampling may also be conducted to determine if contaminants are present.

Phase II is referred to as the confirmation phase. In this phase, a comprehensive survey is conducted to define the problem fully through environmental sampling and analyses and survey data from all technical areas are interpreted and interrelated.

Phase III is referred to as technology base development. In this phase, control technology is matched with specific contamination problems at a given site to determine the most economical solution. If control technologies do not exist, they are developed in this phase.

Phase IV, the final phase of the IR program, is the operations phase. This phase includes design, construction, and operation of pollution abatement facilities, and the completion of remedial actions.

Response to Imminent Hazards

The comprehensive IR process outlined here would be expedited in the event that an imminent hazard to health, welfare, or the environment were found.

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Redstone Arsenal

LOCATION: Huntsville, Alabama

I.D.: AL 213820742

MISSION: Headquarters Army Missile Command, Troop training on missiles, ordinance development and training, chemical warfare storage and training and missile test ranges.

AREA: 8,650 acres

POPULATION: 25,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification.

WATER: In compliance. Present permit is current.

RCRA: Part A submitted. State inspected May 4 & 5, 1983. Found them to be out of compliance. Part B has been requested.

CERCLA: Notified; and has completed Phase I of the IRP, now in Phase II of IRP.

TOXICS: Organics, inorganics, solvents, pesticides, heavy metals, acids, bases, PCB.

PROBLEM AREAS

WATER: The AEHA surveyed the facility in September 1982 and a Water Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) was conducted by the state on August 24-25, 1983. Many O & M deficiencies were identified but sufficient items have been corrected to bring the facility into compliance. Sewage Treatment Plant #4 has been reworked and its efficiency and BOD removal has been improved. A \$350,000 I&I program project to correct the infiltration problem has been completed but the infiltration problem has not been completely corrected. Additional studies are needed to determine the source of the uncontrolled infiltration. There are no provisions being made to reduce the fecal-coliform count as the state does not require chlorination. The bypass pumps have been rewired which corrects the previous problem of overload kickout.

The contract for a coalescent plate oil/water separator has been completed; however, the separator did not work properly during cold weather because of lack of heat. A building is being constructed around the oil/water separator and a heater will be installed to make the system operate properly during cold weather.

RCRA: The state cited the installation under RCRA for not regularly inspecting the hazardous waste storage areas. The hazardous waste materials were produced by a mission contractor on base, and are under the jurisdiction of Redstone Arsenal. A RCRA inspection program was started in June 83 and a hazardous waste storage area has been designated. The inspection program will continue on a regular basis. A permitted hazardous storage area is scheduled for the FY '85 abatement program.

CERCLA: The facility is presently completing Phase II of the IRP program. They are in the process of preparing groundwater assessment plans to be presented to the state. The plans have been held up until results have been obtained from four new wells requested by the state. Two of the four came in dry and two additional wells will have to be dug.

The Calgon Unit on the DDT ditch has been discontinued. The valve on the lowermost dam on the ditch has been repaired. The state requested that the DDT waste soils landfill be regraded or recontoured and that well RS016 be plugged and pulled. A request was submitted to have this work done but funds have not yet been received to go ahead with the project.

ACTION

Check on actions for water and RCRA to attain compliance.

CONTACT: Bill Schroder (205) 876-6122

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: USA Fort Rucker Aviation Training Center

LOCATION: Fort Rucker, Alabama

I.D.: AL 213720776

MISSION: Army aviation training and education facility.

AREA: 57,855 acres on base, 2932 off, 3114 leased.

POPULATION: 19,040

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection.

WATER: Out of compliance, NPDES is current. The facility was inspected by the State on November 16, 1983 and violations of the permit were noted in a letter dated November 23, 1983. Corrections are being made and the facility is expected to be in compliance by September 1, 1984.

RCRA: Part A submitted. Inspection made by State on June 30, 1983. Was out of compliance administratively.

CERCLA: Has completed Phase I. Phase II is essentially complete. Six wells were dug around the sanitary landfill which are continually monitored. No special problems with contaminants to date.

TOXICS: Solvents, inorganics, heavy metals, damaged ordinance, paint stripping, acids.

PROBLEM AREAS

WATER: There is a continuing problem with the sewage treatment plant meeting the fecal coliform, BOD, oil and grease limits. The chlorinators being used were of the old type which do not inject in proportion to the flow. An engineering survey was made and a flow proportional chlorinator was obtained. Other problems were identified which need improvement. The facility was inspected by the State on November 16, 1983, and deficiencies were noted in sampling and analysis procedures, equipment calibration, maintenance and record keeping; washracks were discharged to storm

sewers; also, the facility failed to comply with certain items of permit # AL 0002178 dealing with the installation of pollution control equipment and evaluating discharges to groundwaters; there was hydraulic overload of washracks from rainfall, diversion valves needed inspection repair and control, and the facility failed to advise the State and EPA as to the status of completion of the compliance schedule items in Part 1 (B) of the NPDES permit. All items, including some not covered herein should be handled in accordance with procedures outlined in the letter of November 23, 1983. Estimated compliance date is September 1, 1984.

RCRA: The facility was cited for administrative problems. The problems related to the facility management not following RCRA regulations. Presently, this condition is being corrected. All toxics (PCB's) or other hazardous wastes presently in storage will be shipped to Emelle, Alabama or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the regulations by April 1, 1984.

ACTION

Track Phase II of IRP, check out RCRA management team for actions under ISS compliance. Make necessary improvements in the wastewater treatment system to assure compliance with NPDES permit, including infiltration problems.

CONTACT: Henry Dowling (205) 255-2541

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: USA Fort McClellan

LOCATION: Anniston, Alabama

I.D.: AL213720562

MISSION: Headquarters of U.S. Military Police and Chemical Schools, plus Army Basic Training.

AREA: 19,000 acres main base, 10,000 housing, 18,000 leased acres.

POPULATION: 17,000 military, 3,000 civilians.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

NOTE: Winner of DOD Environmental Award for 1982.

AIR: In compliance by inspection.

WATER: In compliance. Treatment plant is operated by the City of Anniston but owned by the Army. Permit is issued to the City of Anniston.

RCRA: State has not done an inspection. Facility has submitted Part A.

CERCLA: Notified and completed Phase I of IRP, Phase II scheduled for '85.

TOXICS: Generates toxics - PCB's, TCE, other stored toxics - solvents, paints, paint thinner, dry cleaning fluid.

PROBLEM AREAS

No immediate problem areas. Phase II should be started as soon as possible. There are 12 sites in which chemical warfare gases have been buried in the past. This may not be considered an immediate problem because such chemicals would have dissipated over a period of time.

Fort McClellan will be the training center for Chemical Warfare School and a facility is under construction for a specially designed training facility. A Part B was submitted, but wastes presently generated by the school have been determined not to

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USA Fort McClellan

be hazardous and will probably not require a Part B permit at this time. A reevaluation will be done when the facility is on line. The disposal system was designed to meet RCRA requirements.

ACTION

Phase II of the IRP should be started earlier, check on PCB management storage and disposal, follow the development of chemical agent training facility.

CONTACT: Ray Clark - (205) 238-3019

DATE: June 30, 1984

FACILITY: Anniston Army Depot

LOCATION: Anniston, Alabama

I.D.: AL 213820027

MISSION: Major industrial rework facility for armored vehicles (tanks) and small arms and is a general supply and maintenance depot for various commodities including chemical warfare agents.

SIZE: 15,200 acres

POPULATION: 4900 civilian employees and 35 military personnel.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by source test. However, present controls are expected to fail and ANAD is under a court order to consider semiannual air emission tests for particulates on 2 boilers. A construction project is underway to modify stack emissions by installing a bag pollution control system.

WASTEWATER: Out of compliance; NPDES permit expired June 10, 1982, and has not been reissued by the state. Meetings were held with the State in March and April of 1984, to fix monitoring points, to determine new permit parameters, and decide on a plan of action. The State is in the process of developing a new permit.

RCRA: Interim Status - Out of compliance due to administrative requirements. Interim inspection - May 20, 1983. Part A is on file. Part B has not yet been requested.

CERCLA: Notified - Phase I and II have been completed. Phase IV is underway. Groundwater investigations are essentially complete and a report is due in March 1984.

TOXICS: Chemical warfare agents stored.

PROBLEM AREAS

AIR: ANAD is under a court order to consider semi-annual air emissions test for particulates on 2 of 5 boilers in Bldg. 401. Although the system is presently in compliance, the present controls are expected to fail. New technology will be used (Hopper evacuation) to control future emissions. Construction was started in August of 1983 and should be completed in FY '84.

WASTEWATER: Construction of a \$7.0 million domestic and industrial WWTP started in April 1980 and is basically complete. However, the effluent produced does not meet permit parameters for Cd, Cr, and TSS. The designer Roy F. Wesson, Inc., was retained to conduct a 60 day plant and personnel evaluation during August 1983. FFCA called for compliance by February 1982. This was extended to July 1983 by the State. ANAD has requested an extension to January 1984 with a commitment to a plan of action for future construction. Foundation dewatering at the Metal Finishing Facility (400,000 gpd max) requires treatment for chrome and TCE. A new permit is needed. The NPDES Permit expired on June 30, 1982. A draft proposed permit was formulated in June 1982 but has not been issued by the State. A meeting was held at the AAD with the State on February 14, 1984. The State insisted on inplant monitoring and compliance with permit requirements at the industrial plant effluent outlet rather than after the combined sanitary and industrial outfall. Permit requirements were exceeded for TSS in July, August, and October of 1983, for chrome in October, November and December of 1983 and for cadmium in October, November, and December of 1983 and for Cd, Ni, and Tss in January of 1984.

A new meeting was held with the State on April 18, 1984, to establish monitoring requirements, permit parameters and a plan of action. No definite decision was reached with the State. Facility personnel claim they cannot meet the draft permit requirements presented by the State because the plant was designed to meet less stringent permit parameters previously agreed to by the State and EPA. The facility is planning improvements including additional circulation and aeration, but do not believe these improvements will enable the system to meet the draft requirements proposed by the State. Additional construction will probably be needed.

CERCLA: Investigation of 4 disposal sites, industrial sludge pit (Z-1), sanitary landfill (Z-2), inactive explosives leaching beds (Z-3, and abrasive dust landfill (Z-6), revealed local groundwater contaminants existed at sites (Z-1) and (Z-3). Site (Z-1) contained various forms of halogenated hydrocarbons, solvents, metal hydroxide sludges and lubricants. Methylene chloride and trichloroethylene were in high concentrations. Site (Z-3) leaching beds contained explosive washout wastewater compounds such as TNT, RDX and HMX; and these were found locally in medium concentrations. A groundwater assessment study recommended excavation of 37,000 cubic yards of contaminated material from the (Z-1) site. The Army elected to truck this material to the Alabama Chemical Waste Management site. This was completed in February 1983 and only requires final certification from the state. The groundwater studies identified other possible problems in the industrial area in addition to those at the metal finishing facility. There is a possible offsite contamination which is under investigation. Site visits will be necessary twice a year to keep informed on actions taken by ANAD.

ACTION

Water pollution and air pollution problems need resolution. Also, water monitoring points and permit parameters need resolution; air inspection will be needed when the hopper evacuation project has been completed; NPDES compliance inspection when the system is fully operational. Keep informed about CERCLA project development. Check on PCB storage and disposal plans by DLA. Track the development of the RCRA Part B permit and compliance with permit provisions.

CONTACT: R. M. Grant - (205) 235-6155

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: Maxwell Air Force Base
LOCATION: Montgomery, Alabama
I.D.: AL 570024182
MISSION: High level officer training including
Air War College.
AREA: 3,783 Acres
POPULATION: 6,738

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification with regulation.

WATER: In compliance. The facility receives its water from the City of Montgomery system.

WASTEWATER: In compliance. Sanitary wastewater is discharged to the City of Montgomery Sewage System. Industrial point source discharges covered under NPDES permit AL-0003727 were not consistently meeting standards. There were violations for BOD, TSS, oil and grease for August and September of 1983.

RCRA: In compliance. Only small quantities of hazardous wastes handled. Not classified as treat, storage and disposal (TSD). All wastes are transported off-base for disposal.

CERCLA: Phase I (preliminary assessment) showed 11 sites needed investigation. The facility is presently in Phase I of the program. The Phase II report will show whether remedial action is necessary.

TOXICS: None identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

Correction of miscellaneous industrial discharges.

ACTION

Follow up on Phase II of IRP program.

Contact: Ralf Sanford - (205) 293-6908

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Gunter Air Force Station

LOCATION: Montgomery, Alabama

I.D.: AL 570024185

MISSION: Part of Air University Command, design and test computer systems for Air Force, and train personnel.

AREA: 367 Acres

POPULATION: 2,820

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification with regulation.

WATER: In compliance. Water is obtained from City of Montgomery system.

WASTEWATER: In compliance. Sanitary wastewater is tied into the City of Montgomery system. However, NPDES standards were not consistently being met for industrial point source discharges covered under NPDES permit AL0003719. Violations for oil and grease were reported for July and August of 1983.

RCRA: In compliance. Only small quantities of hazardous wastes are handled. Not classified as TSD facilities. All wastes are shipped off-base for disposal.

CERCLA: Notified. Phase I of IRP showed no sites which needed investigation.

TOXICS: Some toxics handled, but no problems identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

Correction of miscellaneous industrial discharge:

ACTION

None required.

Contact: Ralf Sanford - (205) 293-6900

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: NASA G.C. Marshall Space Center
LOCATION: Huntsville, Alabama
I.D.: AL 800013863
MISSION: Space Research and Technology, Rocket
Development
AREA: 1,840 Acres
POPULATION: 3,000 Civilians, 1,000 Contractors

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: No significant discharge. In compliance.

WATER: In compliance, NPDES permit expired September 1981, and the State has not renewed the NPDES permit for the industrial discharge. Domestic wastes are managed by the Redstone Arsenal STP.

RCRA: Part A submitted; a revised part A will soon be submitted to reflect changes. The State inspected the facility in March 1983, and found the facility in compliance with the Interim Status Standards requirements.

CERCLA: Notified; not in a phased program. Monitoring test wells have been installed around the industrial waste lagoon which is the only site of concern. To date monitoring has been negative.

TOXICS: Solvents, de-greasers, heavy metals, cyanide.

PROBLEM AREAS

The State needs to issue new NPDES permit for the new industrial treatment plant and polishing lagoon. The old industrial lagoon is now used for polishing. A flow-through Bioassay was requested of EPA by the State. This Bioassay was conducted in October 1983 along with a performance evaluation inspection. The results will be used to write the new NPDES permit.

ACTION

Follow-up on 1980 PCB study. Check on NPDES compliance and CERCLA monitoring.

CONTACT: Larry Caddy - FTS/872-2763

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Fabius Preparation Plant

LOCATION: Jackson County, Fabius, Alabama

ID: AL 640090001

MISSION: Coal mining and coal preparation including coal washing.

SIZE: 1,500 acres; washing plant 228 acres

POPULATION: 2 (facility shut down)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In Compliance.

WATER: Out of compliance because of low pH in runoff from impoundments during heavy rainfall events, but insufficient data is presently available to define the facility as being significantly out of compliance in accordance with definition of "significant noncompliance" referred to in Section 123.45(a) of the Revised NPDES Regulations. TVA discontinued the operation of the facility on October 1, 1982. Present plans indicate the facility may be transferred under a lease agreement to another firm and operated under a new permit with the same parameters.

RCRA: Part A was submitted but withdrawn.

CERCLA: No sites identified.

TOXICS: Sulfur, iron and manganese in wash water and runoff water.

PROBLEM AREAS

If the facility is again placed in use, a new wastewater treatment facility would be required to meet the NPDES permit requirements. TVA has no plans for building such a system; this would be the responsibility of the new operator. According to the TVA Environmental Quality Section, runoff from the existing 228 acre tract would be taken care of by a reclamation plan. If the tract is not leased it will be TVA's responsibility to reclaim the area.

ACTION NEEDED

Follow-up on lease agreement.

Contact: Mike Hines - (205) 386-2971

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: TVA National Fertilizer Development Center
Muscle Shoals

LOCATION: Muscle Shoals, Alabama

I.D.: AL 640032093

MISSION: Development of the technology of fertilizer
production.

AREA: 300 Acres

POPULATION: 1,000 people

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.
The facility has been inspected by the State.

WATER: In compliance. The facility gets its raw
water from Wilson Lake with the intake located
in Fleet Hollow. Although PCB's have been
discovered at the adjacent Muscle Shoals Wilson
Power Service Center former disposal site, this
material has not been detected in the water
supply in dangerous amounts.

WASTEWATER: In compliance. The main wastewater treatment
system consists of an extended aeration pack-
age plant. Also, there are several point
source discharges which are permitted. A study
is underway to determine whether coal pile run-
off is between pH 6 and 9. If the effluent
exceeds these limits, corrective measures will
be taken to bring the pH into the proper range.

RCRA: Part A has been filed. Part B has not yet been
called. The facility is in compliance with
interim status regulations. The facility has
a hazardous waste temporary storage facility.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. The facility is
in Phase I of the program.

TOXICS: Acids and other toxics are handled at the
facility, but no special problems have been
identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

There is a possibility of coal pile runoff
not meeting the pH range from 6 to 9.

ACTION

Follow up on coal pile runoff.

Contact: Mike Hines - (205) 386-2971

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: TVA Muscle Shoals Wilson Power Service Center

LOCATION: Muscle Shoals, Alabama

I.D.: AL 640006746

MISSION: Build and repair support equipment, transformers, motors, etc. Handling and storage of electrical equipment.

AREA: 80 Acres

POPULATION: 300

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.

WATER: In compliance. The Muscle Shoals Wilson Power Service Center receives its water from the TVA National Fertilizer Development Center which obtains its water from an intake on Fleet Hollow, an embayment on Wilson Lake. It was feared that PCB's discovered in the landfill disposal site behind the Wilson Power Service Center would contaminate both the City of Muscle Shoals and TVA water supplies which both draw water from Fleet Hollow. A program consisting of encapsulating the disposal site with clay and protecting it from erosion has been successful and PCB's in dangerous amounts have not been detected in the water supplies to date.

WASTEWATER: The system does not meet accepted standards with regard to oil discharges at a point source presently not permitted. A system is being planned to collect and/or treat the discharge to meet the required standards. Money has been budgeted for FY'84. The secondary wastewater system consists of a septic tank and a buried sand filter.

RCRA: The facility is in compliance with interim status regulations. Part A has been submitted. Part B has not yet been called. In 1981, PCB's were discovered in hazardous amounts in a former landfill disposal site behind the Muscle Shoals Power Service Center. A meeting was held

by the State, TVA and EPA representatives on September 3, 1982, and a plan of action was developed to control and contain the PCB's. Areas where capacitors and containers were known to be buried were excavated and the materials were removed and disposed of in accordance with RCRA regulations. PCB's were contained in the main disposal site (X-25 yard) by installing a culvert in the main drainageway, regrading the area, and encapsulating it with clay and then fertilizing and seeding the area to prevent erosion. The area has been continually monitored and no PCB's in dangerous amounts have been found leaving the area or in the water supply.

CERCLA: Notification was filed. The system is in Phase II of the CERCLA program. Several sites were identified and several capacitors and containers have been excavated and disposed of. The status of groundwater contamination will be made known when the Phase II report is made, but it is expected to be negative because of the heavy clay layers protecting groundwater supplies.

TOXICS: PCB's handled and disposed of as indicated.

PROBLEM AREAS

Possible deterioration of PCB containers with potential for future contamination of surface or groundwater supplies.

ACTION

The present precautionary measures should be adequate.

Contact: Mike Hines - (205) 386-2971

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Jacksonville Naval Air Station

LOCATION: Jacksonville, Florida

I.D.: FL170024412

MISSION: The Jacksonville NAS is a major operating base for patrol aircraft and has a large industrial complex with a naval air rework facility for the repair and overhaul of air frames and engines of naval aircraft. A large technical training center is also located at the base.

AREA: 3346 acres

POPULATION: 16,495

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.

WATER: Out of compliance. The base has facilities for treating both domestic and industrial wastes and a combined treating facility. The treatment system is not consistently meeting State and NPDES requirements for cyanide heavy metals, TSS, oil and grease. Plans are presently underway to correct pretreatment and capacity requirements so that State and NPDES permit requirements can be met. It is estimated that construction will be complete and the system will be in compliance by January 1986.

RCRA: The base does not presently meet established standards. The base is under interim status and they have filed a temporary operating permit with the State of Florida. The facility has been inspected by the State and some violations were noted. Part A is on file but this has been superseded by the Florida permit. A covered storage area is planned for FY'86 for handling solvents, fuel sludge, degreasers, cleaners, used paints, thinners and other hazardous materials to assure compliance with RCRA storage criteria.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. Initial assessment studies (Phase I) have been completed. Sampling and monitoring has begun on 11 sites identified by the IAS study team as needing

further investigation. The results of the confirmation study will be used to evaluate the necessity of conducting mitigative actions or cleanup operations. Two cleanup actions have been completed by a contract totaling \$300,000. One involved construction of shallow trenches to intercept and treat leachate from an abandoned solvent and petroleum wastepit. The other involved removal and disposal of approximately 300 drums of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contaminated soil from an area formerly used to store transformers. A permit and certification is needed from the state to back-pump test wells. The Navy has been accused of depositing hazardous wastes in the Hipps Road landfill. To date the Navy has no record of using this site.

Silvex - The Navy used this contractor to dispose of their paint waste and solvent by beneficiation burning. Silvex is now required to clean up the site and the State may sue the Navy as a party in the cleanup.

TOXICS: The base handles and stores PCB's and other toxic wastes prior to disposal.

PROBLEM AREAS

WATER: Improvements are needed at the facility for pretreating cyanide heavy metals, oil and grease. The pretreatment of heavy metals is inadequate which causes overloading of the main treatment system. A new electro-plating facility is presently being constructed which should improve heavy metal removal. Estimated Completion date for this facility is April 1985. Also, oil and grease from the naval rework industrial area and the helicopter parking apron enters the storm drains and violates water quality standards in the St. Johns River. Design of an oil separator unit was started in April 1984. Construction of this unit is expected to start in May 1985 and be completed in December of 1985.

CERCLA: A superfund site has been identified and the resulting conditions are being corrected. The necessary corrective action involved the removal of 300 drums of PCB contaminated soil from a transformer storage area and the construction of trenches to intercept and treat leachate from an abandoned solvent and petroleum waste pit. Eleven sites are presently being studied to determine the extent of mitigative or cleanup actions required.

ACTION NEEDED

Heavy metal removals at the industrial wastewater pretreatment system must be improved, also, TSS at the main plant together with flow recording and sampling devices. Additional funding must be obtained and a project implemented to correct the conditions indicated. The facility has been proposed for NPL hazardous ranking under CERCLA.

CONTACT: Bill Roche - FTS/947-2717

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Pensacola Naval Air Station & Public
Works Center

LOCATION: Pensacola, Florida

I.D.: FL170024610, FL170024567

MISSION: Major overhaul and rework facility for naval aircraft including an industrial complex, also facilities for pilot training. The base contains administrative offices, housing units, maintenance shops, and the essential services for carrying out the mission.

AREA: 13,174 acres

POPULATION: 22,974

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification with regulation.

WATER: Out of compliance. The plant is not complying with Section 17-6.01(1) FAC requiring 90% or better removal of suspended solids. Also, heavy metal removals are not consistently within State and/or NPDES requirements (primarily Cr, Cd, and Cu). It is planned to correct this condition by applying up to 1.5 mgd of treated wastes to the golf course by spray irrigation. Also, the addition of the new monitoring system, a flow meter for industrial wastes, new sludge handling facilities, and adjustment of the weirs on the primary settling tanks should improve efficiency. It is planned that the spray irrigation system will be completed during the 3rd quarter of FY'84.

RCRA: The PNAS generates, transports, treats, stores, and disposes of hazardous wastes. The facility has been inspected by the State of Florida. Part A is on file. The base is on an interim status with the State of Florida. A temporary operating permit has been filed with the State A 2,400 s.f. RCRA covered storage area is planned for FY'84 and an 800 s.f. storage area is planned for FY'85 to handle hazardous wastes. Materials handled include paint, thinners, cleaners, pesticides,

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. The initial assessment study, Phase I has been accomplished. A confirmation study is recommended for seven potentially contaminated sites identified during the IAS. The confirmation studies started during the first quarter of FY'84. Sites identified are: Site 1 - Sanitary Landfill; Site 2 - North Chevalier Field Disposal Site; Site 17 - Transformer Storage Yard; Site 21 Sludge Disposal at Fuel Tank area; Site 22 Refueler Repair Ship Fuel Disposal Site; Site 27 - Radium Dial Shop Sanitary Sewer; and, Site 29 - Soil South of Building 3460. Additional sites were added after consultation with the state. A groundwater monitoring program is in effect.

TOXICS: PCB's are stored prior to disposal. Any toxics found in the Confirmation Studies will be handled in accordance with RCRA and TSCA Regulations.

PROBLEM AREAS

WATER: The water treatment system is not consistently meeting State and NPDES heavy metal and suspended solids removal requirements. Also, the main wastewater treatment system is not meeting the Florida requirement of 90 percent or better removal of SS. It is planned to correct this deficiency in the system by applying up to 1.5 mgd of treated wastes on the golf course by spray irrigation. This will reduce the total poundage of SS in the effluent. Violations were noted on occasion for Cr, Cu, and Cd. The spray irrigation system should improve their removal. Also, adjustment of the weirs on the primary clarifier should improve efficiency. Problems have been experienced in getting the contractor to properly finish the contract. Completion is scheduled for 3rd quarter of FY'84.

CERCLA: The Navy has been identified as a contributor to materials deposited in a private landfill at the Pioneer Sand Company Landfill. Studies are presently pending to determine whether the wastes have contaminated the surrounding soils and groundwater.

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Pensacola Naval Air Station & Public Works Center

ACTION

Participate in the Pioneer Sands mitigation.
Check on PCB disposal after January 1984.
Follow-up on water corrective actions. Call
RCRA Part B as soon as possible.

CONTACT: Andy Leon - FTS/948-2321

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: U.S. Naval Air Station, Cecil Field

LOCATION: Duval County, Jacksonville, Florida

I.D.: FL170022474

MISSION: The base contains a master jet station which serves to provide support for attack aircraft of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. It is the home of Commander, Fleet Air Detachment Cecil Field; Commander, Light Attack Wing One; one Carrier Air Wing; twelve attack squadrons; and a composite squadron detachment which deploy to Sixth Fleet Carriers. The station provides two training squadrons and a flight physiological training center. The aircraft intermediate maintenance department provides complete overhaul facilities for jet engines. The base contains a larger jet fuel and oil tank storage area.

AREA: 19,564 acres

POPULATION: 9,359

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.

WATER: In compliance. The expanded wastewater treatment system is scheduled for completion in FY'84. Some problems with oil in primary clarifiers and flow exceeding design capacity. No recent record of noncompliance is in our files. An August 25, 1982 inspection of the facility indicated that some improvement could be made in checking flow recorded readings and in taking samples. An oil/water separator is to be installed to intercept oil and grease from aircraft washrack and hanger 860 (FY'84). Presently connected to sanitary sewer system, this project will reduce oil and grease received by the primary clarifiers at the waste treatment facility. The effluent outfall of the treatment system may have to be modified because the state will not allow any increase in the BOD discharged to Yellow Creek.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The site has been inspected by the state. A temporary operating permit

was filed with the state. The permit has been challenged; a hearing is pending. A construction permit has been received from the state to construct a new storage building in FY'84 to store waste products from cleaning operations in compliance with 40 CFR Part 761, Annex III, Paragraph 761.42. Construction has started and the facility should be ready by 1st quarter of FY'85.

CERCLA: Filed notification. The initial assessment (Phase I) has been completed; Phase II was scheduled to start March 1984.

TOXICS: PCB's are handled and stored prior to disposal.

PROBLEM AREAS

RCRA: When the temporary RCRA operating permit was advertised it was challenged by a citizens group which petitioned for a hearing. Contact with the state indicated that the problem could be worked out.

WASTEWATER: The discharge point for the new wastewater treatment system may need modification. The state will not allow any increase in BOD into Yellow Creek, the intended discharge point for treated effluent from the new plant. Part of the effluent may have to be spray irrigated or pumped to a different waterway for discharge.

ACTION

Completion of wastewater treatment systems scheduled for FY'84. Check PCB storage and disposal.

CONTACT: Ed Dalducci - (904) 778-5620

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: U.S. Naval Training Center

LOCATION: Orlando, Florida

I.D.: FL170024736

MISSION: The base is used as a Naval Recruit Training Center. The base consists of the Navy Annex (McCoy), a training center, a warehouse annex and the Herndon Annex at the airport.

AREA: 2,060 acres

POPULATION: 15,213

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification with regulation.

WATER: In compliance. The present system (McCoy) gets good BOD and SS removals and meets present NPDES permit and state requirements, but would not be able to meet future requirements for Boggy Creek discharges upon expiration of the present permit. The facility is presently negotiating with the city of Orlando with regard to a contract for the disposal of Navy wastewater. The current NPDES permit, which calls for discharge by land application, or other method of effluent disposal that will cease discharge to surface water by February 1, 1985, has been extended by FDER from February 1 of 1985 to February 1 of 1986 to give the Navy time to complete negotiations and complete a tie into the Orlando system. A revision needs to be made to the NPDES permit to conform to the change made by the FDER. The Naval Training Center, Herndon Annex and Warehouse Area C are presently tied into the Regional System.

RCRA: Small quantity generator.

CERCLA: The installation is not currently part of the formal installation restoration program, but is under evaluation for possible later inclusion.

TOXICS: A small quantity of PCB's are handled. PCB equipment is in service. A new RCRA handling and storage facility has been built.

PROBLEM AREAS

The Navy is presently negotiating with the City of Orlando with regard to a contract for the disposal of Navy wastewater. Spray irrigation has been considered as an option.

ACTION NEEDED

Resolve wastewater treatment issue.

CONTACT: Frank Labozynski - FTS/848-4778

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Naval Air Station and Annex
Key West, Florida

I.D.: FL170024733

The complex consists of the following facilities:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>	<u>Population</u>
Boca Chica	4760	1000
Sigsbee Park Housing	351	3100
Truman Annex	232	1136
Trumbo Point	121	940
Naval Medical Clinic	1.5	18
Poinciana Housing	35.4	750
Demolition Key	24	0

AREA: 5,524.9 acres

POPULATION: 6,944

6944

MISSION: The mission of the Key West Naval Air Station is to maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of naval aviation activities and units of the operating forces of the Navy and other activities as designated by CNO.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification with regulation. However, a complaint was received from an adjacent land owner during the summer of 1983 regarding excessive smoke from the Trumbo Point facility at Fleming Key. The smoke was apparently caused by the burning of obsolete buildings for which the facility had a Florida permit. The excessive smoke was caused by the burning of wood containing creosote which was a violation of the permit.

WATER: Out of compliance. The Poincianna Housing Area, Truman Annex, the Trumbo Point facility and the Regional Medical Facility have no wastewater treatment facilities. Sewers from these facilities tie directly into the City of Key West mains and thence to an ocean outfall without treatment. Potable water is supplied by

the "Navy" aqueduct which is now controlled by the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority. Water is obtained from the Biscayne aquifer with wells at Florida City. The base has the following sanitary facilities:

Wastewater Treatment:

Naval Air Station, Boca Chica

This station has its own contact stabilization wastewater treatment facility. The system is generally in compliance but on a few occasions it has not met NPDES and state requirements with regard to suspended solids removal and fecal coli count. The design flow is sometimes exceeded due to infiltration. The fecal coli violations may be due to the use of a fixed flow chlorinator. The chlorination system should be revised so that it is proportional to flow. This plant should also be equipped with an alarm system for power failure. A letter indicates that the necessary revisions will be completed in FY'84. It is probable that the Boca Chica sewer lines should be protected from infiltration by having them sliplined the same as is presently being done at the Sigsbee Park Housing Area, although infiltration problems are not as severe at this facility.

Inspection by the state on August 19, 1983 found the wastewater treatment plant out of compliance with regard to TSS. It was also noted that there was no alarm system for power or equipment failures, no continuous flow measurement was being maintained and there was a question as to whether the plant would be under a state certified operator.

Sigsbee Park Housing Area

This facility has its own contact stabilization wastewater treatment facility. The system is generally in compliance but on a

few occasions it has not met NPDES and state requirements with regard to suspended solids removal and fecal coli count. Design flow is sometimes exceeded due to infiltration problems. The fecal coli violations may be due to the use of a fixed flow chlorinator. The chlorination system should be revised so that it is proportional to flow. This plant should also be equipped with an alarm system for power failure. A proportional flow chlorinator and an alarm system are planned for FY'84. The Sigsbee Park Housing Area sewers are presently being sliplined to correct the infiltration problem.

A letter was received from the state on August 29, 1983 following an inspection on August 19, 1983. The system was out of compliance with regard to BOD and TSS and other deficiencies were noted as follows:

There was no alarm system for power or equipment failure, no continuous flow measurement, plant is hydraulically overloaded and there was a question as to whether the plant operation will be under a state certified operator. A compliance schedule was requested within 30 days by the state.

Truman Annex

This facility has a sewage collection system which ties into the city system and thence to an ocean outfall without treatment. The system is in violation of state and federal standards.

Trumbo Point

This facility has a sewage collection system which ties into the city system and thence to an ocean outfall without treatment. The system is in violation of state and federal standards.

Demolition Key

The area has no sanitary wastewater treatment system or sewers.

Poincianna Housing Area

This facility has a sewage collection system which ties into the city system and thence to an ocean outfall without treatment. The system is in violation of state and federal standards.

Naval Medical Clinic

This facility has a sewage collection system which ties into the city system and thence to an ocean outfall without treatment. The system is in violation of state and federal standards.

Proposed Systems

A three million dollar project was budgeted by the Navy for FY'86 to pay for the Navy portion of a proposed collection and wastewater treatment system to take care of wastewater at Key West. Because of the high cost per capita, the system was never approved by local authorities. This system would collect and treat wastewater from the City of Key West, Truman Annex, Trumbo Point, the Poincianna Housing Area and the Naval Medical Clinic which are presently not treated. However, the completion of the system in the near future seems questionable because of economic problems. A ship to shore collection system was proposed at the Trumbo Point area which would tie into the city system. However, in a letter dated September 7, 1983, the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation refused to approve the tie into the city system on the grounds that it would violate the provisions of 17-4 of the Florida administrative code. The City of Key West has no wastewater treatment system and presently discharges direct to an ocean outfall without treatment. The Naval Facilities Engineering Command at Charleston, S.C. requests that EPA resolve this issue. The matter is currently under legal review by the State of Florida and EPA. A similar ship to shore sewer to the city system is also being considered for Truman Annex.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The site has been inspected by the state and does not presently meet RCRA requirements.

Boca Chica

The facility is presently deficient with regard to storage space for hazardous materials. A project has been planned to provide 3500 sf of covered storage space for hazardous wastes. It is expected to be completed by FY 1985. The project is presently in the design stage (3-12-84) and a permit is being prepared. A public hearing was held on 11-16-83 and no serious objections were received. Pending issuance of the permit, application for a construction permit will be filed in June 1984, bids will be obtained and construction will proceed. Items to be handled at this facility include used solvents, used paints, thinners, and other DOD chemicals. The project is required to assure compliance with RCRA storage criteria 49 CFR 264/265.

Poincianna Housing Area

This site has no known hazardous waste problems or facilities.

Truman Annex

The site has no known hazardous waste problems or facilities.

Trumbo Point

The facility has a hazardous waste tank. The tank is no longer used and a closure plan has been filed.

Naval Medical Clinic

The site has no hazardous waste facilities. Some potentially hazardous waste materials are handled but not in large enough quantities to qualify as hazardous waste.

Demolition Key

This is a munitions demolition area which contains hazardous wastes. A permit has been filed.

CERCLA: The CERCLA program for the Naval Air Station complex at Key West (Installation Assessment) Phase I will start in May '84. A comprehensive survey will be conducted if Phase I investigation indicates it is necessary.

PROBLEM AREAS

AIR: There are no known problems at present.

WASTEWATER: The facilities at Truman Annex, Trumbo Point, Poincianna Housing Area and the Naval Medical Clinic do not meet state and federal standards with regard to wastewater discharges. The operation of the Boca Chica and the Sigsbee Housing Area wastewater treatment systems need to be improved particularly with regard to fecal coli count and suspended solids removal. Infiltration problems need to be corrected. Whether or not the city will build a regional system or the navy will build its own systems needs to be resolved.

RCRA: The facilities do not presently meet RCRA requirements.

CERCLA: No special problem areas have been identified.

ACTION NEEDED

WATER: The issue as to whether the Navy should build its own wastewater treatment facilities or wait for the city to plan and help finance a regional system should be resolved. Operation of the Boca Chica and Sigsbee Park Housing systems need to be improved and the Truman Annex, Trumbo Plant, Naval Medical Clinic and Poincianna Housing Area waste need to be treated to meet state and federal standards.

RCRA: Proper storage facilities should be provided as soon as possible.

CERCLA: Action needed depends upon results of Phase I

CONTACT: Environmental Coordinator - FTS/350-6888

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Mayport Naval Base

LOCATION: Duval County, Mayport, Florida

I.D.: FL170023788

MISSION: The Mayport Naval Station is a carrier base for the Atlantic Fleet. Its primary mission is to provide logistic support for carriers and the accompanying destroyers, tankers and other units of the carrier fleet.

AREA: 2,777 acres

POPULATON: 12,843

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.

WATER: In compliance but some problems with oil and grease. Sewage is treated by an extended aeration type activated sludge plant with a capacity of 1.9 mgd. Separate treatment is provided for bilge. Some oil violations were noted in the effluent from the bilge wastewater treatment plant, also, the main plant does not meet TSS, BOD, oil, pH and FC removals on a consistent basis. The facility has a few minor deficiencies in one or more areas of flow monitoring, sampling, analyses or data calculating and reporting procedures. Examples include infrequent calibration of flow monitoring equipment, improper refrigeration of samples, and keeping thorough records. The self monitoring program is good and the problems have no major impact on data reliability. The flow monitoring system for the back-up chlorine contact chamber at the time of inspection by EPA (July 15, 1983) had been out of operation since March 1982. The system is used only when maintenance is being performed on the primary unit or when an emergency situation occurs. The outdated flow monitoring system should be upgraded at the earliest possible date if the system is to be utilized. This will insure compliance with flow monitoring requirements given in the NPDES permit when the back-up chlorine chamber is in use.

RCRA: The site has been inspected by the State. Some minor violations were noted. Part A is on file, Part B has been issued. A Florida construction permit for a final standard hazardous waste storage facility has been received and construction is underway. RCRA permit requirements are not being met. A Notice of Violation was issued by EPA on March 9, 1984.

CERCLA: Notification filed. The initial assessment is scheduled for FY85.

TOXICS: Not known.

PROBLEM AREAS

WATER: Some problems with wastewater treatment as noted. A consultant was hired to study the problem and a report was just recently received. The recommendations of the report will be evaluated and a plan for correcting the problems will be formulated in the near future.

RCRA: Certain violations of Permit No. FL9170024260 requirements were noted in a letter dated March 9, 1984 from the EPA Waste Compliance Section, Residuals Management Branch as follows:

Condition I.D. 14. Compliance Schedules (pages 6 and 7) of the subject permit which specifies that within 180 days of permit issuance the Permittee shall submit to the Regional Administrator a closure plan for the interim status storage facility. The due date for the submittal of the closure plan was January 23, 1984.

Condition I.D. 14 specifies that reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of the permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. The due date for this report was February 6, 1984.

The facility will comply with the N.O.V. as requested. The required information was submitted to the State and not EPA. EPA retains the right to enforce RCRA permits issued by EPA in delegated States.

ACTION NEEDED

Bilge wastewater treatment needs to be improved for oil removal. The main wastewater treatment facility needs to improve SS, FC, oil, pH, and BOD removals. Either the operation must be improved or the system must be revised. Plans need to be formulated to correct the conditions based on the engineering report.

RCRA permit requirements must be met.

CONTACT: Carlos Rosado - (904) 246-5531

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Patrick Air Force Base

LOCATION: Cocoa Beach, Florida

I.D.: FL 572024404

MISSION: Patrick AFB provides location, facilities and support services for Headquarters Eastern Space and Missile Center and other assigned tenant units. The base provides airfield operations, shop support, civil engineering services, housing, security police, transportation, hospital, commissary, base exchange and other services common to Air Force installations.

AREA: 21,088 acres

POPULATION: 6,500

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification.

WATER: In compliance. Base has three (3) NPDES discharge permits and all three have expired and need to be renewed. Draft permits have been completed but a conflict existed over nutrient loading and distribution of this loading to the Banana River. The three permits have been combined into one permit. The nutrient loading problem has been resolved and a new permit will be issued pending receipt of a revised 401 certification.

RCRA: Part A submitted. State inspected June 1983, found to be in compliance with interim status standards regulations under 40 CFR 265.

CERCLA: Notified, Phase I is to be funded in FY84. In early October 1983 oil drums were uncovered while excavating a building foundation. Contents were analyzed as uncontaminated waste oils buried by the Navy years ago. The site is being investigated for other buried material. The Phase I Installation Restoration Program (IRP) will identify other possible burial sites.

TOXICS: Organics, inorganics, PCB.

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Patrick Air Force Base

PROBLEM AREAS

A revised 401 certification is needed to
proceed with NPDES permit issuance.

ACTION

Reissuance of NPDES permits ASAP.

CONTACT: John Anderson - (305) 494-2623

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Homestead Air Force Base

LOCATION: Dade County, Florida

I.D.: FL572124037

MISSION: Tactical Fighter Training Base for training F-4 tactical fighter combat and maintenance crews for replacement to tactical organizations worldwide; maintain an air alert for all south Florida; and maintain readiness to deploy/employ tactical fighter support on short notice. Base contains administration and maintenance units and 1600 housing and dormitory units and support services.

AREA: 3,300 acres

POPULATION: 9,288

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.

WATER: Out of compliance. The Homestead Air Force Base completed the tie-in of the Base sanitary sewer system to the regional wastewater treatment facility of the Miami Dade Water and Sewer Authority on April 11, 1983. There will be no further discharge from the permitted facility under NPDES Permit FL0025089. Wastewater from the aircraft washrack is not adequately treated prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer system. Existing oil/water separator allows high levels of oil to enter the collection system. A project has been planned to alter the washracks under the FY'85 program which will meet Florida and Dade County requirements. Readiness requirements for emergency response for fire trucks make it necessary to wash this equipment within immediate vicinity of the fire station. A project is planned to provide the necessary facilities to prevent pollutants from entering groundwater and surface water in violation of Florida statutes. The project is now under contract and is planned to be completed in June 1984.

Fire Training Area - The present burn pit lining may allow seepage of petroleum products into groundwater. The training area is being redesigned and relocated. The new facility will conform to State Regulations and Dade County code when completed. It is scheduled to be relocated during FY'85.

Housing Area - Seasonal flooding causes improper sewer operation and unsanitary conditions in the Base housing area. A sewer diversion project has been designed to relieve sewer overloading. Money was appropriated for FY'83. The project which includes diverting water from the upper-end of the line is approximately 95% complete.

RCRA: The site has been inspected by the state. Part A is on file but is superseded by the Florida permit. A facility is being built for storage of solvents and will be completed in approximately 9 months. The facility has filed for a temporary operating permit. Expect to receive temporary operating permit in two months.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. Initial assessment study Phase I has been accomplished. Eight potential sites have been identified, primarily oil spills. A confirmation study will be done in FY'84. The Phase II a survey will start in May.

TOXICS: No toxics in significant quantities identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

Minor problem areas are associated with facilities that drain to storm water systems such as aprons, wash down areas and the fire training area. However, these areas are being redesigned and rebuilt to meet standards.

ACTION

No specific action needed unless sites identified under CERCLA become major problems.

CONTACT: Roland Allen - (305) 257-8795 or 6142

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Eglin Air Force Base

LOCATION: Fort Walton Beach, Florida

I.D.: FL 572024366

MISSION: Headquarters for Air Force Systems Command's Armament Division. The Division's primary mission is to develop, test and initially acquire all nonnuclear air armament for the Air Force's tactical and strategic forces. This mission encompasses the entire spectrum of activities from research technology and development planning to initial acquisition of armament for the Air Force inventory.

AREA: 464,000 acres

POPULATION: 22,500

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification.

WATER: In compliance because of no discharge. Present wastewater treatment system is designed to treat and spray irrigate the effluent. No NPDES permit is required. The state of Florida issues an operations permit.

The Main Base Plant is operating under a temporary operating permit. The plant was designed for 0.5 mgd but the present flow rate averages 0.7 mgd. A new plant is programmed for FY86. All other plants including the Plew Housing Area plant and three small plants meet the Florida standards of 90 percent treatment before spray irrigation.

RCRA: Part A has been submitted. Part B has been called and submitted. A Part B permit has been issued to Eglin AFB for the construction of a new hazardous waste storage facility to be completed by January 1, 1985. The last inspection by the State was made in April 1983, and only minor administrative interim status standards problems were found. The facility is presently under a temporary operating permit which expires April 1, 1985.

CERCLA: Notified, completed Phase I of IRP; A draft copy of Phase II IRP document has been completed. Comments on the report have been forwarded to the contractor. A few technical problems need resolution before forwarding the report.

TOXICS: Solvents, paint thinners, paint sludge.

PROBLEM AREAS

WATER: Capacity problems at the Main Base Plant need to be solved. This is being handled by constructing a new plant.

RCRA: The inspection made by the State in April 1983, cited the facility for several administrative deficiencies of the status standards and the present waste storage facilities were deemed inadequate. A new hazardous waste storage facility is being built and the administrative problems have been resolved.

CERCLA: Phase I of the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) has been completed. Phase I and Phase II studies and Phase II draft report and preliminary findings indicate that there is no significant areas of concern. It recommends continued well monitoring in several areas. A copy of the final Phase II report will be forwarded as soon as a few technical problems are resolved.

The Herbicide Orange which was test sprayed at Elgin in the 1960's has been removed from the IRP study because it is to be investigated separately. There is an ongoing study to monitor the effect of Dioxin. The studies will center on the test spray grid area and loading hard stand site on the base.

Recommendations to Air Force staff is to continue their study effort in cooperation with EPA and to better secure the hard stand loading area.

ACTION NEEDED

Check recommendations of Phase II Report.

CONTACT: Harry Woolfgang

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Tyndall Air Force Base

LOCATION: Panama City, Florida

I.D.: AF572124124

MISSION: To provide air defense combat ready forces within the designated geographical area of responsibility of NORAD operational control and to equip, administer, train, and provide personnel to develop, validate and test air defense concepts, doctrines, tactics and procedures.

AREA: 28,000 acres

POPULATION: 6,900

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection.

WATER: The main wastewater treatment plant's effluent is pumped to the Bay County regional lagoon located on Tyndall Air Force Base under a lease agreement. DMR's for the drone STP have not been submitted.

RCRA: Part A submitted. Last state inspection was October 1982 and was found out of compliance with interim status standards regulation under 40 CFR 265.

CERCLA: Notified, completed Phase I. Phase II field work has been completed and a report is in draft stage. Data from Phase II of this Installation Restoration Program (IRP) will be obtained from the AFRCE when completed.

TOXICS: PCB's.

PROBLEM AREAS

The main wastewater treatment plant is an extended aeration STP with wet weather holding lagoon and spray irrigation. The spray field is under designed and ponding and is not operating satisfactorily. An agreement has been reached with the State to tie into the Bay County regional system by February 1984.

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Tyndall Air Force Base

The tie-in is now complete and the new system will be placed in operation. Several needed oil separators were reprogrammed from the FY'83 budget to the FY'84 budget. These oil separators are needed to prevent oil from entering the storm water drainage system.

RCRA compliance problems identified in 1982 were administrative interim status standards violations and have been corrected.

ACTION

Track the Regional tie-in to Bay County and its compliance.

CONTACT: Patricia Chilton - (904) 283-4354

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Cape Canaveral Air Force Station

LOCATION: Cape Canaveral, Florida

I.D.: FL 570024407

MISSION: The Eastern Space and Missile Center which provides Research and Development to NASA and the Air Force.

AREA: 15,374 Acres

POPULATION: 20,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by source test with regulation

WATER: In compliance.

WASTEWATER: The facility does not have a state permit. The facility is operating under NPDES permit FL-0022071. The wastewater treatment system discharges to a section of the Banana River which is classified by the State of Florida as "Outstanding Florida Waters". The facility is considered to be out of compliance by the State. An on-site test in 1982 showed the facility to be in compliance, but a bioassay test in 1983 indicated toxics in the effluent. The facility has not been consistently meeting the 0.87 mg/l monthly average for phosphorus which the State specified for this discharge. A phosphorus removal system is being planned and is expected to be completed in FY'85, but the facility would like a review of the state requirements for phosphorus removal.

RCRA: Part A is on file. Part B has been submitted. Three waste storage areas have been planned and two of them have been completed. (Hanger R & D site and Hanger U Building 1744). The other site is essentially complete and will be ready for use by July 1984. The facility is in compliance with interim State standards.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. The facility is in the initial assessment Phase I of the program. Seven sites have been identified for

further study. The work is being done in conjunction with the Patrick Air Force Base study.

TOXICS: Small amounts are handled but no special problems have been identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

No special problems other than possible further discussion of phosphate removal problems.

ACTION

Money has been budgeted for a phosphate removal facility. However, discharge limitations for phosphorus and for "Outstanding Florida Waters" need clarification.

Contact: Bill Koslow - (305) 853-9525

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: MacDill Air Force Base

LOCATION: Tampa, Florida

I.D.: FL572124582

MISSION: The mission of the current host unit at MacDill AFB, the 56th Tactical Fighter Wing, is to train aircrews and maintenance personnel for the F-16 multirole fighter and to maintain worldwide deployment capability.

AREA: 5,621 acres

POPULATION: 8,000 military, 1,000 civilian

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection.

WATER: In compliance, permit is current. In February 1984, the facility was sited by Florida and the COE for a Section 404 violations of the CWA. Mitigation is being planned by the facility to resolve the wetlands problems.

RCRA: Submitted Part A. Last state inspection was made in November 1981, and was in compliance at that time. The facility has submitted for a temporary operating permit. The Defense Logistics Agency is preparing a report for the disposal of hazardous wastes. The facility is awaiting the results of this report before submitting Part B.

CERCLA: Notified; completed Phase I, IRP submitted. Phase IIA field studies have been completed and they are awaiting the report (Phase IIB).

TOXICS: PCB, paints, paint thinner, solvents, paint remover, acid cleaning solutions, methylethyl ketone, trichloroethylene, carbon remover, dry cleaning fluid.

PROBLEM AREAS

The Main Base Plant was out of compliance with regard to TSS during the past month. A flow monitoring device was being repaired.

ACTION

Follow up on RCRA storage area and results of Phase IIB Report.

CONTACT: Bob Moore - (813) 830-2576

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: NASA J. F. Kennedy Space Center

LOCATION: Cape Canaveral, Florida

I.D.: FL800014585

MISSION: The J. F. Kennedy NASA facilities serve as the main support facilities for receiving, inspection, checkout, launch, recovery and refurbishment of space flights and space shuttle flight hardware.

AREA: 140,000 acres

POPULATION: 13,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification with regulation.

WATER: In compliance. Most of the wastewater treatment systems at the KSC NASA facility are small activated sludge extended aeration type plants. There are approximately 13 plants in operation at the installation and several septic tank systems. Some of the systems are not operated continuously and some are operated at infrequent intervals. During the state inspection of the facility on February 8-9, 1983, no deficiencies were found in the operation of the facility. However, money was funded for FY'83 to expand the treatment system in the VAB area because the present system (STP #4) did not have sufficient capacity to handle wastes from the expanded VAP operations. The expansion of the system had been completed.

RCRA: The facility does not presently meet established standards. Part A is on file. Part B has not been called. The facility has interim status for operating. Storage facilities at KSC are required at strategic locations to provide storage of hazardous waste prior to pickup or shipment. Adequate shelter and containment is required by RCRA and Florida Administrative Code 17-30. Funding has been obtained for several storage sites, the last of which is scheduled for completion by 1985. A chemical treatment facility for hazardous waste is scheduled for completion in late FY'84.

A solid waste incinerator is to be constructed to allow KSC to transfer the 25 tons of waste paper and wood collected weekly at the center into heat energy at the central heating plant. This will reduce space requirements at the KSC landfill and oil consumption. Burn control and monitoring equipment is being obtained for the hypergol incinerator to meet State of Florida Administrative Code 17-2 and EPA hazardous waste incineration standards. Hypergol incinerator modifications which include burn control and monitoring equipment are scheduled for completion in 1984.

CERCLA: This site has been inspected by the state. A Phase I assessment has been made. Phase II studies are underway and three sites have been identified for further study.

PROBLEM AREAS

RCRA: Present RCRA treatment and storage facilities are inadequate.

ACTION NEEDED

RCRA - Chemical treatment facilities are needed to reduce the volume of hazardous wastes and additional storage facilities are needed for temporary storage prior to pickup or shipment.

CONTACT: John Ryan - FTS/823-4049

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: USA Fort Benning

LOCATION: Columbus, Georgia

I.D.: GA213720084

MISSION: Main training base for infantry, airborne and officer candidates, ranger school, and three Forces Command units. Contains housing units, seven elementary schools and necessary services and maintenance facilities.

AREA: 185,000 acres

POPULATION: 43,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.

WATER: In compliance. Some problems relating to oil, grease and excessive SS in effluent at Kelly Hill wash racks and at Engineer Yard. BOD exceeded NPDES limits at the main plant on two occasions during 1982, also, fecal coli on October, November and December 1983, and TSS in November and December 1983. Kelly Hill wash rack has been redesigned and is planned for FY'84. Funding is required to complete the project. A project has been identified for the engineer yard and will be planned in FY'84.

RCRA: Part A is on file. Under interim status with state. Inspected by state January 1983. A hazardous waste and hazardous material covered storage area 3600 sq. ft. is planned for FY'84. Items handled include xylene, unused paints, thinners, blackoxide, sodium hydroxide, cr acid, and other DOD hazardous chemicals. The project is required to assure compliance with RCRA storage criteria 40 CFR 264/265. The state has negotiated a Consent Order to maintain interim status and has called their Part B. The storage facility has been designed and funds are programmed for construction in FY'84.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. An initial assessment was made by the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Waste Management Agency (under contract with a private company) and a report was completed in July of 1982. The report was negative; no hazardous sites were found.

Page 2
USA Fort Benning

TOXICS: PCB's and other toxicants handled and used. No special problems identified except that the storage facilities described under RCRA are required. Onsite PCB storage is provided. PCB's in storage were removed before the January 1984 deadline.

PROBLEM AREAS

Wastewater - Improvement needed in oil, grease and SS removals at Kelly Hill wash rack and at Engineer Yard. On September 16, 1983 controlled bypassing on STP No. 1 was necessary. State was notified on September 14 and replied that by passing of untreated wastewater was a violation of NPDES. A Consent Order and \$5,000 fine was imposed. The fine was later reduced to \$2,000.

ACTION NEEDED

Funds should be provided to correct waste oil problems at the Kelly Hill wash rack and at the Engineer Yard. Consent Order signed - Submit Part B to state. Hazardous waste storage facility is funded for FY'84.

CONTACT: Carl Divingi - (404) 545-4766

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: USA Fort Gordon

LOCATION: Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

I.D.: GA213720368

MISSION: Army Signal Corps School - Communication training, administrative offices, housing, maintenance facilities and services.

AREA: 55,000 acres

POPULATION: 22,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.

WATER: Reports indicate the wastewater treatment system (main plant) was in compliance. No recent reports have been received on the operation of the wastewater treatment systems. A letter was forwarded to the Base Commander July 8, 1983 requesting the reports.

RCRA: Classified as small generator. Part A is on file. The site has been inspected by the state. The present landfill is being closed and relocated because of possible leachate problems. A 600 sq. ft. covered storage area is being provided for hazardous materials. Items handled include used solvents, thinners, unused paints, oils and other hazardous chemicals. The project is required to assure compliance with RCRA criteria 40 CFR 264/265. Part B is not required.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. The installation is in the initial assessment stage Phase I of the IRP. No sites were identified in the Phase I studies which required further investigation.

TOXICS: Toxic materials are used and handled. No special problems identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

Elimination of the landfill is the most pressing problem. It is scheduled for closure by 1986. The Base has permission to use the present landfill area on an interim basis. A permit is being secured to operate a new landfill. Reports on plant operation required.

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USA Fort Gordon

ACTION

Assurance landfill project will be completely funded so the 1986 date can be met. Insist that the facility send DMR reports on sanitary sewage treatment plant operation to EPA Region IV quarterly.

CONTACT: Harold Pierce - (404) 791-6801 or 7824

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: USA Fort Stewart

LOCATION: Fort Stewart, Georgia 31314

I.D.: GA214020872

MISSION: Base for 24th Mechanized Infantry Division.
Base includes firing ranges, maneuvering areas,
administration buildings, housing units, main-
tenance areas, schools and services.

AREA: 279,000 acres

POPULATION: 20,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.

WATER: The system is out of compliance. A new regional wastewater treatment system is being constructed on the base and the City of Hinesville and Fort Stewart will be connected to the system when it is completed except for the industrial system. The system is scheduled for completion in FY'85. The industrial wastewater treatment system will not tie into the Hinesville system but will discharge treated effluent to Mill Creek.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The installation was inspected by the State on March 2, 1983 and July 26, 1983. The installation does not meet ISS standards. Storage tanks and fluid level indicators are being provided for waste oil in the unit motor pools. Also, at the recommendation of the State, the base is going to the area method of landfill rather than trenches because of the higher water table. An 1,000 sq. ft. covered storage area is planned for completion in FY'85. Materials handled include used solvents, oils, unused paints, thinners and other hazardous chemicals. Part B has been called by the State.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. The installation is currently in Phase I (initial assessment) monitoring wells at the old landfill indicate there is no migration of pollutants off base.

TOXICS: Toxics are handled and used at the installation but no special problems have been identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

Not meeting standards for wastewater and solid wastes. New facilities should take care of these problems. For some reason, the EPD issued a NOV for the STP and denied construction of a potable water well on grounds of exceeding STP capacity which is false. Stewart and EPD due to discuss this NOV. State has requested Fort Stewart to submit a revised RCRA Part A after negotiations of a proposed Consent Order in early October. Order was withdrawn.

Wastewater treatment system permit violations for January 1984 were as follows:

Fort Stewart main plant - 71 percent BOD removal. The plant cannot meet the required 85 percent BOD removal and cannot meet fecal-coli permit levels during heavy rains.

Package Plant TAC-X - NH_3 exceeded during low flow
Package Plant Evans Heliport - SS exceeded during low flow
Package Plant Building 8052 - BOD exceeded during low flow
Package Plant Building 8584 - BOD exceeded during weekend high flow
Package Plant Building 8664 - exceeded permit requirements and was shut down and tied into main plant.

ACTION NEEDED

Assure that industrial wastewater treatment system can meet NPDES permit requirements secure funds for RCRA storage facilities.

CONTACT: Dale Kiefor - (912) 767-2010

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: U.S. Marine Corps Supply Center

LOCATION: Albany, Georgia

I.D.: GA17000694

MISSION: The U.S. Marine Corps Supply Center is the logistic supply center for the eastern U.S.A. and the European theater. The base has 19 warehouses, a rework area, an administrative area, housing and maintenance facilities.

AREA: 3,200 acres

POPULATION: 2,145

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance with regulations.

WATER: In compliance. The base has facilities for treating both industrial and domestic wastes. The industrial wastes are pretreated sufficiently so that they can be combined with the domestic wastes and receive final treatment meeting state and NPDES requirements. However, a survey is presently being made of the industrial waste treatment system to ascertain whether improvements are needed. Final report has not yet been issued.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The project has been inspected by the state. Part B was filed on September 23, 1983. A project is planned for FY'84 providing 4,000 sq. ft. of covered storage area for hazardous material wastes. Items handled include: used solvents, oils, fuel sludges, unused paints, thinners, degreasers, and other hazardous material waste. The project is required to assure compliance with RCRA storage criteria 40 CFR 264/265. The dried sludge from the industrial waste treatment system is considered to be hazardous waste because of its high heavy metal content and is shipped to Emelle, Alabama, for ultimate disposal. A groundwater monitoring system was installed on September 15, 1983 at the sludge drying beds to determine if the groundwater is being contaminated. Failure by the facility to provide a groundwater monitoring system by November 19, 1981 under ISS caused a Consent Order to be issued on September 28, 1983 and a \$2000 fine to be assessed. The state inspection of

of April 20, 1983 indicated violations of 40 CFR 265.13, 265.14, 265.15, 265.32, 265.90, and 264.174. The two year variance granted by EPD on May 18, 1981 expired in 1983. All violations were mentioned in the Consent Order and compliance rectified by November 23, 1983. The facility can continue to operate under conditions of the Order until Part B permit is issued.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. Initial assessment studies for Phase I are underway. Field studies to begin in August 1984.

TOXICS: Some toxic wastes are handled (PCB's) but no special problems have been identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

No special problem areas have been identified pending results of field studies for CERCLA except as mentioned under RCRA section.

ACTION NEEDED

Follow the Part B development and ISS compliance and Consent Order findings.

CONTACT: Phillip Ramsey (912) 439-5661

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: USN Fleet Ballistic MSSB

LOCATION: Kings Bay, Georgia

I.D.: GA 170027395

MISSION: The base serves as a Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Base and Submarine Support Base for the Atlantic Fleet. The base contains docks, wharfs and support facilities, administrative offices, family housing, maintenance shops and the necessary utilities to serve the area.

AREA: 16,000 acres

POPULATION: 2412

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Not yet inspected by State - no known problems.

WATER: In compliance. The base has a system for treating domestic waste, ship to shore waste and bilge wastes. Operating records show the system is presently meeting NPDES and state standards. Some problems with oil and TSS in the past. Improvements were made to the system in 1983 and the system is now operating satisfactorily.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The site has not been inspected by the state. Items handled include solvents, fuel sludges, degreasers, cleaners, unused paints, thinners, and other hazardous materials. The State has called for Part B. It is due to be submitted by the end of April, 1984. The Base presently has an interim 2880 sq. ft. storage facility. The Base is Planning a Hazardous Storage Bldg. (6400 sq. ft.) to be ready by 1989.

CERCLA: The installation is not currently part of the formal Installation Restoration Program, but is under evaluation for possible later inclusion. A PCB transformer storage area was identified as causing soil and possible ground water contamination. The PCB's were cleaned up in September of 1982.

TOXICS: Transformers with PCB's are handled.

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USN Fleet Ballistic MSSB

PROBLEM AREAS

None at present.

ACTION NEEDED

Completion of storage area for hazardous materials. Transport PCB contaminated soil and liquids in accordance with epa rules and regulations 40CFR761.

CONTACT: Mike Anderson - FTS/970-4620

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: USAF Plant #6

LOCATION: Marietta, Georgia

I.D.: GA572024606

MISSION: Construction and modification of airplanes. Base includes administrative offices, manufacturing facilities, services and maintenance facilities. The operation is a GOCO facility by Lockheed Georgia Company.

AREA: 933 acres

POPULATION: 150 AF (14,000 full operations with civilians)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.

WATER: In compliance. Main waste water treatment plant is meeting NPDES standards. However, there are problems with oil and fuel oil entering the storm water system and possible contamination of receiving surface water streams and ground water from spills. It is planned to provide oil/waste separators, containment curbs, basins and drains at 19 locations to prevent and/or contain spills of oil and hazardous wastes. Money is budgeted for FY85. Also, money has been budgeted for FY84 to upgrade the industrial waste treatment plant.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The site has been inspected by the state. Three batch holding tanks are being repaired and/or relined to meet RCRA compliance. A curb, sump and pump will be installed (FY84) to contain waste spills from the scrap trailer loading dock near Building B31; and industrial waste treatment plant sludge basin is to be eventually eliminated. An alternative method of handling the materials to comply with RCRA standards is being investigated. Part B has been called and is under review. AFP #6 received a RCRA NOV on September 16, 1983 siting ISS violations caused by failure to notify state EPD of changes in groundwater conditions on time specified in Georgia's rules. Also, NOV discusses delays in permitting due to funding. State, EPA and AF Plant #6

have met on these issues. The state and AFP #6 are currently negotiating a consent agreement which outlines activities and deadlines required to attain a Part B permit.

CERCLA: Notice has been filed. Phase I of the IRP Survey was completed in December 1983. There were ten sites identified as needing further investigation in Phase II. Phase I report is due for release in April 1984.

TOXICS: Some toxics including PCB's are handled and used but no special problems are identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

Oil in surface waters; disposal of contaminated industrial wastes.

ACTION NEEDED

Money needs to be funded for oil/water separators and an industrial waste treatment plant project. Part B issues must be resolved ASAP to allow RCRA permitting in early 1984. Facility owner/operator issue must be resolved to complete Part B review.

CONTACT: J. Arnold - (404) 424-3760

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Moody Air Force Base

LOCATION: Valdosta, Georgia

I.D.: GA572124106

MISSION: To maintain a high worldwide deployment capability in support of U.S. and allied forces. Base for Rapid Deployment Force, 347th Tactical Fighter Wing. Base contains administration buildings, housing, airport facilities, maintenance facilities, and services.

AREA: 3,700 acres

POPULATION: 6,826

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Out of compliance. Floating sealed pans are to be installed in four above ground JD-4 fuel tanks to control vapor emissions.

WATER: In compliance. Some problems existed in the past with regard to ammonia violations. This problem was corrected by improving the aeration and recirculation. Also, the system could be improved by installing a holding basin ahead of the treatment plant and/or correcting infiltration problems. An oil/water separator was installed at the aircraft washrack and placed in service during March 1984. Fire fighting foam has in the past on occasion been released to the sanitary sewer system. This material has a high BOD and would overload the system.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The facility has not yet been inspected by the state. Hazardous waste material handling is to be upgraded by the construction of a new hazardous waste storage facility scheduled for FY87. Materials to be handled include solvents, fuel sludges, degreasing materials, cleaners, unused paints, thinners and other DOD hazardous chemicals. The project is required to assure compliance with RCRA Storage Criteria 4CFR 264/265.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. Phase I has been completed. A DDT burial ground has been identified and money has been budgeted for FY 84 for monitoring wells and sampling at old landfill areas.

In service electrical units will also be tested for PCB contamination. No evidence was found in the Phase I Studies that hazardous contaminants migrated beyond Moody AFB boundaries. Nearby off-base and on-base water supply wells did not exceed primary drinking water standards for pesticides and heavy metals. A low permeability clay layer exists at a depth of 100 to 150 feet. A limited Phase II monitoring program is recommended for sites 3,8,12, and for Mission Lake.

TOXICS: Toxics handled include degreasing fluid, fuel sludges, thinner and other toxic chemicals. Facilities planned should place them under proper control.

PROBLEM AREAS

Storage of hazardous wastes. Control of oil and foam into STP. Further study of hazardous waste sites including Mission Lake.

ACTION NEEDED

Complete funding of necessary projects to control pollution in wastewater and hazardous waste sites.

CONTACT: Bob Strom - (912) 333-3070 or 3069

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Dobbins Air Force Base

LOCATION: Marietta, Georgia

I.D.: GA 571224306

MISSION: Air Force Reserve Base, reserve training
for C-130, F-4, Army helicopters, etc.

AREA: 1,720 Acres

POPULATION: 2,000 military and civilian

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.
The facility has been inspected by the State.

WATER: In compliance. Water is obtained from Lockheed.

WASTEWATER: In compliance. All wastewater is treated at the
Lockheed sewage treatment plant.

RCRA: In compliance. Part A has been filed. Part B
has not been called. All hazardous wastes are
shipped to Fort Gillem for disposal at that
facility. Waste oils are handled by contract.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. Initial Assessment
Study Phase I has been completed. Facility is
now in Phase II of CERCLA program.

TOXICS: Thinners and cleaners are handled at the facility,
but no special problems have been identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

No special problems.

ACTION

None required.

Contact: Bill Nealon - (404) 429-4803

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Robins Air Force Base

LOCATION: Houston County, Georgia

I.D.: GA571724330

MISSION: Robins AFB is an Air Force Logistics Command Material Area Headquarters whose prime mission is to supply parts and repair facilities for the major aircraft in the Air Force inventory. In addition, Robins AFB acts in a "systems management" capacity for about 13 aircraft, 8 missile systems and about 150 federal stock classes of materials.

AREA: 6,651 acres

POPULATION: 22,417

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification with regulation.

WATER: The wastewater treatment system is now (as of 12/30/83) in compliance. The treatment plant met all NPDES parameters during January 1984 but was out of compliance with regard to one PH reading (5.5) and one ammonia reading (7.1 mg/l) for February of 1984. A flow recorder should be installed at Outfall 008 to insure compliance with permit requirements. A flow monitoring system should be installed at the treatment plant effluent (outfall 009) to ensure that all flows are measured accurately and to comply with permit requirements. This equipment is to be included in the FY 86 program. Sample collecting, testing, and reporting, should be improved as recommended in the EPA Inspection Report of November 8-10, 1982. Discharge Monitoring Reports of the main treatment plant (May through July) showed violations of ammonia nitrogen parameter. Ammonia stripping facilities were completed in September of 1983, but there were problems with the foundations and the plant failed to meet permit requirements because of part of the system being out of operation. The rebuilding of the trickling filters, foundation corrections, rebuilding of the carbon regenerator, correction of chlorine weighing and miscellaneous equipment repairs improved the efficiency of the plant.

All of these items have been completed with the exception of the carbon regenerator which still needs repair.

RCRA: The facility was inspected by the state in April 1983. The facility generates, treats, transports, stores and disposes of hazardous wastes. Part A is on file. On May 4, 1983, the base was notified of being in violation of ISS regulations for the handling, transporting and storage of hazardous materials. This violation was satisfactorily resolved on June 7, 1983. The hazardous waste storage facilities at the base are being evaluated with a DOD wide survey of all installations and their respective disposal requirements. As a result, this facility will be reinstated as a DOD requirement, after survey evaluation. A new hazardous waste storage area, 7500 sq ft covered storage and 850 sq ft open storage area are budgeted for FY 1986. This is awaiting DPDS disposal actions. A revised Part A was submitted on August 1, 1983.

CERCLA: Notification filed, Phase I completed and some pollution problems identified. Phase II, sampling and analyses of waste disposal sites to verify the potential for groundwater contamination and migration is still in process. Phase II B is scheduled for completion in June of 1984. Phase IV of IRP, corrective action, has been budgeted for FY 86. Sites with high potential for contamination migration are the sludge lagoon, Landfill No. 4 and 1979 DDT spill. The facility has been proposed for NPL hazardous ranking.

TOXICS: Some PCB's and toxic materials handled. No special problems.

PROBLEM AREAS

Water - Some improvement is needed in the operation of the wastewater treatment system to meet NPDES and State requirements on a continuous basis. The improvements underway should solve the problem.

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Robins Air Force Base

- RCRA: The hazardous waste storage facilities at the base are planned for conversion by DLA. A new hazardous waste storage facility is budgeted for FY'85.
- CERCLA: Action necessary depends on results of Phase II studies and the NPL ranking.

ACTION NEEDED

Necessary corrective action is underway except for CERCLA which depends on completion of Phase II B studies and NPL ranking.

CONTACT: Shawn Politino - (912) 926-6037

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: V.A. Center, Dublin
LOCATION: Dublin, Georgia 31021
I.D.: GA360010264
MISSION: Veterans Administration Center
AREA: 175 acres
POPULATION: 2,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulations.

WATER: No notice of violation from state. Assumed to be in compliance. The wastewater treatment system consists of a small package plant designed to handle 0.175 m.g.d. of sanitary sewage. No operation reports have been received, so we have no assurance that the waste treatment plant is in or out of compliance. Facilities Engineer has agreed to forward reports to EPA.

RCRA: The installation is classified as a small generator. However, small quantities of some hazardous materials show up in the sewage sludge as follows: silver 203 ug/l, barium 1091 ug/l, chromium 82 ug/l, copper 240 ug/l, lead 275 ug/l, aluminum 563 ug/l, other elements were in trace amounts or were non-hazardous.

CERCLA: No sites at the installation suspected of containing hazardous wastes.

TOXICS: Small amount of some toxics handled in hospital. No problems identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

Need reports of wastewater treatment plant operation.

ACTION

Insist that the facility send DMR reports to EPA, Region IV quarterly.

CONTACT: Tim Averette - (912) 272-1210 - Ext. 424

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: USA Fort Knox

LOCATION: Louisville, Kentucky

I.D.: KY 213721405

MISSION: Army basic and advanced training, armor vehicle training, NCO training, ROTC summer training program.

AREA: 109,000 acres

POPULATION: 37,438

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification.

WATER: In compliance, permit is current.

RCRA: Submitted Part A. State inspected November 1982, and the facility was in compliance. Part B has been submitted and a hazardous waste storage building is presently being constructed and is scheduled for completion during FY84.

CERCLA: Notification; Phase I, Installation Restoration Program completed - The Phase I report recommended no further investigation.

TOXICS: Pesticide/herbicide storage and management facility is needed because present methods and storage facilities are inadequate.

PROBLEM AREAS

Review of the DMR's show the facility in compliance, but they are having problems maintaining NPDES permit limits. Problems are caused by the break down of the RBC units which were installed to take care of BOD and Ammonia. As of September 1983 over half of these units are down and the facility has been maintaining continued operations through alternate processes. In accordance with the Federal Facilities Agreements executed in December 1980, it was planned to have all these units back in operation by July 1983. Because of problems between the

C.O.E. and the manufacturer, repairs to the RBC units has been delayed. It is planned for repairs to start in October 1983 and construction should be completed by July 1984.

The NPDES permit called for central wash racks to be completed by July 1983. Because of difficulties with the contractor, the date of completion will be 4th quarter of FY'84.

There are no RCRA problems. The facility is planning to construct a new hazardous waste storage facility in 1984 and will require a Part B permit.

ACTION

Follow the correction of the RBC units, and the pesticide storage management problem (residue management); make sure a Part B permit is acquired prior to construction of RCRA storage facility.

CONTACT: Van Smith - FTS/354-3629

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: USA Lexington-Blue Grass Depot Activity

LOCATION: Lexington/Blue Grass, Kentucky

I.D.: KY213820105

MISSION: Lexington - storage of communication equipment,
repair and maintain communication equipment.
Blue Grass - ammunition storage and demilitar-
ization of ammunition including chemical agents.

AREA: Lexington - 780 acres; Blue Grass - 14,596 acres

POPULATION: Lexington - 1,200; Blue Grass - 600

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by source test.

WATER: In compliance. Has three discharge permits
which are current.

RCRA: Part A submitted. State performed last inspec-
tion on June 24, 1983 and found the facility to
be in compliance. Facility is preparing Part
B. The state called for Part B on March 22,
1984.

CERCLA: Notified. Completed Phase I & II of the Instal-
lation Restoration Program (IRP). The report
indicated that no pollutants had crossed the
facility boundaries.

TOXICS: Organics, inorganics, acids, bases, heavy metals.

PROBLEM AREAS

Even though the STP plant is functioning within
permit limits, a bypass and overflow problem
arises during heavy rain storms. A survey of
the system was made and problem areas have been
identified. It is planned to let a contract to
correct infiltration problems.

Under CERCLA they have completed both
Phases I & II of the IRP and the report recom-
mends no additional monitoring studies are
needed and indicates no major problem areas.

Page 2

USA Lexington-Blue Grass Depot Activity

The state has requested that they continue monitoring the wells for another two years on a semi-annual basis or until results indicate no further monitoring is needed.

ACTION

Continue to follow CERCLA monitoring and correction of infiltration problems.

CONTACT: Gerry Metcalf - FTS/353-2833 - Ext. 4201

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: Fort Campbell
LOCATION: Fort Campbell, Kentucky
I.D.: KY214020140
MISSION: To advance combat readiness of 101st Airborne Battalion. Includes housing, training areas, maintenance shops, administrative buildings and services.
AREA: 105,397 acres
POPULATION: 37,107

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulations.
WATER: Out of compliance. The main treatment system meets NPDES requirements but the bladder repair area does not meet oil and grease standard for discharges. An oil/water separator is planned for the bladder repair area in the 4th quarter of FY'84.
RCRA: Part A is on file. The site has been inspected by the state. Scum on a wastewater treatment plant digester was found to contain in excess of 50 ppm of PCB's. The removal of this material to an approved disposal site was completed on February 1, 1984. A 1200 sq. ft. hazardous covered material storage area is being planned for construction in FY'85. Materials handled include used solvents, oils, used paints, thinners, and other DOD hazardous chemicals.
CERCLA: Notification has been filed. No known sites with pollution were identified.
TOXICS: A pesticides/herbicide storage facility was completed in 1983.

PROBLEM AREAS

Oil from bladder repair area. Projects underway should meet RCRA standards.

ACTION

None other than that underway.

CONTACT: Neal Smith - (502) 798-3487

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Naval Ordinance Station

LOCATION: Louisville, Kentucky

I.D.: KY170024175

MISSION: Manufacture and rework various weapons systems, components and accessories, such as large gun mounts, missile handling equipment, and missile components.

AREA: 132 acres

POPULATION: 24,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection.

WATER: Sewer system was connected into regional system in fall of 1982. An NPDES permit is no longer required.

RCRA: Part A was submitted. State inspected the facility in April 1983, and found the facility to be out of compliance with interim status standards requirements. The state has called for RCRA Part B application.

CERCLA: No involvement at this time.

TOXICS: PCB, solvents, paint, paint thinner, paint remover, phosphate sludge, electro-plating waste, chromic acid, sodium hydroxide sludge, tetraethyl chlorine, waste cyanide solution.

PROBLEM AREAS

The state is presently discussing volatile air limits to control the spray painting booths. Most of the air sources have been permitted by the state.

The state has cited the installation for not having an ISS, RCRA waste analysis plan for the various hazardous waste stored and for not having a completed training program. They They were cited for not having lids on hazardous waste collection drums containing chemicals and for not storing them in areas designated for hazardous waste storage. The facility has acted for construction of a new hazardous facility.

The state has also asked that the facility do an analytical analysis of their various process vats in order to determine the contents. The facility is presently performing this analysis.

The state has also requested that certain substances in the wastewater be registered as hazardous waste. The facility has programmed in the 1985 budget a reverse osmosis system for reclaiming heavy metals from their plating vats.

A letter dated February 15, 1984, from the State Division of Waste Management, Enforcement Branch, sites the facility for being in violation of the Kentucky waste management laws and regulations and an agreed order executed July 21, 1983 to resolve these violations. Major item of violation includes the operation of a large drum container storage area without a proper permit. An extension was granted to the original order for handling of the drums to January 2, 1984, because of difficulties with the first contractor. At this time, the second contractor is in breach of contract and the state advises that the continuing delays are unacceptable within the framework of the Kentucky hazardous waste management laws and regulations.

ACTION

Follow the RCRA Part B development and issuance. Resolve drum storage and disposal issue. Secure funding for RCRA program and wastewater treatment of heavy metals.

CONTACT: Doug Meadors - FTS/355-5011

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant

LOCATION: Paducah, Kentucky

I.D.: KY 890008982

MISSION: Production of highly enriched uranium.

AREA: 6040 acres

POPULATION: 1500

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by source test.

WATER: DMR's have indicated some problems with BOD and pH, however, for the most part they are in compliance. Permit has expired, application is in house. State will issue the new NPDES Permit.

RCRA: Part A has been submitted to the state. Part B has not been called. DOE has suggested that their activities may not be covered by RCRA. General Counsel (EPA) has ruled that DOE is covered but the ruling did not say to what extent. A meeting was held and a Memorandum of Understanding between EPA and DOE was formulated as of February 22, 1984. The MOU is intended to develop a management strategy for these hazardous wastes which are not controlled exclusively by DOE.

CERCLA: Notified; the Kentucky Army Ammunition Plant, which was the previous owner of this land, managed a landfill in which possible hazardous materials were buried. To date no action has been taken to investigate this site. According to Mr. Baker, water quality in a lake below the site indicates there is no seepage of contaminants from the site. We have no data on actual sampling and testing of the water for chemical constituents. Sampling should be done to assure there is no seepage of contaminants.

TOXICS: PCN, solvents.

PROBLEM AREAS

The problem with the BOD and pH is reported to a seasonal violation. It is attributed to heavy algea growth during the summer months. They are presently working on the problem and have not found a satisfactory solution. The ESD performed a compliance status inspection on December 7 through December 9, 1983. The inspection indicated that environmental controls were generally satisfactory but some additional information was needed.

ACTION

Follow the issuance of new NPDES Permit since KY was delegated Federal Facilities NPDES on October 31, 1983. Request DOE to investigate old Army landfill.

CONTACT: Mr. Baker - FTS/355-6205 - Ext. 285

DATE: June 30, 1984

FACILITY: Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant

LOCATION: Picayune, Mississippi

I.D.: MS 213816123

MISSION: The facility produces new 155 mm military artillery rounds.

AREA: 7,000 acres

POPULATION: 500 ± (presently not fully active)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Out of compliance. Inspected by the State and EPA on February 2, 1984. Compliance is ordered by July 31, 1984. Since the facility cannot meet the order a new agreement will be developed as a compromise to place the facility on a compliance schedule. Several problems need resolution (See problem areas).

WATER: In compliance. Permit is current. Wastewater is presently being hauled to Port Arthur for deep well injection while system is being repaired.

RCRA: Part A is on file. Part B permit has been issued. RCRA storage areas have been completed. The explosive waste incinerator has not yet been completed.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. Phase I of the Installation Restoration Program was started in October of 1983. A draft report has been published. Significant cleanup is involved.

TOXICS: The following toxic materials are handled: Sulfuric and nitric acids, phosphoric hydroxide, caustic soda, chromic acid, sodium dichromate, trichloroethane, Drew 201, Drew 205, Semcoll-RY.

PROBLEM AREAS

AIR: The facility was inspected by the State and commission order No. 653-83 was issued on September 20, 1983 siting violation of limits on particulate matter for individual operations in the projectile metal parts manufacturing area (operations 1025A1, 1025A2, 2030, 3030, and the weld band operations 1095A1, 1095A2, 1095A3, and 1095A4). Compliance is ordered by July 31, 1984

Projectile Manufacturing Building No. 1 is also under a compliance order. There are problems with the precipitators burning out. They are scheduled to be fixed by March 15, 1984. The compliance order calls for the system to be in compliance by June 30, 1984.

Emission No. 5 - Coal Fuel Steam Generating Plant. The first test was marginal so the State ordered additional tests. Additional tests were tried but the tests could not be accomplished because of poor design of test components.

The explosive waste incinerator has not yet been completed. Design problems are holding up its completion. A demonstration test has not yet been run for the incinerator.

There are no problems at present with emission points 2,3, and 4 which are not yet on line. A meeting is being held (3/2/84) to decide on a course of action. Since the steam plant does not work, the plant is being turned back to the COE for resolution.

WATER: A new industrial waste water treatment plant was constructed and was being used when the cold spell of December 24, 1983 to January 1, 1984 froze piping and made the plant inoperative. A repair project is presently underway. Wastes are presently being hauled to Port Arthur by tank truck in accordance with RCRA regulations where they are being disposed of by deep well injection.

CERCLA: A landfill which was once used by NASA but now belongs to MAAP may contain hazardous material in significant quantities according to a survey report which has just been released in draft form. The MAAP does not need the landfill area for their operation so they intend to turn the land back to NASA for cleanup.

ACTION NEEDED

- (1) Develop new agreement for air compliance and complete necessary construction for compliance with air standards.
- (2) Determine extent of cleanup required under CERCLA program.
- (3) Complete repairs to waste water treatment

CONTACT: Duane Matherly - (601) 467-8933

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: Columbus Air Force Base
LOCATION: Columbus, Mississippi
I.D.: MS571524060
MISSION: Pilot training and minor repair.
AREA: 3,900 acres
POPULATION: Military 3,050; Civilian 602

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification.

WATER: In compliance. The facility presently has two discharge permits. Permit MS0001473 was for surface drainage. The permit expired in August of 1980 and the state made an inspection of the site on March 13, 1984 to determine the parameters required for this discharge or whether it should be discontinued as requested by Columbus AFB. More information was requested by the state including chemical properties of biocides used in cooling towers and volume of blowdown. Permit MS0040258 is for the main plant. This permit is due to expire in December 1984 and a renewal application will be submitted.

RCRA: Part A submitted. Last inspection made by State was in November 1983; no problems were indicated and the facility was in compliance with ISS of RCRA. However, the Defense Logistics Agency (Memphis, TN) is scheduled to visit the facility during the 4th quarter of FY'84 to discuss plans for building a hazardous waste storage facility.

CERCLA: Phase I of the Installation Restoration Program (site inspection) has been completed and a draft report is essentially completed. The Final Report is due in June 1984.

TOXICS: Solvents, pesticides, heavy metals, acids, PCB.

PROBLEM AREAS

None except State should make a RCRA ISS Inspection in 1984. The state is working to renew the expired NPDES permit.

ACTION

Follow NPDES permit developments, PCB management after January 1984.

CONTACT: Niles Cruthirds - (601) 434-7569

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Keesler Air Force Base

LOCATION: Biloxi, Mississippi

I.D.: MS571524164

MISSION: Technical training in non-medical training and elect

AREA: 3,545 acres

POPULATION: 23,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance.

WATER: In compliance. Miscellaneous permit has expired. The state is reviewing the application for the main wastewater collection system connected to Regional system.

RCRA: Presently in compliance. Last made on November 1982. Part A submitted. A new hazardous waste is needed. Part B will be prepared.

CERCLA: Phase I of the Installation Remedial Action was completed in January 1984. Some survey work and has identified areas for study. The draft report and studies recommended seven additional further investigation.

TOXICS: Cutting oil mixed with fluorescent mixed paint, mercury, PCB.

PROBLEM AREAS

Complete the phasing out of PCB as transformers, oil switches and electrical devices that utilize. A tract was let in the winter of 1984. PCB management program.

ACTION

Follow the development of the IR. check on PCB management after Jan

CONTACT: John Durham - (601) 277-1111

PROBLEM AREAS

Permitting of air facilities. Bringing
wastewater into compliance.

ACTION

Additional information has been requested for
some of the air equipment. This needs to be
furnished before permits can be finalized.
Planning needs to be completed and contracts
let for constructing the City of Goldsboro
sewage treatment plant.

Contact: Donny Jones - (919) 736-5514

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: USA Fort Bragg

LOCATION: Fayetteville, North Carolina

I.D.: NC214020121

MISSION: Primary mission of Fort Bragg involves the training logistical, and mobilization deployment support of XVIII Airborne Corps, along with all assigned combat support and combat service support elements and to control and support an annual summer encampment for advance ROTC cadets and assigned United States Army Reserves and National Guard units.

AREA: 130,800 acres

POPULATION: 130,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification.

WATER: In compliance, present NPDES permit is current.

RCRA: Part A submitted. Classified as a small quantity generator of hazardous waste. Was determined to be in compliance by state inspection in January 1983. The Base is presently on Interim Status which will be terminated on March 30, 1984. They must then meet the 90-day requirement for the disposal of hazardous wastes. Part B not required.

CERCLA: Installation restoration effort not required.

TOXICS: Trichloroethene, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, DS-2.

PROBLEM AREAS

No problem at this time. PCB contamination was discovered along various roadside shoulders on base in August 1978. The contamination was the result of dumping by unknown sources (later identified). After the discovery, a process was started culminating in a report and clean up. Actual clean up was begun in mid 1982 with final completion on October 27, 1982. Restoration of the excavated areas was completed November 2, 1982. The WWTP is equipped with RBC Reactors that have defined failures of the shafts. COE is investigating cause and corrective measures.

ACTION

Investigate IRP effort, check on RBC investigation.

CONTACT: Andrea Robinson - (919) 396-8207

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: Pope Air Force Base
LOCATION: Fayetteville, North Carolina
I.D.: NC 570024475
MISSION: Providing tactical airlift support for airborne forces and other personnel; and for equipment, supplies and aeromedical evacuation. Developing airlift tactics.
AREA: 1,750 acres
POPULATION: 9,665

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.
WATER: In compliance. Water is derived from wells limed and chlorinated.
WASTEWATER: In compliance. System ties into Fort Bragg waste treatment system except for 3 oil/water separators which meet standards.
RCRA: In compliance. Part A has been filed. Part B will not be filed. Material will transported and stored at Fort Bragg.
CERCLA: Notification has been filed. Contractor has been hired to do Phase I.
TOXICS: Cleaning fluids, thinners, etc. No identified problems.

PROBLEM AREAS

No special problems.

ACTION

CERCLA program needs to be speeded up.

Contact: Mr. Flading - (919) 394-2681

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: Seymore Johnson Air Force
LOCATION: Goldsboro, North Carolina
I.D.: NC 570024474
MISSION: Providing fighter support a
AREA: 4,300 acres
POPULATION: 18,090

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: The facility is in the process of being permitted. Additional information is being gathered. All boilers, two paint spray booths and the remainder of the facilities are in the process of being permitted.

WATER: In compliance. Water is obtained from wells located on base. Treatment includes lime, sedimentation, filtration and chlorination.

WASTEWATER: Out of compliance. The sewage treatment system is not meeting the City of Goldsboro system which does not meet established standards. The City of Goldsboro is under order from the State to upgrade their sewage treatment plant. A project which is in the FY'85 budget is being brought forward bringing the system into compliance.

RCRA: Part A is on file. Part B has not been submitted. The facility is on interim status with the State and is in compliance with certain measures. The facility has a storage area for PCB's and a hazardous waste area for paint thinners, solvent and other materials presently being constructed.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. Initial Assessment Study, Phase I has been accomplished.

TOXICS: PCB's, paint thinners and solvents are present at the base, but they are being managed.

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: U.S. Marine Corps, Camp LeJeune
LOCATION: Onslow County, North Carolina
I.D.: NC170022580
AREA: 87,000 acres (112,000 acres with water areas)
POPULATION: 75,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection with regulation.

WATER: In compliance, however, some problems primarily with regard to BOD, SS, oil and grease. Although the Courthouse Bay Sewage Treatment Plant violated the NPDES permit requirements for percent removal of BOD and SS for January and February of 1984, the system is not significantly out of compliance. Heavy flows from oil/water separators have caused the plant flow on occasion, to exceed design capacity; this condition did not allow sufficient detention time to remove the required 85% BOD and SS. Construction of the new flow equalization basin ahead of the plant should eliminate shock loading of the plant during peak flows and allow sufficient detention time. The construction contract has been completed and the equalization basin is scheduled to start up in the near future.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The site has been inspected by the State. Part B has been called and a permit application is being submitted to the state.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. Phase I studies are complete. Phase II studies are underway. Of 76 potential sites, 22 sites have been recommended for further field investigations which are scheduled to start on April 15, 1984. The chemical landfill site has the greatest potential for groundwater contamination.

TOXICS: PCB's handled prior to disposal.

PROBLEM AREAS

The wastewater treatment system at Hadnot Point also should be checked to see if it needs an equalization basin and oil skimmers to improve the efficiency of this plant.

Both the domestic water supply and the wastewater treatment system at Courthouse Bay are under capacity and are being expanded.

ACTION NEEDED

Depends on results of Phase II studies underway. Check for groundwater contamination at chemical landfill site. Check compliance of wastewater treatment system.

CONTACT: Willard Price - (919) 451-5161 or 5988

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point

LOCATION: Carteret County, North Carolina

I.D.: NC-170027261

MISSION: Cherry Point is the main Marine Corps Air Station with training facilities, a rapid deployment force and major rework facilities.

AREA: 11,000 acres

POPULATION: 15,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Inspection has been made by state, permit approvals in process. The facility has received seven permits and 15 air permits are in process.

WATER: In compliance. Problems existed primarily with regard to fecal coliform, Cr, DO and oil. Some problems are caused by oil from the Naval Air Base Facility reaching School House Branch. Skimmer dams are being provided in Mill Creek and School House Branch. Miscellaneous discharges are being connected to the industrial system and a dissolved air flotation system has been added for the treatment of oil.

An industrial waste sludge handling facility is also being provided. The contract for updating and repairs to equipment has been completed. An oil-water separator, for which funding was delayed, is scheduled for the end of FY'84.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The site has been inspected by the State. The site does not meet ISS requirements for RCRA. A meeting was held with the state on March 20 to discuss the Part B program. A storage area for hazardous waste is in the planning stage. Money has been budgeted for a 3200 sq. ft. covered storage area for hazardous materials but is awaiting DPD's disposal actions. Items handled include solvents, PCB's, degreasers, cleaners, acid, pesticides, paint thinners and other hazardous chemicals. This project is needed to assure compliance with RCRA storage criteria 40 CFR

264/265. Also, the base has a converted SPCC concrete pad with a curb and oil separator for hazardous waste temporary storage.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. An initial assessment study has been prepared by Water and Air Research Inc. of Gainesville, Florida. The report identifies 14 potential pollution sites which need further investigation. Site 10, and old dump site, has the most potential for stream pollution of the sites investigated. A Phase II contract has been let for starting work on July 1, 1984 on the 14 sites including well drilling, sampling testing and monitoring. The facility has a closure plan with the state for two surface impoundments used for industrial waste treatment plant sludge disposal. Pits were closed 24 January 1983. The contract for complete closure was awarded November 22, 1983. The sludge pits were excavated and sludge removed and the area capped by February 13, 1984. Naval Air rework facility storage area was closed up by April 1, 1983.

TOXICS: PCB's, acids and degreasing fluids handled at the facility.

PROBLEM AREAS

WATER: Improvement is needed in the operation of the wastewater treatment system to meet state and NPDES requirements. The contracts completed on March 11, 1984 were planned to bring the treatment system into compliance but the main deficiency appears to be in the operation of the treatment system. On March 20, 1984, the Cherry Point facilities engineer reported that their wastewater system had become ineffective and they were having trouble in meeting NPDES standards particularly for chrome. They were told to report the incident to the state. On March 22 we received a report from the Naval Investigation Service that they had two employees in custody which were charged with a willful act of discharging chrome wastes into the sewer system. The Federal Activities Coordinator of EPA reported the incident to the Regional Counsel for advisement. Consideration is being given to holding a show cause meeting with the marine facility management personnel regarding the incident.

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Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point

RCRA: A storage area is needed for hazardous wastes.

CERCLA: 14 possible pollution sites have been identified. Site 10, an old dump area, has the greatest potential for polluting Slocum Creek. The Phase II contract starting on July 1, 1984 should determine the remedial action required.

ACTION NEEDED

Improvement in wastewater treatment operation to meet state and NPDES requirements. Construction of storage area for hazardous wastes. An NPDES compliance inspection by ESD was performed in February 1984. A diagnostic inspection by ESD is to be conducted in early May 1984 to pinpoint operational problems.

CONTACT: Doug Nelson - (919) 466-3631

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: Myrtle Beach AFB
LOCATION: Myrtle Beach, South Carolina
I.D.: SC572124821
MISSION: Tactical Air Base Flying A-10 Aircraft.
POPULATION: 3,420 Military, 700 Civilian
AREA: 3,793 acres.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection.

WATER: In compliance. Tied into the Regional Wastewater Treatment system in January 1982.

RCRA: Part A has been submitted. A state inspection was made in July 1982. The facility was in compliance with ISS requirements except for five underground tanks which have since been removed. The last inspection was made on November 30, 1983. The facility was out of compliance with regard to a dike around a drum storage area and a sign in a hazardous waste area which has been corrected.

CERCLA: Has completed Phase I of the IRP and is now in Phase II. A draft report has been received on the Phase II studies which recommends continued monitoring except for the Myrtle Beach Pipe Line Company property which had a major spill. The monitoring and cleanup work is being handled by the Pipe Line Company.

TOXICS: Dry cleaning fluids, waste hydraulic fluids, battery acid, carbon remover, paint stripper, waste oil and aircraft fuels.

PROBLEM AREAS

Present problem deals with the construction of a dike or removal of drums.

ACTION

Call Part B application for RCRA Permit.
Check compliance with pretreatment wastewater standards.

CONTACT: Dick Soosa - (803) 238-7211

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Shaw Air Force Base

LOCATION: Sumter County, South Carolina

I.D.: SC 572124466

MISSION: The facility is under direction of the Tactical Air Force Command. Aerial photographic reconnaissance training is the primary base mission.

AREA: 3,000 acres

POPULATION: 10,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification with regulation.

WATER: In compliance.

WASTEWATER: In compliance. Plant consistently meets NPDES requirements.

RCRA: Out of compliance. Part A has been filed. The facility does not presently meet established standards. Dikes are required around a hazardous waste storage area and some administrative requirements were violated regarding proper identification of wastes in barrels.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. Phase I has been completed. Phase IIB has been started. Five sites have been identified for study. No wells have yet been drilled as of June 18, 1984.

TOXICS: Cleaning fluids, thinners, etc. No special problems.

PROBLEM AREAS

RCRA: Storage areas.

ACTION

RCRA: Storage areas need revisions to meet regulations

CERCLA: Wells need to be drilled and monitored.

Contact: Karl Chandler - (805) 668-2902

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Marine Corps Recruit Depot

LOCATION: Paris Island, South Carolina

I.D.: SC170022762

MISSION: Training of marine recruits. Physical facilities include administrative, training, housing quarters and related community and support facilities. Page Airfield, located in the southern portion of the reservation, serves in support of marine aircraft and training operations.

AREA: 8,034 acres

POPULATION: 7,696

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection and regulations.

WATER: Out of compliance. During the winter months some difficulty has been experienced in meeting TSS permit requirements. Some corrective measures have been made and the system has now been in compliance except for TSS in February of 1984. Funds have been requested for additional improvements to the system consisting primarily of improving recirculation facilities.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The facility has been inspected by the state. A study is presently being made and a project is being designed to provide a 400 sq. ft. covered storage area for hazardous material. The project is awaiting DPDS disposal action. Part B has not yet been called but the base is proceeding with the planning for Part B.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. Phase I, initial assessment studies, are underway.

TOXICS: Some toxics handled (beryllium), no special problem.

PROBLEM AREAS

Improvement in wastewater treatment plant operation and/or structural correction of the system is still needed to meet standards on a consistent basis. A covered hazardous storage area will be required.

ACTION

Request ESD to conduct CSI in early 1984.

CONTACT: Calvin Garnett - (803) 525-3897

USN Weapons Station

LOCATION: Charleston, South Carolina

I.D.: SC 170022620

MISSION: Provide material support for assi
weapons system and to perform add.
directed by the Naval Sea System c

AREA: 16,000 acres

POPULATION: 15,193

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. An ammunition destruct
furnace was completed and brought on 1.
September 1983. Monitoring and testing
required by the Air Permit. Two series
tests have been completed and the system
appears to be in compliance.

WATER: Tied to the Beckeley County regional STP.
Part III of the NPDES is current. This
system is in compliance. The South Annex
has a seperate NPDES permit.

RCRA: Part A has been submitted. State last inspe
tion was August 10, 1983. State found facil.
out of compliance with interim status standar
(ISS) requirements. The facility is presentl
submitting a revision to Part A for a storage
area which is scheduled to be completed during
the third quarter of FY'84.

CERCLA: Notified. Phase I of the Installation Restora-
tion Program (IRP) is completed. Preliminary
review of report was completed in August.
Final report was released in September 1983.
Five sites were determined to need confirmation.
Contracts have been let for well drilling and
testing at the sites.

TOXICS: Organics, inorganics, pesticides, heavy metal,
acids, bases, solvents, trichloromethane.

PROBLEM AREAS

The facility connected to the Berkeley County
Regional wastewater treatment system on
July 1, 1983. Part III type discharge remain
active.

Under RCRA this facility is out of compliance with the ISS requirements because of inadequate inventory of sources of hazardous waste and inadequate ground water monitoring. The Navy has increased and improved its hazardous waste program staff which should provide a better management of ISS requirements.

The CERCLA program discovered five sites which may be problem areas. These areas will be addressed in Phase II of the IRP.

ACTION

Follow the development of IRP for CERCLA recommendations. Check on ISS compliance with RCRA.

CONTACT: Jessy Manes - (803) 764-7726 or 7626

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: DOE Savannah River Plant
LOCATION: Aiken, South Carolina 2980
I.D.: SC890008989
AREA: 300 sq. mi.
POPULATION: 10,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Savannah River Plant - In compliance
closed down (L & R Reactors)
SRP Area A - In compliance by
SRP Area C - In compliance by
SRP Area D - In compliance by
SRP Area F - In compliance by
SRP Area G - In compliance by

WATER: Out of compliance. To meet NPD standards the following projects planned or are underway: (1) Facilities to control suspended solids, pH and content of coat pile, ash basin, and other miscellaneous discharges at powerhouse locations, oil spill facilities, alternate ashbasins, and segregating the liquid from the M-area. (2) Present waste water facilities are inadequate and enlarged sanitary water facilities are being provided in G area, and 100 P area. (3) An equalization basin is being provided to stabilize 607-7A waste water treatment plant for day and night operation for greater flexibility. (4) Larger package plants are being installed in G and 200-F areas to replace the existing plants. (5) A project is planned to reduce the levels of radionuclides released and allow direct discharge to streams; treatment plants will be provided for contaminated cooling water. At the present time, cooling water used in the separate areas which becomes contaminated with radionuclides activity is currently directed to a liquid retention basin from which water is directed to basins or surface streams depending on the level of radioactivity. This practice minimizes possible contamination of ground water.

surface waters. The project will correct this condition. (6) A liquid effluent treatment plant is being provided for the Fuel Preparation Facility. At the present time process waste from the Fuel Preparation Facility is being discharged to an unlined basin. To eliminate the use of the basin and allow for its closure, the effluent must be treated to meet NPDES requirements for discharge to a surface stream.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The site has been inspected by the state. The installation does not meet ISS requirements. Several studies are underway to determine the extent of soil and ground water contamination including the following: (1) organic contamination of groundwater is currently being investigated in the fuel preparation area. Methods for remedial actions are being studied. (2) a project is being planned to construct a containment area around the bulk chemical storage facilities, to secure a landfill for the burial of solid wastes and facilities to burn volatile solvent in the Beta Gamma Incinerator. The project also controls pH and includes heavy metals removal from seepage basins. Storage facilities at the plant may need expansion to take care of cleanup work. An area is being provided for oil drum and battery storage.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. The site has been inspected by the State. Organic contamination of ground water is currently being investigated at the CMP pit waste disposal site and removal of waste from the site as probable remedial action. Also, organic contamination of ground water is being studied at the Silverton Road waste site. Specific remedial actions will depend upon the results of the studies and the degree of contamination. Based on recommendations of the EPA and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, the DOE has adopted for the SRP drinking water standards, on a interim basis, the suggested standard of the National Academy of Science for Trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene and 1, 1, 1-Trichloroethylene based on a 1×10^{-6} cancer exposure risk. EPA Region IV recommends the following levles for drinking water:
Trichloroethylene 2.8 ug/l
Tetrachloroethylene 0.9 ug/l
1,1,1-Trichloroethane 22 ug/l

TOXICS: Several toxic materials are handled at the facility but remedial measures listed under RCRA, CERCLA and waste water treatment should give adequate control.

PROBLEM AREAS

Discharge of wastes in the CMP pit and at the Silverton Road Waste site are suspected of contaminating the groundwater and groundwater aquifer. The degree of contamination found in ongoing studies will determine the remedial actions required. In addition, to ground water contamination, major items of concern are the impacts expected from the release of radioactive materials which will be washed from Steel Creek into the Savannah River and thermal impacts on Steel Creek and it has been determined that the amount of radioactive materials which will be washed into the Savannah River upon start up of the L-Reactor or operation of the total facility will not endanger water supplies or be damaging to human health or fish and wildlife. The methods for controlling temperature are still under study and may include a 1000 acre cooling pond on Steel Creek. Other items of concern are the pollutants which may reach surface streams and ground water supplies from seepage basins, ash basins, solid waste disposal areas and discharges of liquid effluent from the separation areas and the fuel and target fabrication areas. Most of these pollutants are being controlled by plans or projects underway but residual pollutants left from the previous operation must be cleaned up under the CERCLA program or equivalent DOE program and protected from further contamination by the RCRA or DOE programs and air and waste water treatment projects before the facility can be judged safe from an overall environmental standpoint.

ACTION NEEDED

The primary action needed is to fund the projects necessary to assure that air and water quality standards are met and that the appropriate actions necessary to carry out the RCRA and CERCLA or equivalent DOE programs are also met. Details of the actions needed are listed under Water, RCRA and CERCLA.

All NPDES permits are up for renewal SCDHEC has drafted these permits for all existing discharges including the on-line reactors. All discharges will be controlled at the point source. Methods of heated water control and compliance is an issue as well as the legal means of accomplishing compliance.

EPA, DHEC and DOE needs to meet to finalize all NPDES permits for SRP.

L-Reactor cannot come on line until both EIS and NPDES permit is final. Issues in the EIS must be resolved. RCRA issues must be resolved at EPA Headquarters ASAP. In order to call Part B applications under RCRA, all seepage ponds must be evaluated for closure.

CONTACT: Steve Wright - (803) 725-3957

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Milan Army Ammunition Plant

LOCATION: Milan, Tennessee

I.D.: TN 213820582

MISSION: Load, assemble and pack ammunition for medium caliber (40-105 mm) projectiles.

AREA: 22,500 acres

POPULATION: 16,050

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection.

WATER: In compliance except for the coal pile run-off. The industrial discharge permit has expired and a draft was sent to the State in July 1982 for comment and certification, but the State has not yet certified the permit. Domestic waste water permits (2) have been modified and expire in 1985.

RCRA: Submitted part A. Last State inspection was July 1983. They were found in violation with 40 CFR 264, Interim Status Standards (ISS) regulations.

CERCLA: Notified; groundwater was found to be contaminated with explosive nitro bodies from TNT, DNT and RDX. A closure plan has been developed for the eleven (11) one cell lagoon system causing this contamination. Final approval from the State has been requested as of October 3, 1983.

TOXICS: PCB, pesticides, herbicides, solvents, explosives.

PROBLEM AREAS

A meeting was held in January 1984 to resolve 401 certification problems. The State of Tennessee has held up the renewal of the NPDES permit because of a disagreement over the limits for total nitro bodies. Action on this has been going on since August 1982. The basic conflict is 1.0 mg/l of total nitro bodies versus 0.1 mg/l the State has requested. The Army intends to appeal this limit. Because of the lack of information on the toxicity of TNT

and RDX, the State set a detectable limit, not a BAT limit, which we think should be 1.0 mg/l. The Army took action in April 1983 by petitioning EPA to establish a final drinking water standard for TNT and RDX. We are waiting for the State to back off the Notice of Decision, August 1983, so they can issue a 401 certification. Because of the lack of progress on this permit, corrective action on the coal pile runoff was unresolved and compliance delayed. Through the efforts of the State and EPA, the Army is proceeding to build a treatment system to take care of the coal runoff problem based on the draft permit conditions.

RCRA: Most of the RCRA problems cited by the State were administrative problems associated with interim status. However, the State did site them for open burning at the dump sites. The Army is planning to replace these burning sites with incinerators that will take care of most of the burning problems. Where a large item must be destroyed, then a special permit will be requested. The earliest funding for such a project would be in 1986. Corrective actions were discussed with the State in late August 1983. Closure of the lagoon system should be underway in early 1984.

A survey conducted by the Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency in 1980, indicated groundwater contamination by TNT and RDX. Interim source control measures were implemented in 1981. Contamination was detected off-post, but it is not considered to be a health problem. A study to define the nature and extent of contamination has been completed. A follow-up study is underway at this time to further evaluate the health hazard and measures that can be taken.

The Army has been requested by MAAP to petition EPA for establishment of final drinking water standards for TNT and RDX. Explosives have been found in the MAAP water supply which the State cannot consider safe at any concentration. The Army's toxicological

studies show that 49 micrograms per liter for TNT and 35 micrograms per liter for RDX are safe for human consumption. Studies of long term effects by the Army have been recently completed. A decision by EPA is necessary to resolve this issue. EPA's decision will be based on the Army's work.

ACTION

EPA needs to establish a drinking water standard for TNT and RDX as soon as possible. NPDES issue must be resolved prior to 401 certification. Call Part B for RCRA permit.

CONTACT: Pat Brew - (901) 686-6965

DATE: June 30, 1984

FACILITY: Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant

LOCATION: Chattanooga, Tennessee

I.D.: TN213820933

MISSION: Production of TNT, DNT and nitric acid for explosives. The facility is a government owned plant but was operated by a contractor. The plant is presently inactive.

AREA: 7,200 acres

POPULATION: 155

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance; all air emission sources are permitted.

WATER: In compliance; permit is current; expires in April of 1985. A new permit will be required if a new explosive (EAK) is manufactured. A new permit for the manufacture of this material is presently being worked on but the application has not yet been made.

RCRA: Part A has been submitted. The state inspected the facility in July of 1983. The facility is presently in compliance. The Part B study will be made by the Huntsville Corps of Engineers.

CERCLA: The Phase II monitoring of the Installation Restoration Program is complete. The report should be available in the near future. Groundwater contamination is expected due to past burial practices and geologic formations.

TOXICS: Organics, inorganics, heavy metals, acids, bases, PCB's.

PROBLEM AREAS

The facility does not have any particular compliance problems at this time because it has been on inactive status since 1977. Active environmental programs are in place and are kept current in case of activation. It is expected that when RCRA Part B is called, corrective action may be required. Phase II IRP is expected to identify groundwater concerns.

ACTION NEEDED

Decide on parameters for new permit if new explosive (EAK) is produced. Check Phase II monitoring report for groundwater contamination

CONTACT: James Fry - (615) 892-0115 - Ext. 2122

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: USA Holston Army Ammunition Plant
LOCATION: Kingsport, Tennessee
I.D.: TN213820421
MISSION: Production of RDX and HMX and/or composition
based on RDX/HMX.
AREA: 6,023 acres
POPULATION: 1,100

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection.

WATER: In compliance. NPDES permit has been extended. Renewal of the NPDES permit is being processed. Certification requested on August 25, 1983. The facility was inspected by the state in December 1983; no report has yet been received from the state.

RCRA: Submitted Part A. State inspected September 1983 and January 1984, and found them to be out of compliance with regard to runoff, leachate and wind dispersion at the open burying ground for waste explosives. Facility personnel met with EPA during the first part of March and the necessary corrections have been made to bring the facility into compliance.

CERCLA: Notified; Phase II of the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) is in progress.

TOXICS: Organics, explosives, solvents, acids.

PROBLEM AREAS

In accordance with the 1979 Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement a new industrial wastewater treatment plant went on line in October 1983. Several miscellaneous floor drains and the water filter plant sludge line will not be connected because of the lack of funding. The renewed NPDES permit establishes a schedule for these connections. State 401 certification is needed. A funding request was submitted for FY'84; work is scheduled for FY'85.

USA Holston Army Ammunition Plant

Explosive waste is disposed of by open burning under state variance for air emissions. Explosive waste is hazardous waste and requires special management under 40 CFR 264/265. Storm runoff from such burning areas requires control and studies are underway examining the groundwater and other alternatives of disposal.

Part B was requested in December '83 but the facility has asked that this request be recinded on the grounds that the existing regulations do not cover open burning of waste explosives and the regulations will not be promulgated until 1986.

Money was appropriated for working over the tarpit site and the work has been completed.

ACTION

Issue NPDES after certification. Check on state 401 certification.

CONTACT: Mike Mills - FTS/854-0327

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: USN Naval Air Station

LOCATION: Memphis, Tennessee

I.D.: TN170022600

MISSION: Support training activities in aviation and technical fields.

AREA: 3,200 acres

POPULATION: 18,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification.

WATER: In compliance, however, with some NPDES requirements. NPDES permit expired August 1980. Navy plans to tie into POTW at Millington.

RCRA: Part A submitted. Last state inspection made in April 1983. Deficiencies with Interim Status Standards (ISS) requirements were noted.

CERCLA: Notified; Phase I Installation Restoration Program (IRP) study near completion. Early indication is that no serious problems exist.

TOXICS: Ammonia hydroxide, paint thinner, paint waste, acids, paint remover, dry cleaning fluid, solvents.

PROBLEM AREAS

Renewal application for the NPDES permit has been at EPA since January 1980. Delay in permit issuance has been caused by the failure of the Millington Wastewater Treatment system not preceeding as planned. Navy funding was also delayed. Tie-in is expected in the early part of 1985. The permit for the main plant discharge will be eliminated but the oil-water separators will still require a permit.

The main wastewater treatment system is an old Imhoff tank which is having considerable problems in meeting present permit limits. It would not be cost-effective to upgrade this system or to provide a new STP because of commitments to tie into the Millington STP. Funding delays from both the wastewater grant program and OMB have been solved.

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USN Naval Air Station

The five ISS administrative requirements in the RCRA program have been corrected and another hazardous waste inspection is needed.

ACTION

Proceed with issuance of NPDES for miscellaneous sources not tied into city system.

CONTACT: George Robertson - (901) 872-5209

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: Arnold Engineering Development Center

LOCATION: Arnold Air Force Station, Tennessee

I.D.: TN572024044

MISSION: The mission of the facility is to support the development of aerospace systems through testing and simulation.

AREA: 40,000 acres

POPULATION: 4,065

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification with regulation.

POTABLE WATER: The main base is supplied with water from Woods Reservoir which receives conventional alum coagulation, settling, rapid sand filtration and chlorination. The housing area receives its water from deep wells which is chlorinated and fluoridated before use.

WASTEWATER: Out of compliance. The main plant wastewater treatment system is a conventional secondary trickling filter system with a heated digester, magnetic flow meter, flow recorder and sludge drying beds. This system generally meets permit requirements except for fecal coli count after heavy rains. The family housing area is served by an extended aeration plant. This system was out of compliance during January and May of 1983 because of excessive settleable solids carryover. The landing strip system was out of compliance in August 1983 because of pH. The system generally meets requirements except for the problem of carryover of settleable solids and excessive fecal coli count which is probably due to excessive infiltration during storms. Plans for correcting this problem at Arnold Village are underway. The main plant system is also being considered for possible work in correcting the infiltration problem but no plans are presently underway. The cooling water permit was revised as of March 7, 1984.

RCRA: Part A is on file. The site has been inspected and does not presently meet RCRA requirements. Part B is in process and was scheduled to be submitted on April 19, 1984. A letter has been forwarded. The EPA and the Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC) entered into a Federal Facility Compliance Agreement on October 13, 1978 to assure that the AEDC complies with the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) (15 USC 2601 et seq) and implementing regulations. The agreement is for the cleanup of PCB's which occur at several of the plant facilities.

The schedule for the Federal Facility Compliance Agreement is being met. However, the following items remain to be completed:

(a) Clean and purge the remaining plant systems containing PCB's. Purging and cleaning 26KF vacuum pumps. Scheduled for FY84 - presently underway.

(b) Dispose of Von Karman Facility (VKF) G-Range Capacitors is underway - Scheduled for completion September 1984.

(c) Complete the remaining inventory non-compliance line items.

CERCLA: The CERCLA program for the Arnold Engineering Development Center is currently in Phase I (Installation Assessment). A comprehensive survey will be conducted pending completion of Phase I and results of this survey. A final report from the contractor doing the Phase I Evaluation was due in the Spring of 1984. A preperformance meeting was held on April 24, 1984.

PROBLEM AREAS

RCRA: A letter has been forwarded and several items of PCB cleanup need to be completed as indicated under RCRA.

WATER: Wastewater treatment systems do not consistently meet NPDES and state standards. Money is needed to correct the infiltration problems of the main plant system.

ACTIONS NEEDED

RCRA: Cleanup and purging of plant systems still containing PCB's including the following:
(a) Purge and clean 26K vacuum pumps and systems. (b) Dispose of Von Karman facility 6-Range Capacitors. (c) Clean-up remaining inventory non-compliance line items.

WATER: Infiltration problems in the main plant system and at the housing area need to be corrected. Plans are being planned for the housing area but they should also proceed with plans for correcting the main plant system.

CONTACT: Mike Kimbrough - (615) 455-2611 - Ext. 5332

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: DOE Oak Ridge National Lab

LOCATION: Oak Ridge, Tennessee

I.D.: TN 890008981

MISSION: Diverse research and development activities;
reactor operations; radioisotope research.

AREA: 330 acres (26,790 acres of Oak Ridge in which
lab has activities).

POPULATION: 5,700

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by certification with regulation.

WATER: Out of compliance. The Oak Ridge National Lab has a main wastewater treatment plant but has several miscellaneous treatment systems and discharges to White Oak Creek and Milton Branch. Fifteen point source discharge have been identified. The current permit for the National Lab has expired. A new permit is in process. The new permit will cover all discharges but will combine some discharges for convenience in monitoring. ORNL's main sewage treatment plant fails to meet state and NPDES standards, particularly with regard to BOD and ammonia. A project is being planned for FY85 which will meet the required discharge limitations. However, infiltration in the sewer lines needs to be corrected.

A coal yard runoff treatment system was recently completed, however, the system does not have the capability of handling sludge. Because of this inability the system must be shutdown periodically to manually remove sludge. A project is planned for FY84 which will continuously remove the sludge and dewater it prior to disposal. The water in White Oak Creek is known to have radioactive contamination and its source must be determined. Groundwater is also contaminated.

RCRA: The facility is out of compliance. The system does not meet established standards. ORNL generates significant quantities of wastes which

are both radioactive and hazardous. These wastes are largely organic in nature; ORNL does not have any means to dispose of these wastes and is presently storing them. A hazardous waste incinerator is planned for FY 85. The proposed facility will render the waste non-hazardous so that the remaining ash can be disposed of strictly as radioactive waste. A material recovery facility is being planned for FY 86 which will act as a single facility for Oak Ridge where recovery operations for hazardous waste can be performed. The facility is needed both to minimize the amount of hazardous waste shipped off site for disposal and to allow recovery operations to proceed efficiently.

The ORNL did not have a storage area meeting the required standards for handling hazardous wastes. A storage area for drum storage is planned for completion during FY 84.

ORNL's current facility for storing hazardous wastes does not provide for the separation of incompatible chemicals by fire barriers. Since the facility has only one ventilation system, vapors from these chemicals can easily mix. A chemical waste storage facility is being planned for FY 84 which will provide physically isolated, separately ventilated enclosures for six different classes of chemicals.

Part B application was submitted for storage facility in early 1983. Permit process is complete but an issue as to whom it should be issued to is being discussed. This is the owner/operator question.

CERCLA: A preliminary assessment of the ORNL was made by EPA on 1/25/83. Six solid waste sites were identified dating back to 1943 when the plant was opened. Groundwater samples were taken by DEM from 100 wells and analyzed for 90 Sr, 137 Cs, 60 Co, 3 H and gross alpha. Full measurements included water elevations, pH and conductivity. Details of the sampling are shown in the report and indicate that both the groundwater and White Oak Creek were contaminated with radioactive materials. Further studies are needed to define the problem and to recommend a solution. Sites determined to contain

hazardous wastes must be cleaned up in accordance with RCRA regulations.

TOXICS: Toxic waste are handled at this facility and a drum storage area is being planned for the temporary storage of these materials.

PROBLEM AREAS

The wastewater treatment system needs to be upgraded to meet NPDES and state standards and all point source discharges must be included in the new permit. The source of radioactive wastes discharged to White Oak Creek must be determined and eliminated if found hazardous. The system for handling hazardous waste must be improved as outlined under RCRA.

A NOV dated October 26, 1983 was sent to DOE outlining numerous environmental problems in water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste management.

ACTION

Staff discussion in the NOV. Meet to discuss plan of action to resolve violations. Hold a show cause meeting with DOE and state and develop a MOU on action necessary to attain compliance. Issue new NPDES based on new NPDES application. RCRA issues must be resolved and Part B applications called.

CONTACT: Wayne Hibbitts - FTS/626-1256

DATE: June 30, 1984
NAME: DOE Oak Ridge Gaseous Plant (K-25)
LOCATION: Oak Ridge, Tennessee
I.D.: TN 890008981
MISSION: Production facility for enrichment of uranium.
AREA: 450 acres
POPULATION: 2,500

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by source test. A scrubber and flouride manifold has been replaced which functions to eliminate flouride. A meterological tower is also being installed to help in the administrative control of flouride emissions.

WATER: Out of compliance. The original permit was inadequate and expired in 1980. K-25 is now operating under a new NPDES permit which was issued on February 21, 1984. Although, on a few occasions, the wastewater treatment systems showed noncompliance for various parameters such as suspended solids, settleable solids, chorine residual, aluminum, chromium, etc., in most cases, the wastewater plants have met NPDES and state standards. However, a treatment system to provide neutralization of acidic coal pile runoff is required to prevent pH violations under NPDES permit No. TN 002950. This system is scheduled for completion during FY'84. Also, to meet NPDES requirements systems are being provided for the collection of lime sludges, chromate discharge control, collection and transport of nitrate wastes, acidic effluent treatment, oil collection pits in storm drains, rehabilitation of sanitary sewer lines, chromate sludge collection, neutralization facility, uranium and transuranic removal and a sludge treatment facility. All items are planned for completion by FY'87. Due to the extensive surface area of K-25, the existence of burial grounds, and possible areas of contamination from past spills and storage sites, consideration must be given to the possibility of contam-

inating storm water flows. Information is needed on the location and characterization of storm water outfalls and sediment transport data especially with regard to the treatment and holding ponds. The sanitary sewage plant may receive some industrial wastes and the NPDES permit was revised to include the necessary parameters. The K-25 drinking water plant is located on the Clinch River about 4.5 miles downstream of the mouth of White Oak Lake. The sediments of White Oak Lake and Creek are known to contain considerable amounts of pollutants including radioactive materials from operations and disposal practices at ORNL. It is therefore likely that water from the treatment plant and/or sediments from the filter backwash contain radioactive pollutants. The water and the backwash lagoon sediments were checked to determine the extent of contamination and the permit was revised accordingly. Lab wastes are presently discharged to a pond at the front of the property. The TDHE has suggested that a better way of handling these wastes be devised and has suggested batch treatment with the resulting sediments being disposed of offsite at an approved landfill. A master groundwater monitoring program should be formulated with particular attention being paid to known areas of contamination such as old burial grounds.

RCRA: The system does not meet accepted standards. A waste oil storage facility is being constructed to provide for interim bulk storage of waste oil and solvents that are contaminated with uranium. The facility is necessary to comply with 40 CFR 265. Ultimate disposal will be by an incineration unit which is presently being built and scheduled for completion in FY'84. An oil decontamination facility is planned for FY 84 whereby enriched uranium will be removed from waste oils and solvents so as to mitigate nuclear criticality concerns and thus allow for bulk storage and noncritical incineration. An incinerator with auxiliary equipment for disposal of PCB and uranium contaminated organic wastes is planned for completion in FY'86 to comply with the Toxic

Substances Control Act. A low level radioactive waste facility is planned for FY'86-87 for the treatment of solid and liquid waste to meet the requirements of proposed DOE order 05820, RCRA, and to meet the intent of 40 CFR 61 (Class A waste). Pond 1407B which receives wastewater from the coal pile and the uranium decontamination facility and 1407C pond which contains sediments from the 1407B pond should be checked for RCRA wastes. Pond 1407C is not lined and may leak. A plan for cleaning out this pond has been developed.

CERCLA: A Compliance Evaluation Inspection was made of the K-25 facility in July 13, 1983 by the TDWM and EPA with guidance by K-25 personnel. There are three active and three major inactive burial grounds on the K-25 site. There are also several small inactive sites. The active sites are (1) the classified waste burial ground, (2) contractors spoil area, (3) refuse glass disposal area. The major inactive sites include (1) Inactive scrap metal burial site (2) radioactive burial site (3) classified waste. The sites should be examined for possible groundwater contamination, the possibility of contaminated stormwater runoff and for RCRA wastes. If the wastes are found to be hazardous, a plan of disposal must be developed.

TOXICS: PCB's and uranium are handled at the facility. See RCRA for method of disposal.

PROBLEM AREAS

AIR: Recent equipment replacements should correct the problem with flouride.

WATER: Water and sediments in White Oak Creek are known to be contaminated with radioactive materials. The source of the contamination must be located and eliminated. Coal pile runoff needs pH correction; the extent of surface water and groundwater contamination

and eliminated. Coal pile runoff needs pH correction; the extent of surface water and groundwater contamination from burial grounds, spills and dump sites needs to be determined; and some treatment systems need upgrading.

RCRA: The present system does not meet accepted standards and needs revisions as outlined under RCRA.

CERCLA: Suspected sites need detailed surveys to determine whether hazardous materials are present and the extent of groundwater and surface water contamination. Where hazardous materials are present, a plan of disposal must be developed.

ACTION NEEDED

Obtain funds and completed planned facilities. Clean up hazardous wastes as outlined.

CONTACT: Mike Travalini - FTS/626-0848

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: DOE Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant

LOCATION: Oak Ridge, Tennessee

I.D.: TN890008981

MISSION: Producing nuclear weapons components; supporting DOE weapons design laboratory; processing special materials; supporting Oak Ridge and Paducah installations; and, supporting other government installations.

AREA: 5,460 acres

POPULATION: 6,629

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: The facility is out of compliance with State and Federal Air Standards. A bag house is being installed at the steam plant to control particulate matter. A Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement was signed by DOE on April 14, 1982. Final compliance is scheduled for boilers 1 and 2 in December 1984 and boilers 3 and 4 in December 1985. Sulfur dioxide is controlled by coal sulfur content.

WATER: Out of compliance; discharges from Y-12 to East Fork Poplar Creek and Bear Creek violate Tennessee water quality standards. There is a need for the reissuance of the NPDES permit to include all presently permitted as well as many unpermitted discharges. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the DOE, EPA, and the TDHE was developed in May '83 to address compliance with pollution control standards at the Y-12 facility. The MOU provides a plan of action and strategy for gathering the necessary data which will aid in the development of temporary remedial measures and for the formulation of final plans for eliminating pollution from Y-12. Completion dates were set for all pertinent items; the most important are the following:

- 1) The DOE submitted permit applications for the steam plant, and cooling towers on December 15, 1983, and permit applications for area sources and process sources February 15, 1984. The DOE will submit final application information on process discharges not requiring treatment by April 1, 1984. 2) The DOE submitted a report to EPA and TDHE on July 1, 1983,

containing plans and specifications for the NHP by-pass for use as spill prevention and control. The by-pass has been built. 3) The DOE submitted a report on August 31, 1983 evaluating site suitability and management practices for the New Hope Sludge Disposal Area. However, additional data is still being collected. 4) The defined object objective of the MOU is to cease all waste contributions to the S-3 ponds, and to eliminate the S-3 ponds as sources of contamination to surface and groundwater. On September 1, 1983, DOE submitted a closeout proposal which included plans and specifications and an implementation schedule. Upon elimination of the S-3 ponds the DOE agrees to submit a plan and schedule for rehabilitation of Upper Bear Creek. 5) Based on the review of data concerning the Burial Ground Oil Pond, the DOE plans for the elimination of the sources of pollution to the pond and ultimate cleanup and closure of the pond. 6) Isolation area - The DOE submitted to EPA and the TDHE a schedule for closure (including plans for alternate disposal) on November 1, 1983. 7) Oil Land Farm - The DOE submitted to EPA and TDHE on January 31, 1984 a report that included an inventory of existing contamination. The DOE plans to eliminate the discharge. 8) East Fork Poplar Creek and Bear Creek - A Task Force was established by EPA, DOE and TDHE to study the contamination and formulate a remedial plan for cleaning up the two creek watersheds. 9) Groundwater Study for Y-12 Facility - A limited groundwater study investigating the hydrologic characteristics of Bear Creek Valley disposal areas including the isolation area, disposal pits, oil pond and trenches and oil landfarm, the S-3 ponds, the New Hope Pond sludge disposal basin, was submitted on December 30, 1983. The agencies are discussing the conclusions. The DOE has submitted to TDHE and EPA a master monitoring plan for groundwaters and surface waters of the entire Y-12 facility which indicated all present sampling locations and all parameters analyzed. Temporary treatment measures have been instituted at the Y-12 facility to treat wastes. A new industrial wastewater treatment facility is required at Y-12 to meet water quality standards. Some wastewater is temporarily being treated at the K-25 treatment plant. It is expected that the final dates required for construction of the treatment plant will be incorporated in a Federal

Facilities Compliance Agreement executed by EPA and the DOE.

RCRA: The facility is in compliance with EPA hazardous waste regulations until it is issued or denied a full RCRA permit. Part A is on file. The facility has been inspected by the state. However, the facility has many sites which do not presently meet accepted RCRA standards. EPA has delegated to the state the authority for Phase I. The February 27, 1984 EPA/DOE MOU prevents the state from taking actions under RCRA. The DOE plans to provide a central location for disposal of hazardous waste for the Oak Ridge facilities. A notice of intent for an EIS has been announced. Facilities are planned for the storage of oil contaminated with toxic or radioactive substances, however, money has not yet been appropriated. A compliance evaluation inspection made by the TDHE on February 23, 1983, identified several potential sites which are under investigation. The sites being studied are as follows:

- 1) New Hope Pond (N.H.P.)
- 2) Disposal area for NHP on Chestnut Ridge
- 3) S-3 ponds
- 4) "Isolation Area," "Disposal Pits," and "Oil Land Farm"
- 5) East Fork Poplar Creek, Bear Creek, and bank areas along EFPC and other areas where excavated materials may have been placed.
- 6) Ditch leading to NHP and adjacent grounds.
- 7) Groundwater adjacent to these disposal sites.

PCB contaminated oils and solvents were generally disposed of in earth trenches by ground burial. After it was discovered that there was seepage from the trenches to Bear Creek, a pond was built to intercept the waste. The RCRA staff believe this would be a hazardous waste impoundment and would be technically reviewed per the February 27, 1984 MOU.

CERCLA: East Fork Poplar Creek and its banks in some areas and New Hope Pond are known to be heavily contaminated with mercury. Bear Creek also is contaminated with mercury but to a lesser extent. Also, Bear Creek and East Fork Poplar Creek are suspected of having received unknown quantities of plutonium, lead, uranium, thorium, beryllium, and polychlorinated biphenyls and

biphenyls and may be contaminated with these materials. Tests are being conducted to determine the degree of contamination and the remedial measure necessary for cleaning up the areas. Also, if testing shows that the sludge placed in the disposal site on Chestnut Ridge is hazardous, appropriate remedial actions under CERCLA and closure under RCRA technical requirements will be required. The S-3 ponds are unlined and serve as holding and treatment ponds for plating sludges, acids, stripping and cleaning solutions, solvents, etc. The ponds are being closed out and the remaining hazardous wastes will be subject to appropriate remedial action under CERCLA and proper closure under RCRA technical requirements. The new industrial waste treatment system will replace the ponds. The DOE has awarded a contract to investigate the hydrologic characteristics of the Bear Creek Valley disposal areas (isolation area, disposal pits, oil pond and trenches and oil landfarm), the S-3 ponds and the New Hope pond sludge disposal basin. The results of this investigation will provide information to assess site conditions, determine if significant contamination to the groundwater has resulted from operations, and assess the need and feasibility of corrective measures.

PROBLEM AREAS

The main problem areas are as follows:

1. The need for reissuance of NPDES permits to include all presently permitted as well as unpermitted discharges to East Fork Poplar Creek and Bear Creek.
2. Mercury contamination of East Fork Poplar Creek and Bear Creek including banks and floodplain along EFPC. Also, possible contamination with other elements including Pb, U, Th, Be, and PCB's.
3. Mercury contamination in New Hope Pond, also, other pollutants.
4. Sludge disposal area on Chestnut Ridge investigation of possible groundwater contamination, also, determination if wastes are hazardous.
5. Discharges to S-3 ponds and potential contamination of ground and surface water from these ponds.

ACTION

(6) PCB's and PCB contaminated oils and materials deposited in the "Isolation Area:", "Disposal Pits" and "Oil Farm Area" must be disposed of in accordance with PCB regulations under TSCA. The other waste materials which are hazardous wastes must be disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the interception pond as a pollution source.

(7) Construct the necessary storage areas for handling hazardous wastes. Determine extent of groundwater contamination. Take necessary remedial measures.

(8) Determine extent of radioactive discharges and impact. Take remedial measures as required.

(9) An NPDES permit for K-25 has been issued to accommodate Y-12 wastewater as an interim procedure.

CONTACT: Mike Travalini - FTS/676-0848

DATE: June 30, 1984

NAME: DOE Clinch River Breeder Reactor (CRBR)

LOCATION: Oak Ridge, Tennessee

MISSION: The project is to demonstrate the feasibility and practicability of a liquid metal Fast Breeder Reactor Program. The goal of the breeder program is to ensure that a proven long-term electricity supply option is available on a prudent time scale.

AREA: 1,364 acres - Clinch River Consolidated Industrial Park - 112.

POPULATION: 300 when in operation - present construction crew 375.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance but funding has been terminated except for clean up operations. Air pollutants from grading operations is the only problem remaining.

WATER: In compliance. An NPDES permit was issued by EPA to control the discharge from the Reactor and to control turbidity and solids in the Clinch River resulting from erosion of soils due to grading operations in site preparation. Treatment ponds with sand filter dikes were constructed to remove solids from runoff and from gravel and truck washing. These facilities will be used for grading and clean up operations.

RCRA: No RCRA problems with clean up of site.

CERCLA: No hazardous waste sites are known to exist in the project area.

TOXICS: No problems involving toxics in clean up.

PROBLEM AREAS

On November 1, 1983 the CRBRP was ordered to close down operation. Congress failed to provide a funding bill for its continued construction causing termination of facility construction. Presently, the only problem remaining is to regrade the site and vegetate it so that water quality standards are not violated.

ACTION The site needs to be regraded and seeded in such a manner that it will not erode and

CONTACT: Jerry Wing - (615) 455-2611 - Ext. 5332