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FEDERAL FACILITIES ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PROFILES

JUNE 1995

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REGION IV

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FEDERAL FACILITIES ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PROFILES FOR 1995
REGION IV

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SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES

REGION IV

page		MAJOR MEDIA		
	ALABAMA	CWA	CAA	RCRA
25	Alabama Army Ammunition Plant			
29	Anniston Army Depot	X	X	X
37	Fort McClellan		X	X
41	Fort Rucker		X	X
44	G.C. Marshall Space Flight Center			X
48	Maxwell Air Force Base			
50	Maxwell AFB- Gunter Annex			
52	Poarch Band of Creek Indians			
55	Redstone Arsenal	X	X	X
60	TVA Bellefonte Nuclear Plant	X		
63	TVA Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant	X		
66	TVA Colbert Fossil Plant	X	X	
68	TVA Fabius Mines and Preparation Plant	X		
71	TVA Muscle Shoals Wilson Power Service Center			X
73	TVA ERC	X		X
75	TVA Widows Creek Fossil Plant	X	X	
77	U.S. Coast Guard Aviation Center		X	
80	Veterans Medical Center - Tuskegee			
	FLORIDA			
83	Cape Canaveral Air Force Station		X	X
87	Defense Fuel Support Point - Lynn Haven			

page		MAJOR MEDIA		
		CWA	CAA	RCRA
89	Defense Fuel Support Point - Tampa			
91	Eglin Air Force Base			X
94	Environmental Research Laboratory			
96	Everglades National Park			
100	Homestead Air Reserve Base			X
105	Hurlburt Field			
107	MacDill Air Force Base			X
110	Miccosukee Tribe of Florida			
111	NASA John R. Kennedy Space Center		X	X
116	Naval Air Station and Annex - Key West			X
121	Naval Air Station - Cecil Field		X	X
125	Naval Air station - Jacksonville	X	X	X
130	Naval Air Station - Whiting Field			
133	Naval Fleet & Industrial Supply Cntr -Jacksonville			
137	Navy- Public Works Center-Jacksonville			X
140	Naval Coastal Systems Center			X
144	Naval Station-Mayport	X	X	X
149	Naval Training Center		X	
153	Patrick Air Force Base		X	X
156	Pensacola Naval Complex	X	X	X
164	Pinellas - DOE		X	X
170	Seminole Tribe of Florida			
173	Tyndall Air Force Base		X	X

page		MAJOR MEDIA		
		CWA	CAA	RCRA
176	U.S. Coast Guard, Group Mayport			
178	Veterans Medical Center - Gainesville		X	
181	Veterans Medical Center - Miami		X	
	GEORGIA			
183	Air Force Plant #6	X	X	X
186	Camp Merrill			
188	Dobbins Air Reserve Base			
190	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center		X	
194	Fort Benning	X	X	X
197	Fort Gillem			X
200	Fort Gordon	X		X
202	Fort Stewart		X	X
204	Hunter Army Airfield	X		
206	Marine Corps Logistics Base			X
209	Moody Air Force Base			X
213	Naval Air Station-Atlanta			
215	Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay		X	X
221	Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge			
223	Robins Air Force Base	X	X	X
230	V.A. Medical Center - Atlanta			
232	V.A. Medical Center - Augusta		X	
234	V.A. Medical Center - Carl Vinson			

page		MAJOR MEDIA		
		CWA	CAA	RCRA
	KENTUCKY			
237	Blue Grass Army Depot			X
239	Federal Medical Center			
241	Fort Campbell	X	X	X
247	Fort Knox	X	X	X
251	Great Onyx Job Corps Center			
252	Lexington Army Depot		X	X
254	Naval Ordnance Station		X	X
258	Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant	X	X	X
264	TVA Paradise Fossil Plant	X	X	
266	TVA Shawnee Fossil Plant	X	X	
268	Whitney Young - DOL			
	MISSISSIPPI			
271	Army Engineers Waterways Experimental Station			X
274	Camp Shelby MsNG			
276	Choctaw Indians			
278	Columbus Air Force Base			
280	Keesler Air Force Base			X
282	Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant	X	X	X
284	NASA John C. Stennis Space Center		X	
287	NASA Yellow Creek Production Facility			X
289	Naval Air Station Meridian			
293	Naval Construction Battalion Center			

page		MAJOR MEDIA		
	NORTH CAROLINA	CWA	CAA	RCRA
295	Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians	X		
300	EPA Research Triangle Park Operations			X
302	Fort Bragg	X	X	X
305	Kittrell Job Corps Center - DOL			
306	Marine Corps Air station - Cherry Point		X	X
312	Marine Corps Base - Camp Lejeune	X	X	X
322	Marine Ocean Terminal-Sunny Point			
324	Pope Air Force Base		X	
326	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base		X	X
330	Tarheel Army Missle Plant			
332	U. S. Coast Guard Support Center		X	X
336	Veterans Medical Center-Ashville			
	SOUTH CAROLINA			
339	Charleston Air Force Base		X	X
342	Charleston Naval Shipyard		X	X
345	Defense Fuel Support Point, Charleston		X	
348	Fort Jackson		X	X
350	Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort		X	X
353	Marine Corps Recruit Depot			X
356	Marine Corps Reserve Combat Vehicle Maintenance Facility			
358	McEntire ANG Base			
360	Myrtle Beach Air Force Base			X
362	Naval Weapons Station			X

page		MAJOR MEDIA		
		CWA	CAA	RCRA
364	Poinsett Weapons Range			X
366	Savannah River Site - DOE	X	X	X
378	Shaw Air Force Base		X	X
380	Veterans' Hospital - W.J. Bryan Dorn		X	
382	Veterans' Medical Center - R.H. Johnson		X	
	TENNESSEE			
385	Arnold Engineering Development Center	X	X	X
392	Defense Distribution Regional Center		X	
398	Great Smokey National Park			X
400	Holston Army Ammunition Plant	X	X	X
404	Jacob Creek Job Corps			
406	Milan Army Ammunition Plant	X	X	X
414	Naval Air Station - Memphis		X	X
419	Oak Ridge Associated University			
422	Oak Ridge K-25 Site	X	X	X
433	Oak Ridge National Laboratory (X-10)	X	X	X
442	Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant	X	X	X
455	TVA Allen Fossil Plant	X	X	
457	TVA Bull Run Fossil Plant	X	X	
459	TVA Cumberland Fossil Plant	X	X	
461	TVA Gallatin Fossil Plant	X	X	
463	TVA John Sevier Fossil Plant	X	X	

page		MAJOR MEDIA		
		CWA	CAA	RCRA
465	TVA Johnsonville Fossil Plant	X	X	
467	TVA Kingston Fossil Plant	X	X	
469	TVA Sequoyah Nuclear Plant	X		
473	TVA Watts Bar Fossil Plant		X	
475	TVA Watts Bar Nuclear Plant	X		
478	Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant.		X	X

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE STATUS

NAME	CAA	CWA	RCRA	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION* SITES	PA/SI	RI/FS	RD/RA	NPL
ALABAMA								
Alabama Army Ammunition Plant	IN	IN	IN	36	36/36	36	36/36	YES
Anniston Army Depot	IN	IN	IN	44	44/44	44	7/26	YES
Fort McClellan	IN	IN	IN	60	60/60	60	0/12	
Fort Rucker	IN	IN	IN	105	105/105	105	105/105	
G.C. Marshall Space Flight Center	IN	OUT	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	YES
Maxwell Air Force Base	IN	IN	IM	31	31/31	31	12/12	
Maxwell AFB-Gunter Annex	IN	IN	IN	7	7/7	7	7/6	
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	IN	IN	IN	0	0/0	0	0/0	
Redstone Arsenal	IN	IN	IN	158	158/158	104	108/108	YES
TVA Bellefonte Nuclear Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Colbert Fossil Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Fabius Mines and Preparation	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Muscle Shoals Wilson Power Service Center	IN	IN	IN	33	33/0	0	0/0	
TVA ERC	IN	IN	IN	95	95/0	0	0/0	
TVA Widows Creek Fossil Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	

Out-of-Compliance = SNC and/or minor violations
*Annual Defense Environmental Restoration Report to Congress - FY92 Sites=completed/underway/scheduled
Sites=total # under consid tion

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE STATUS

NAME	CAA	CWA	RCRA	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION* SITES	PA/SI	RI/FS	RD/RA	NPL
U.S. Coast Guard Aviation Center	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Veterans Medical Center - Tuskegee	OUT	IN	OUT	1	1/0	0	0/0	
FLORIDA								
Cape Canaveral Air Force Station	OUT	OUT	IN	10	10/10	10	2/2	
Defense Fuel Support Point-Lynn Haven	IN	IN	IN	1	1/1	1	1/1	
Defense Fuel Support Point-Tampa	OUT	IN	IN	1	1/1	1	1/1	
Eglin Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	65	65/65	39	22/22	
Environmental Research Laboratory	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Everglades National Park	IN	OUT	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Homestead Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	26	26/26	26	22/22	YES
Hurlburt Field	IN	IN	IN	11	11/11	11	8/7	
MacDill Air Force Base	IN	OUT	IN	44	44/39	25	9/12	
Miccosukee Tribe of Florida	IN	IN	IN	0	0/0	0	0/0	
NASA John R. Kennedy Space Center	IN	IN	IN	58	58/58	6	2/2	
Naval Air Station and Annex-Key West	IN	IN	OUT	26	26/26	26	9/19	
Naval Air Station - Cecil Field	IN	IN	IN	25	25/25	25	19/25	YES
Naval Air Station - Jacksonville	IN	IN	IN	53	53/53	46	46/52	YES
Naval Air Station - Whiting Field	IN	IN	IN	44	44/44	44	35/41	YES

Out-of-Compliance = SNC and/or minor violations
*Annual Defense Environmental Restoration Report to Congress - FY92 Sites-completed/underway/scheduled
Sites=total # under consideration

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE STATUS

NAME	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION							
	CAA	CWA	RCRA	SITES	PA/SI	RI/FS	RD/RA	NPL
Naval Fleet & Industrial Supply Center- Jacksonville	IN	IN	IN	6	6/6	6	6/6	
Naval Public Works Center-Jacksonville	IN	IN	IN	0	0/0	0	0/0	
Naval Station- Mayport	IN	IN	IN	52	52/52	52	35/41	
Naval Coastal Systems Center	IN	IN	IN	15	15/15	11	11/12	
Naval Training Center	IN	IN	IN	14	14/14	14	7/10	
Patrick Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	20	20/20	16	0/1	
Pensacola Naval Complex	IN	IN	OUT	61	61/61	61	41/57	YES
Pinellas - DOE	IN	IN	IN	15	15/15	3	1/1	
Seminole Tribe of Florida	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Tyndall Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	37	37/37	37	10/9	
U.S. Coast Guard, Group Mayport	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Veterans Medical Center - Gainesville	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Veterans Medical Center - Miami	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	

Out-of-Compliance = SNC and/or minor violations
*Annual Defense Environmental Restoration Report to Congress - FY92 Sites=completed/underway/scheduled
Sites=total # under consideration

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE STATUS

NAME				ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION*				
	CAA	CWA	RCRA	SITES	PA/SI	RI/FS	RD/RA	NPL
GEORGIA								
Air Force Plant #6	IN	IN	OUT	17	17/17	17	9/10	
Camp Merrill	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Dobbins Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	7	7/7	7	2/2	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	IN	OUT	OUT	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Fort Benning	IN	IN	OUT	40	40/40	40	12/19	
Fort Gillem	IN	IN	IN	10	10/10	10	1/4	
Fort Gordon	IN	IN	OUT	32	32/32	32	3/11	
Fort Stewart	OUT	IN	IN	84	84/84	84	0/0	
Hunter Army Airfield	IN	IN	IN	10	10/10	10	1/3	
Marine Corps Logistics Base	IN	IN	IN	27	27/27	27	21/27	YES
Moody Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	22	22/22	22	9/19	
Naval Air Station, Atlanta	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay	IN	IN	IN	17	17/17	17	2/4	
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Robins Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	33	33/33	15	23/23	YES
V.A. Medical Center - Atlanta	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	

Out-of-Compliance = SNC and/or minor violations
*Annual Defense Environmental Restoration Report to Congress - FY92 Sites=completed/underway/scheduled
Sites=total # under consideration

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE STATUS

NAME	CAA	CWA	RCRA	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION* SITES	PA/SI	RI/FS	RD/RA	NPL
V.A. Medical Center - Augusta	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
V.A. Medical Center - Carl Vinson	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
KENTUCKY								
Blue Grass Army Depot	IN	IN	IN	54	54/54	54	11/11	
Federal Medical Center	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Fort Campbell	IN	IN	OUT	37	37/37	37	31/34	
Fort Knox	IN	OUT	IN	29	29/29	29	1/1	
Great Onyx Job Corps Center	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Lexington Army Depot	IN	IN	OUT	52	52/52	52	0/0	
Naval Ordnance Station	IN	IN	OUT	6	6/6	6	1/1	
Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant	IN	OUT	IN	130	130/130	20	2/2	YES
TVA Paradise Fossil Plant	OUT	OUT	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Shawnee Fossil Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Whitney Young - DOL	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
MISSISSIPPI								
Army Engineers Waterways Experimental Station	IN	IN	OUT	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Camp Shelby MsNG	IN	IN	IN	3	3/0	0	0/0	

Out-of-Compliance = SNC and/or minor violations
*Annual Defense Environmental Restoration Report to Congress - FY92 Sites=completed/underway/scheduled
Sites=total # under consid ation

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE STATUS

NAME				ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION				
	CAA	CWA	RCRA	SITES	PA/SI	RI/FS	RD/RA	NPL
Choctaw Indians	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Columbus Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	27	27/27	27	1/11	
Keesler Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	22	22/22	22	11/11	
Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant	IN	IN	IN	48	48/48	46	0/0	
NASA John C, Stennis Space Center	IN	IN	IN	2	1/1	2	0/0	
NASA Yellow Creek Production Facility	IN	IN	IN	0	0/0	0	0/0	
Naval Air Station Meridian	IN	IN	IN	7	7/7	7	5/7	
Naval Construction Battalion Center	IN	IN	IN	9	9/9	9	8/9	
NORTH CAROLINA								
Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
EPA Research Triangle Park Operations	IN	IN	OUT	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Fort Bragg	IN	IN	IN	38	38/38	38	0/0	
Kittrell Job Corps Center - DOL	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Marine Corps Air Station - Cherry Point	IN	IN	IN	75	75/75	75	23/11	YES
Marine Ocean Terminal - Sunny Point	IN	IN	IN	18	18/18	18	2/2	
Marine Corps Base - Camp Lejeune	IN	OUT	OUT	134	134/134	134	39/43	YES
Pope Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	11	11/11	8	4/6	

Out-of-Compliance = SNC and/or minor violations
*Annual Defense Environmental Restoration Report to Congress - FY92 Sites=completed/underway/scheduled
Sites=total # under consideration

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE STATUS

NAME	CAA	CWA	RCRA	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION SITES	PA/SI	RI/FS	RD/RA	NPL
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	29	29/29	29	7/8	
Tarheel Army Missile Plant	IN	IN	IN	28	28/28	28	0/2	
U.S. Coast Guard Support Center	IN	IN	IN	35	35/35	3	3/0	
V.A. Hospital- Asheville	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Charleston Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	41	41/41	41	28/41	
Charleston Naval Shipyard	IN	IN	IN	38	38/38	38	2/33	YES
Defense Fuel Support Point, Charleston	IN	IN	IN	1	1/1	1	1/1	
Fort Jackson	IN	IN	IN	36	36/36	36	14/15	
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort	IN	IN	IN	40	40/40	40	9/9	
Marine Corps Recruit Depot	IN	IN	OUT	26	26/26	26	4/9	YES
Marine Corps Reserve Combat Vehicle Maintenance Facility	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
McEntire ANG Base	IN	IN	IN	12	12/12	12	0/8	
Myrtle Beach Air Force Base	IN	IN	IN	49	49/49	49	16/24	
Naval Weapons Station	IN	IN	IN	40	40/40	40	3/3	
Poinsett Weapons Range	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Savannah River Site - DOE	IN	IN	IN	423	290/290	115	5/4	YES

Out-of-Compliance = SNC and/or minor violations

*Annual Defense Environmental Restoration Report to Congress - FY92 Sites=completed/underway/scheduled
Sites=total # under consideration

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE STATUS

NAME	CAA	CWA	RCRA	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION SITES	PA/SI	RI/FS	RD/RA	NPL
Shaw Air Force Base	IN	OUT	IN	31	31/31	31	23/31	
Veterans Hospital - W.J. Bryan Dorn	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Veterans Medical Center - R.H. Johnson	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TENNESSEE								
Arnold Engineering Development Center	IN	IN	IN	32	31/32	32	7/22	
Defense Distribution Regional Center	IN	IN	IN	75	75/75	75	40/40	YES
Great Smokey National Park	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	IN	IN	IN	31	31/31	31	2/4	
Jacob Creek Job Corps	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	IN	IN	IN	22	22/22	22	22/20	YES
Naval Air Station - Memphis	IN	IN	IN	71	71/71	71	7/46	
Oak Ridge Associated University	IN	IN	IN	4	4/3	3	0/0	YES
Oak Ridge K-25 Site	IN	IN	IN	99	99/99	39	4/0	YES
Oak Ridge National Laboratory (X-10)	IN	IN	IN	300	300/300	195	3/2	YES
Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant	IN	IN	IN	200	200/200	52	4/2	YES
TVA Allen Fossil Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Bull Run Fossil Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	

Out-of-Compliance = SNC and/or minor violations
*Annual Defense Environmental Restoration Report to Congress -- FY92 Sites=completed/underway/scheduled
Sites=total # under consideration

SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE STATUS

NAME	CAA	CWA	RCRA	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION SITES	PA/SI	RI/FS	RD/RA	NPL
TVA Cumberland Fossil Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Gallatin Fossil Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA John Sevier Fossil Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Johnsonville Fossil Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Kingston Fossil Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Sequoyah Nuclear Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Watts Bar Fossil Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
TVA Watts Bar Nuclear Plant	IN	IN	IN	1	1/0	0	0/0	
Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant.	IN	IN	IN	17 3881	17/17 3748/ 3695	17 2748	4/4 963/1222	

Out-of-Compliance = SNC and/or minor violations
*Annual Defense Environmental Restoration Report to Congress - FY92 Sites=completed/underway/scheduled
Sites=total # under consideration

ADMINISTRATIVE
COMPLIANCE RATE BY AGENCY

AGENCY	NUMBER	PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE**		
		CWA	CAA	RCRA
ARMY	24	95.8	95.8	83.3
NAVY	24	95.8	100.0	87.5
AIR FORCE	22	90.9	100.0	86.4
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	19	94.7	94.7	100.0
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	7	85.7	100.0	100.0
NASA	4	75.0	100.0	100.0
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	9	100.0	88.9	88.9
INDIANS	3	100.0	100.0	100.0
MISCELLANEOUS**	20	85.0	95.0	90.0

* Significant sources (Sources in "PROFILE"): sources in compliance with EPA and/or State compliance agreements or orders are counted as in compliance.

** FWS, DOJ, DOL, and DLA

ADMINISTRATIVE
COMPLIANCE RATE * BY STATE

STATE	NUMBER	PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE		
		CWA	CAA	RCRA
ALABAMA	18	94.4	94.4	94.4
FLORIDA	28	85.7	92.9	96.4
GEORGIA	18	94.4	94.4	94.4
KENTUCKY	11	90.9	72.7	72.7
MISSISSIPPI	10	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH CAROLINA	12	91.7	100.0	91.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	93.3	100.0	93.3
TENNESSEE	22	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Significant sources (Sources in PROFILE); sources in compliance with EPA and/or State compliance agreements or orders are counted as in compliance.

FEDERAL FACILITIES NPDES PERMIT STATUS

JUNE 1992

STATE	TOTAL PERMITS	MAJOR FACILITIES PERMITS	CURRENT PERMITS	MAJOR CURRENT PERMITS	TOTAL EXPIRED PERMITS
ALABAMA	24	7	21	7	4
FLORIDA*	28	3	4	2	24
GEORGIA	15	5	15	5	0
KENTUCKY	62	4	62	4	0
MISSISSIPPI	33	1	29	1	4
NORTH CAROLINA	10	4	10	4	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	1	13	0	8
TENNESSEE	50	15	47	13	3
TOTAL	243	40	201	36	43

* Non Delegated States

FEDERAL FACILITIES RCRA STATUS

JUNE 1993

STATE	NOTIFIER	TREATORS/STORERS DISPOSERS	* PART B REQUESTED	PERMIT ISSUED
ALABAMA	89	9	6	6
FLORIDA	214	16	10	31
GEORGIA	125	8	13	12
KENTUCKY	74	6	6	6
MISSISSIPPI	70	2	3	4
NORTH CAROLINA	100	7	0	7
SOUTH CAROLINA	90	10	10	13
TENNESSEE	32	1	8	15
TOTAL	794	59	56	94

* Numbers indicate "units" not "Facilities"

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THE DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
CERCLA

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) is compatible and consistent with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) CERCLA Program.

All sites go through the steps of Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection and, when deemed necessary by the EPA, scoring by the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). If the HRS score is high enough (28.5 or above) to qualify the site for placement on the NPL, then SARA/CERCLA, guidelines are applied in carrying out the investigatory and remediation phases of the program. DERP procedures for cleaning up hazardous waste sites are described and shown graphically in this text.

- Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) is an installation-wide study to determine whether there are sites on the installation that may pose hazards to the public health or environment. Available information is collected on the source, nature, extent and magnitude of hazardous substance releases at sites on the installation. These site data, plus samples collected by DoD are assembled into a package of information describing which facilities (or sites) have the potential to endanger human health and/or environment.

- Hazard Ranking - Using data collected during the PA/SI, EPA applies the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) to assess the potential relative to human health and the environment. If the HRS score exceeds 28.5, the site is eligible for inclusion on the NPL.

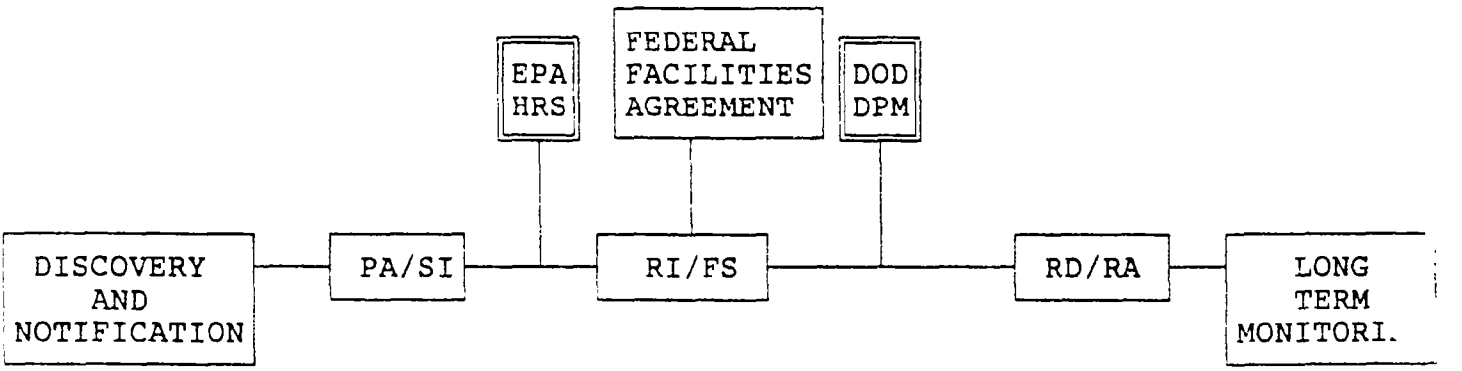
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) - An RI/FS is a comprehensive investigation of individual sites identified in the PA/SI as potential threats. All contaminants and their migration pathways are defined, potential risk to public health and the environment are assessed, and a comprehensive, quantitative risk assessment is carried out. Remedial action alternatives are evaluated in terms of their cost and effectiveness; and in coordination with regulatory agencies and the public, the DoD identifies the remedial action plan chosen for implementation at the site in the form of a Record of Decision.

- Interagency Agreement - If a site qualifies for placement on the NPL, SARA mandates DoD and EPA enter into an agreement as to the execution and timing of remedial action(s) at that site. An agreement may be entered into during the Remedial Investigation phase of the program to fulfill the statutory mandate and to establish a sound working relationship with the EPA and the State.

- Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA) - The RD/RA includes design and implementation of the chosen alternatives to address problems at the sites. Contaminant treatment processes are constructed, operated, maintained and monitored to observe the effects of the remedial action to be sure the hazardous waste site is no longer a threat.

D E F E N S E
E N V I R O N M E N T A L R E S T O R A T I O N P R O G R A M

N P L S I T E C L E A N U P P R O C E D U R E



REMOVAL ACTION (IF NECESSARY)

NPL = National Priorities List
HRS = Hazard Ranking System
DPM = Defense Priority Model
PA/SI = Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
RI/FS = Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RD/RA = Remedial Design/Remedial Action

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Alabama Army Ammunition Plant

LOCATION: Childersburg, Alabama

I.D.: AL210020008

MISSION: Declared excess by the Army in 1973 and was partially razed. During World War II produced high explosives (TNT and tetryl) DNT, smokeless powder, and nitrocellulose. Throughout its history, this mission remained unaltered.

AREA: 2,200 acres (13,233 acres originally)

POPULATION: One person

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR, WATER, WASTE WATER: The installation has not produced a product since the 1940's. It was declared excess in 1973, it has been partially razed, and over 80 percent of the original land area has been sold. Therefore, traditional measures of compliance with air, water, waste water, and RCRA compliance are not applicable. There is a potential for surface and groundwater contamination by explosive compounds and heavy metals because of operational and disposal practices during production.

UST: The 3 USTs previously reported have been removed and remediated. Two additional smaller tanks have been located during building demolition. One has been removed and one is in process.

RCRA: See above.

CERCLA: The installation is on the CERCLA National Priority List and a CERCLA Section 120 Inter-Agency Agreement became effective in March 1990. An RI/FS began in 1985. A 2,893 acre parcel of land identified as Area A was decontaminated by the Department of the Army (DA) and was disposed of in August 1990 by the General Services Administration.
The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) is the Army action agency for AAAP and is currently conducting an all-inclusive RA/FS process through a record of decision (ROD) for Areas A and B. In the spirit of regulatory partnership, the Army, the State ADEM, and EPA region 4, developed the

remedial investigation strategy with the unified goal of producing a defensible final decision for AAAP. Pursuant to the partnership, a Site Management Plan (SMP) was developed by the Army that describes existing documents, site descriptions, on and off post pathways of concerns, the reuse scenario and a general programmatic approach the Army will take to remediate AAAP. The general approach includes: programmatic strategy, implementation strategy, schedule of general activities, and interim and final removal action to be taken. The Draft Final SMP is currently under regulatory review, the final approval of the SMP is scheduled for May 1995.

The implementation strategy planned for the RI/FS activities at AAAP is divided into two major study areas (Area A and Area B) and further subdivided into operable units. Each area is being addressed by continuous, concurrent and decisive program of RI/FS, Administrative action (Proposed Plan {PP} and ROD),

Remedial Design, Remedial Action and Operation and Maintenance. Currently, the RI/FS process is scheduled to be completed in Dec.,'95 followed by PP and ROD. During the course of the investigation process at AAAP, releases or threats of releases were discovered that required early action. The Army implemented three Interim RODs in accordance with EPA regulation for conducting Non-Time Critical Removal Actions.

An IROD for Areas 23 and D (area A OU2) and Stockpiled Soils (Area B OU2) were completed in Sept.,'94. The selected alternative for both actions consisted of removal and subsequent incineration of explosive contaminated soils; solidification of lead-contaminated soils and on-site land filling. Approximately 21,500 cubic yards of explosive contaminated was remediated by incineration and approximately 18,000 cubic yards of lead contaminated soil was solidified.

An IROD for Areas 6, 7, 10 and 21 within Area B (Area B OU3) was approved by EPA, ADEM, and the

Army in Nov.'94. As part of the IROD, removal andsubsequent incineration of explosive-contaminated soils and sediments; and solidification of lead-contaminated soils began on Dec 19,'94. The criteria for excavating soil and sediment was based on industrial land use. Remediation of contaminated soil and sediment shall be conducted on-site. Following treatment, treated soil and sediment shall be land filled on site. This interim action is scheduled to last approximately 6 months.

TOXICS: Toxicants are not known to be handled on the installation.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

There is very little waste of any kind generated on the installation other than those associated with the clean-up activities. A contract to remove the asbestos containing materials and dispose of the remaining buildings on the installation was awarded in September 1992 and is currently progressing with May 1995 as a target completion date.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

There has not been, nor is there a need for an audit over the studies completed, currently underway, or planned by AEC.

PROBLEM AREAS

See discussion above on CERCLA.

ACTION NEEDED

Complete the programs underway and make final decision on disposition of the remaining facility.

CONTACT: James E. Fry - (615) 855-7109
Fax - (615) 855-7205

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (SUPERFUND)

ALABAMA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
Childersburg, Alabama

The Alabama Army Ammunition Plant (AAAP) covers 5,168 acres just east of the Coosa River north of Childersburg, Talladega County, Alabama. The U.S. Army terminated manufacturing operations in August 1945. The plant was in standby status until 1973, when it was declared excess property. Explosives manufactured at AAAP included trinitrotoluene, nitrocellulose, and tetryl. Most of the structures used in manufacturing have been demolished and/or destroyed by controlled burning. Sources of contamination include disposal sites, as well as spills and general wastes in the manufacturing process. One area, referred to as the Leaseback area, was sold to Kimberly-Clark, Inc., leased back to the government for removal of equipment and decontamination of the area, and then returned to Kimberly-Clark. That lease expired in 1982. A 2,803 acre parcel of land named Area A was decontaminated and sold in August 1990, leaving the current area out of the original area of 13,233 acres.

Both ground water and surface water are contaminated with trinitrotoluene and dinitrotoluene, according to analyses conducted by the Army. Surface water is also contaminated with lead. Ground water is the source of drinking water in the area, with the exception of the Kimberly-Clark Plant, which uses the Coosa River. The City of Childersburg uses groundwater for drinking water, but Talladega Creek, considered to be a ground water divide, is between AAAP and the city. The total population using the river as a source of drinking water is estimated to be about 700.

AAAP is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, the specially funded program established in 1978 under which the Department of Defense has been cleaning up its hazardous waste sites. The Army has completed Phase I (records search) and Phase II (preliminary survey), Area A soil remediation by incineration is scheduled to beginning in 1993. Phase III(RI/FS Study) in Area A, and is nearing completion of a RI/FS in Area B.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Anniston Army Depot

LOCATION: Anniston, Alabama

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

AREA: 15,200 acres

POPULATION: 3,450 Civilian and 35 military personnel.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Coal boilers in compliance by source test. EPA multimedia inspection conducted April 4, 1989. ADEM inspection August 1, 1993. All areas are in compliance with no violations. Latest EPA/ADEM multimedia inspection conducted July 29-30 1992. No violations were reported.

WATER: In compliance. Water is obtained from City of Anniston. Potable water is tested monthly by Fort McClellan MEDDAC unit. Anniston Army Depot conducted an in house drinking water survey with the help of a West Point Cadet in June 1994. This survey was performed to check compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act and special attention was given to lead concentrations since the standard was recently lowered. As a result of this study, four water coolers were replaced with certified lead free construction.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The NPDES permit (AL0002658) is current and was issued September 25, 1991 and became effective October 1, 1991. The permit was modified and reissued September 30, 1993. The modification became effective October 1, 1993, and will expire October 30, 1996. The permit is for the operation of an Industrial Waste Treatment Plant, a domestic treatment plant, four groundwater treatment plants, a spray field operation, and thirteen storm water out falls. The discharge point is Choccolocco Creek, Dry Creek, and an unnamed tributary of Cane Creek. The last inspection was by ADEM on November 29, 1994 thru December 1, 1994. Report received from ADEM on January 20, 1995 indicating ANAD was in compliance.

UST: ANAD has 13 regulated petroleum UST's. Eight meet new tank standards. The remaining UST's will be upgraded in FY 95. When the upgrade program is complete ANAD will have nine (9) UST's. Various levels of investigations are in progress at four former UST sites.

RCRA: The most recent ADEM inspection conducted July 18-20, 1994. This inspection was in conjunction with EPA Region IV. NOV issued as a result of the investigation. ANAD responded to NOV's and received ADEM approval. Currently the depot operates under interim status. Applications have been made for separate Part B permits for each of the following: 1) Hazardous waste storage (including drum storage and chemical munitions storage), 2) Open Burning-Open Detonation 3) Deactivation Furnace for obsolete ammunition and 4) Chem Demil. Part B permit for the Deactivation Furnace was revised and resubmitted to ADEM and EPA region IV, in July 1989 and February 1994. Since July 1989, 4 NODs have been issued, the last of which was December 4, 1991. ANAD expects the permit to be out for public comment in July 1995. RCRA Part B was originally submitted in July 1990 for the Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program. The response to the third NOD was along with the Health Risk Assessment was submitted on February 7, 1995. The facility is in compliance with interim status regulations. Intense effort is on-going for ensuring compliance with interim status regulation.

CERCLA: The Draft Remedial Investigation was submitted to the regulators in June 1992. EPA commented that this report lacked data for a complete Baseline Risk Assessment, which would be required before ANAD could move towards a Record of Decision. Work plans for additional field work were approved by the regulators in October 1994. Field work began December 94. This effort will produce a RI/FS document which divides the effort into two operable units; soils and groundwater.

The groundwater treatment units referenced in the interim Record of Decision for the Groundwater Operable Unit, September 1991, were turned off in April 1992 while ANAD conducted a Dye Trace Study

as part of the Remedial Investigation. The Groundwater treatment units were turned back on at the completion of a project to repipe effluent from the units from discharge onto the ground to a large receiving stream in March 1994.

The final groundwater tracing studies was submitted to the regulators in June. 1994. Results show dye traveling in 3 directions in long distances at a rapid rate. Sites where dye has been detected, along with off post monitoring wells located south of the Southeast Industrial Area, are being monitored for contaminants found in ANAD's groundwater. This monitoring began in January 1995. A contingency plan is being developed which will diagram a response to be taken if contamination above MCLs is found in a private off post drinking water supply. This contingency plan will be finalized in March 1995

A Facility to treat discharge from the plating shop (Bldg. 114) for hexavalent chromium has been operational since May 1992.

The Final Site Investigation (ESI) for the Ammunition Storage Area was submitted to the regulators in November 1994. Based on the finds of the ESI, work plans were developed for the RI/FS for the Ammunition Storage Area. These work plans were finalized in January 1995. Work is scheduled to begin April 1995.

A groundwater extraction system optimization study was completed on the groundwater pump and treat systems in May 1993. The COE, Mobile District began implementing recommendations from this study during 4Q94. The COE determined that there are biological and mineral problems with the wells and the treatment facilities which cannot be solved without additional study. A pilot study will be conducted during 4Q95 to determine the best solutions to the biological and mineral problems. A monitoring well with elevated levels of TCE located at ANAD's boundary is being converted into an extraction well. This is scheduled for completion 3Q95. Water from this well will be added to the groundwater treatment system at Building 114.

A supplemental investigation of an old waste chemical lagoon (Facility 414 Lagoon) was completed in October 1994. The liquid waste from this lagoon was removed in the late 1970's and the lagoon was back filled. This investigation determined that a source removal is necessary to remove a layer of sludge which is suspected to exist, based on the 1992 RI. The source removal is scheduled to begin in 1Q96.

An emergency removal action was conducted beginning in November 1992 and continuing through January 1993. Sludge was removed from an abandoned steam cleaning pit at the industrial waste treatment plant after tests showed that there were high concentrations of heavy metals and benzene in the sludge. The sludge was transported off site to an approved hazardous waste TSDF. Further investigation on this pit will be conducted during the upcoming RI activities.

An emergency removal action was conducted beginning September 1993 and was completed December 1993. During an excavation for the installation of a sump, buried waste material and contaminated soil were encountered. The waste material appeared to be abrasive blasting media and the soil was contaminated with heavy metals and VOC's. VOC contamination is suspected to have migrated from the old chemical waste lagoons, which are being investigated for possible removal action. The soil was transported off site to an approved hazardous waste location.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASTE MINIMIZATION: ANAD's second aluminum Ion Vapor Deposition (IVD) unit is fully operational. The unit enables ANAD to reduce the use of cadmium electroplating by 90%. ANAD is waiting on full approval from the Tank Automotive Command (TACOM) to enable aluminum coating for all parts (e. g., fasteners) currently cadmium plated.

Also, ANAD has installed (or is in the process of installing) several high pressure power washers to clean parts instead of utilizing petroleum solvents and trichloroethylene. Currently, three

(3) are fully operational.

Additionally, ANAD has installed a Halon recovery unit to recycle Halon utilized in fire suppression systems. Verification of the quality of the halon produced by the system has been completed. Reconditioned/recycled Halon meets all requirements of ASTM D-5632.

ANAD has procured another machine coolant recycle unit.

ANAD has procured a vehicle hull abrasive blasting system that will operate more efficiently than the existing methods while

producing less waste. The system utilizes stainless steel shot to remove paint from vehicle hulls and turrets. The system will operate more efficiently than the existing methods (i. e., coal ore slag) and produce less waste. The system is expected on line in the 2d quarter FY95.

The depot also utilizes the services of a solvent recycler (Safety Kleen) for the multiple parts washers that are located in the industrial operations. This minimizes the amount of solvent actually disposed.

ANAD has procured a high pressure (up to 50,000 psi) water jet cleaning system to clean internal engine parts. The system should reduce waste generation by reducing or eliminating the use of vapor degreasers, detergent cleaners and abrasive blasting machines. The system is expected on line in the 3d quarter FY95.

STORM WATER: A storm water pollution prevention plan has been prepared in house and was approved by the Commander on April 11, 1994. This plan provided guidance as to the use of Best Management practices in order to prevent contaminants from entering the storm sewer system. Employee training was performed in conjunction with RCRA training. A pollution prevention team has been established and inspection of all storm water areas are performed daily.

RECYCLING: ANAD metallic recycling program with a 20 year

history, generates about $700,000 annually. It was expanded in FY 90 to include non-metallic items, which generates approximately $20,000 annually.

Depot utilizes a shop-towel recycling service to lessen the burden of disposal of once used rags.

Prior to sending items to the off site landfill, a determination is made for identifying potential items which may be used by depot operations, or sold off depot. Items such as wood scrap, wooden boxes, pallets, corrugated boxes, and eight types of packing materials are bought to a central location, sorted, and reissued or marketed off depot.

There is a constant search for finding stable markets through which recyclable materials can be sold, since many recyclable items have minimal monetary value when sold as scrap.

Several can crushers are being procured in order to recycle empty paint cans.

Styrofoam packing, which is manufactured from shredding scrap polystyrene, is just one of the successful commodities generated by recycling efforts on the depot. An "off post" as well as "on post" market has been created by this innovative process.

ANAD has been very successful in reducing landfill waste and generating revenue through its recycling efforts.

PROBLEM AREAS

WASTE WATER: Limits have been exceeded at the Three Other Sites Groundwater Treatment Units (#003, 004 and 005) for Methylene Chloride and phenol. Previously, effluent from the groundwater treatment units was discharged onto the ground. ANAD requested and was granted an NPDES permit modification to allow the three units to be piped together, with final effluent discharging to Choccolocco Creek. The NPDES now calls for monitoring only of specific organic compounds. The piping project was

completed in March 1994. Since that time the limits have been exceeded only once. The exceedance was a pH problem associated with the reactivated carbon at start up.

RCRA/CERCLA: See above.

ACTION NEEDED

None at this time.

CONTACT: Tim Garrett - 205 - 235 6350
205 - 235 7726

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT (SOUTHEAST INDUSTRIAL AREA)
Anniston, Alabama

Anniston Ordnance Depot, in Anniston, Calhoun County, Alabama, was officially designated on October 14, 1941, as an ammunition storage area. Over the years, the mission was expanded to include the overhauling and repairing of combat vehicles and artillery equipment. Now named Anniston Army Depot (ANAD), it has become known as the "Tank and Antitank Center of the Free World." The area of ANAD contained in this site is the 600 acres within and near the Southeast Industrial or Vehicle Rebuild Area. Based upon disposal practices, geography, and potential threat, various individual disposal sites within the area were aggregated into a single site. These wastes reportedly contain chlorinated organic solvents used in degreasing and heavy metals resulting from plating operations.

There is potential for hazardous substances to be released to Dry Creek,which is used for recreation. According to analyses reported by the Army in 1982, metals and chlorinated solvents are present in ground water. Calhoun County gets its drinking water from ground water. The geohydrologic situation in Calhoun County is very complex. Further studies are required to define the problem. Ground water appears to move through fractures and faults, which are numerous and diverse in the area. The same bedrock is under both the Southeast Industrial Area of ANAD and Coldwater Spring, the sole source of drinking water for Anniston's municipal water system. Thus, the spring is a potential target if ground water contamination migrates. The municipal system serves at least 39,000 people.

ANAD is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, the specially funded program established in 1978 under which the Department of Defense has been cleaning up its hazardous waste sites. The Army has completed Phase I (records search), Phase II (preliminary survey), and Phase III (assessment of remedial action alternatives). Two portions of the site have been closed under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Wastes and contaminated soils were excavated and removed to a permitted facility.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: U.S. Army Chemical and Military Police Centers and Fort McClellan

LOCATION: Anniston, Alabama

I.D.: AL213720562

MISSION To provide command and support for the U.S. Army Chemical and Military Police schools, Department of Defense (DoD) Polygraph Institute, Training Centers, Training Brigade, and other units as specified by higher headquarters. Tenant units include Noble Army Hospital, Alabama National Guard and other DoD Agencies.

AREA: 18,954 acres main base, 22,272 acres Pelham Range, 4,488 acres leased Total = 45,714 acres

POPULATION: Approximately 2,857 full time military personnel, 3,016 military students, 1,864 government civilians, 663 contractor employees, and 1,422 military dependents living on post.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance with Clean Air Act and Regulations. Last inspection by ADEM was conducted in Feb.,'95. General types of sources include:

1-Stationary fuel combustion sources (4 natural gas-fired boiler plants, 2 back up diesel power generators, 2 incinerators, and 1 open burning/open detonation site)

2-Volatile organic compounds sources (95 underground fuel storage tanks, 35 above ground fuel tanks, 2 fuel dispensing stations, 6 surface coating operation facilities, 12 metal cleaning operation sites, and 1 printing shop)

3-Particulate emission sources (fugitive dust emissions)

4-Mobile fuel combustion sources (motor vehicle and aircraft).

Sources requiring permits are currently permitted. Projects to monitor air pollutant emissions has been completed and the Air Pollution Emission Statement has been forwarded to ADEM to meet the reporting requirement. An application for a Title V air permit is being developed with submission to the state expected by June 1995.

WATER: In compliance with Safe Drinking Water Standards. Potable water is obtained from the City of Anniston. Chlorination is the only treatment applied. Daily checks for chlorine residual are recorded and a monthly report is submitted to ADEM. Supplemental water is provided on an as needed basis by an on post well system and each well is equipped with a hypochlorinator. The Fort McClellan water system and three non-community drinking water wells were inspected by ADEM in May,'94. Water samples are taken regularly to detect any possible problems. Tests for lead and copper contamination are performed on an annual basis as required by ADEM. Test results for Sep.,'94 did not exceed action levels.

WASTE WATER: An Army owned waste water treatment plant is operated by the Anniston water Board. Construction of a new waste water treatment plant began in February, 1993 with completion scheduled for Mar.'95. An NPDES permit issued to Fort McClellan (AL0055999) covers discharges at 3 sites, 1 fog oil storage sites with oil/water separators on range 24A and 4A and one wash rack with oil/water separator at Pelham Range. An additional NPDES permit (AL0057665) is issued to the National Guard for a wash rack with oil/water separator at their Unit Training Equipment site on Pelham Range. ADEM inspected the permitted facilities in June 1993. A storm water permit application was submitted to ADEM and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been prepared. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan/Installation Spill Contingency Plan was revised in 1993. Control measures are implemented.

UST The current number of USTs is 68. Per ADEM requirements, a UST site plan identified 3 sites where the installation is monitoring contamination migration because of localized groundwater contamination. 100% of the regulated USTs have been upgraded under RCRA-I requirements. Per Department of the Army policy, 34 regulated USTs will be upgraded - 22 in FY 95 and 12 in FY 96.

RCRA Fort McClellan is a Large quantity Generator (LQG) and EPA identification number has been assigned (AL4210020562). A Part B permit application has been submitted for the Pelham Range open burning/open detonation sites. A 90 day storage facility is in operation. Last inspection by ADEM

was conducted in Mar. '94 and no NOVs were issued. Fort McClellan is in compliance with RCRA subtitle C requirements. Under RCRA Subtitle D requirements, the municipal portion of the landfill was closed Apr. 9,'94. A construction /debris portion is operational.

CERCLA — EPA has requested a site investigation of all restoration sites on Fort McClellan. This investigation is being performed by USAEC. There are 17 sites listed in our approved EA for this action requiring further investigation. The EPA approved the work plan and site investigation began in April 92. The completed Site Investigation Report has been sent to EPA, Region IV and ADEM for comment. Actions for the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study have been initiated. EPA has placed Fort McClellan in the No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) category for HRS purposes. EPA will reasses if additional information is received that supports listing.

TOXICS — PCBs and other toxicants are properly handled according to the applicable regulations. Toxicants generated on Fort McClellan are first confirmed for their identity and then transferred to an EPA/ADEM approved 90 day storage facility. A Chemical Defense Training Facility (CDTF) using live chemical warfare agents to train military personnel for chemical defense is operational under well controlled conditions according to the requirements of the Air Permit (301-0017-Z007). A cadre is located on this facility.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Waste oil, used solvents, and antifreeze are being recycled through a Safety Kleen contract. Lead/acid batteries, brass munitions casings, and scrap metals are also recycled on a regular basis. An on-going recycling operation for paper, plastic, glass, aluminum, etc. enhances the waste minimization program. Currently conducting post-wide audit to establish 1994 as base reporting year for EPCRA requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA) audited Fort McClellan in spring 1990. An

external Environmental Audit as required under the Federal Facilities Compliance Act was conducted in May - Jun.'93 under the Army's Environmental Compliance Audit System.

PROBLEM AREAS

1-Inability to respond speedily due to lengthy contracting procedures and disposal operations

2-Environmental personnel shortage.

ACTIONS NEEDED

1-Continuation of UST Upgrading Project(ongoing).

2-Implementation of CFC/Halon Phaseout program (ongoing).

3-Monitoring the potential contamination sites and initiating restoration projects if needed.

CONTACT: Ronald M. Levy - (205) 848-3758/3539
FAX - (205) 848-5517

DATE: June 1995

NAME: United States Army Aviation Center

LOCATION: Fort Rucker, Alabama

I.D.: AL213720776

MISSION: Army aviation training and education facility

AREA: 57,772 acres on base, 3,735 off, 2,065 leased

POPULATION: 14,165 (includes military, less students: Department of Army Civilians, Nonappropriated Fund Civilians, and contractors; military dependents)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Emissions inventory has been updated and Title V applicability is being determined through a contract administered through the Mobile District Corp os Engineers. Based on potential to emit, the installation is considered a major source but could go synthetic minor id certain restrictions were chosen. All 23 permits are current.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is obtained from wells and meets health standards. All 22 permits are current.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. A group storm water permit application which includes Fort Rucker has been submitted to EPA. All permits are current.

UST: In compliance. A contract to remove and remediate 18 USTs have been initiated.

RCRA: Phase II RFI report was completed and submitted to EPA Region IV and ADEM for comment. The Draft Corrective Measures Study Remedial Design Work Plan for this planned removal action is awaiting comment from EPA Region IV before it is finalized and work can proceed. Fort Rucker is in full compliance with all negotiated schedules.

All permits are current. Part B Storage Bldg Permit #AL6210220776 and Hazardous Waste transport Permit #AL9 210 090 040.

CERCLA: In compliance. Eight ground water monitoring wells around the sanitary land fills are analyzed every March and October.

TOXIC: In compliance. Solvents, inorganic, heavy metals, PCBs, damaged ordnance, paint stripping, acids.

EPCRA: In compliance. Section 302 and 311 notifications were made to the LEPC and SERC IAW EO12856. Additionally, a complete list of hazardous and extremely hazardous substances was compiled for the installation and submitted to the LEPC, SERC, and local fire department. Currently Tier II and Form R reports are being prepared.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Fort Rucker has a fully operational recycling plan and program which includes paper, cardboard and aluminum.

A Plastic Bead Media Stripping facility has been constructed and is fully operational and has resulted in a decrease in the aircraft wet stripping waste stream.

Ion Vapor Deposition (IVD) is still in prototype operation. Potential still exists for abating 60-80% of electroplating wastes within the next four years.

The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan and the Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP) are currently being updated and the new version will be distributed to generators this fiscal year.

Contractor work statements for additional pollution prevention opportunity assessments (PPOA) are being reviewed in house at this time. Actual assessments will begin sometime in 1995 with a plan developed before the required deadline of December 31, 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

External Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) conducted by US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, Jan 30 to Feb 16, 1995.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Jim Swift - (205) 255-2541 or 9588
FAX - (205) 255-2058

DATE: June 1995

NAME: George C. Marshall Space Flight Center

LOCATION: Huntsville, AL 35812

I.D. AL800013863

MISSION: Space research and technology, rocket development

AREA: 1,840 acres

POPULATION: 3,300 civilians, 2,800 contractors

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance per April 1994 ADEM inspection. Air permits for two boilers were issued by ADEM in May 1988.

WATER: All water is purchased from the Army at Redstone Arsenal.

WASTE WATER: Non-compliance. ADEM Notice of Violation (NOV) issued on July 11, 1994 regarding effluent toxicity test (ETT) failures.

MSFC was issued a NOV for failing to meet NPDES requirements on ETTs at 2 permitted industrial outfalls. MSFC has conducted a survey study of the sewer systems as means to identify toxic sources being released. This study along with additional testing, has met the NOV requirement for a Phase I Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE). MSFC is preparing a proposed compliance schedule to submit to ADEM along with the new NPDES permit application in 1995.

A State Indirect Discharge (SID) permit for the new Industrial Waste water Treatment Facility (IWTF), Building 4761, was issued on September 28, 1994. The facility is not being used at the present time. The redesign of the facility is complete and repairs are underway to correct problems encountered during initial start up in May 1993.

The existing NPDES permit became effective in April 1991 and expires in March 1996. The Storm water permit was issued on April 22, 1994, with the only requirement being visual oil inspections of the storm water discharge points. No pretreatment of storm water is performed at present. Domestic waste water is treated by the Procter Davis Ray Inc.,a private company under

contract to Redstone Arsenal.

UST: In compliance. 14 active USTs have been registered with ADEM. 10 USTs are active but unregulated. 20 USTs have been permanently closed and 6 inactive USTs are inactive. 14 active and 6 inactive USTs are scheduled for removal. All of the active USTs will be replaced with above ground storage tanks to meet regulatory requirement for upgrading or replacement by Dec. 21, '98. 9 USTs will be closed in FY 95 and 11 will be closed in FY 96.

RCRA: In compliance. MSFC is a less than 90 day storage facility. With respect to current operations, MFSC is in substantial compliance. ADEM conducted an O & M inspection in August, 1994. A warning letter was issued on Sept. 27,'94. MFSC responded on Oct. 18,'94 with affirmative action to correct all deficiencies. ADEM, in consultation with EPA, has decided not to issue the RCRA Post Closure Permit for the closed Water Pollution Control Facility. In lieu of this permit, the activities will be handled by the CERCLA program as administered by the FFA currently being negotiated with EPA, ADEM, NASA and the department of the Army (DA).

ADEM conducted an O & M inspection in June, 1993, with respect groundwater sampling at the surface impoundment area. No violations were noted; however, recommendations were made by adem to improve sampling procedures which were later implemented by NASA.

CERCLA: In May, 1994, MSFC along with Redstone Arsenal was included on the National Priorities List (NPL). An FFA is currently being negotiated with EPA, ADEM, NASA, and DA. Initial work planned for FY 95 includes developing community involvement plans,scoping and planning remedial investigations, feasibility studies and a baseline risk assessment.

TOXICS: Solvents, degreasers, heavy metals cyanide.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A hazardous waste minimization study was completed in Oct.,'92. MSFC is in the process of implementing the recommendations. E012856 is in the process of being implemented at MSFC.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

A comprehensive audit was conducted in late 1992 with the final report issued in July.,'93. EPA Region IV conducted a Multi-media Compliance inspection in August, '93.

PROBLEM AREAS

NPDES compliance on effluent toxicity testing (ETT) at two permitted outfalls.

CONTACT: Dr. Rebecca C. McCaleb - 205-544-4367
FAX - 205-544-8259

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
Superfund Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended in 1986

REDSTONE ARSENAL (USARMYINASA)
Huntsville, Alabama

Redstone Arsenal (RSA) is located in Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama. RSA encompasses 38,300 acres, 36,459 of which the Department of the Army controls. The George C. Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) leases the remaining 1,841 acres. Approximately 15,500 acres are woodlands, 9,200 are leased for agricultural use, and 4, 100 are designated as the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge. Morton-Thiokol Chemical Corp., a government contractor-operator, uses a portion of RSA property for the development of solid rocket propellants and the General Aniline and Film Corp. leases approximately 10 acres for the production of iron carbonyl. Olin-Mathieson Chemical Co. (DDT manufacturing), Raytheon Co. (rocket motor assembly), Rohm and Haas Allied Chemical and Dye (chlorine manufacturing), and Stauffer Chemical Co. (chlorine manufacturing) have conducted operations at RSA in the past.

Three separate military facilities (Redstone Ordnance Plant, Huntsville Arsenal, and Gulf Chemical Warfare Depot) were established at RSA in 1941 and worked together from 1942 to 1945, producing conventional and chemical munitions used during World War II. After the war, Gulf Chemical Depot stored captured German chemical agents and surplus chemical munitions and agents. The munitions were buried in various locations throughout RSA. As activities increased, the Army incorporated all lands that the three facilities previously used into the present day RSA.

Six mustard gas manufacturing plants operated at RSA from 1942 until 1943. These plants produced substantial quantities of sulfur monochloride, ethylene, brine, caustic soda, liquid caustic, chlorine, and thionly chloride. Lewisite, a chemical warfare agent containing arsenic, was manufactured in four of the plants. Wastes generated from lewisite manufacturing were disposed in shallow surface impoundments.

Following World War II, the chemical manufacturing facilities were leased to private firms for production of commercial chemicals and pesticides. The manufacture of DDT and other pesticides resulted in significant amounts of hazardous wastes. Large quantities of waste water containing DDT residues were discharged to Huntsville Spring Branch. An 11-mile stream segment, including Huntsville Spring Branch, Indian Creek and a portion of the Tennessee River in the Triana area was placed on the National Priorities list in 1983 due to past DDT disposal practices. In 1983, Olin-Mathieson, the principal DDT manufacturer, began cleanup actions under a U.S. Justice Department consent decree.

In October 1983, RSA submitted a RCRA closure/post-closure plan for DDT Landfill Q1. RSA also submitted a Part B permit application in May 1984. Based on information provided in the closure/post-closure plan, EPA authorized RSA to remove DDT Landfill Q1 from its Part B permit application. Following revisions to the Part B permit application, RSA was issued a permit for nine Hazardous Waste Storage Igloos in April 1986. RSA submitted a revised Part B permit application on October 21, 1988. The Storage Igloos, Open Burning Pans and four new Storage Igloos continued to operate under interim status. MSFC filed three Part A applications for several areas on its leased portion of the site; however, MSFC submitted a closure plan in lieu of a Part B application. Two aquifers beneath RSA are considered interconnected and are referred to as the Tuscumbia-Fort Payne aquifer. Three municipal systems have wells located within a 4-mile radius of RSA. An estimated 39,900 people utilize the wells as their source of drinking water.

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Response

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Maxwell Air Force Base

LOCATION: Montgomery, Alabama

I.D.: AL1570024182

MISSION: Headquarters Air University under Air Education and Training Command. Functions as an Air Force educational and research center. It prepares officers for command and staff duties; provides education to meet Air Force requirements in scientific, technical, managerial, and other professional areas; and contributes to the development of the Air Force doctrine, concept, and strategy.

AREA: 2,487 acres

POPULATION 6,760

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance.

WATER: In compliance. Water is obtained from city of Montgomery Municipal Water System.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Sanitary waste water is discharged to the city of Montgomery Sewer System. Storm water is permitted per NPDES AL0003727.

UST: In compliance. One open notice of violation for a site that is being investigated under CERCLA.

RCRA: In compliance.

CERCLA: Notification filed. Not a NPL site. Thirty one potential sites have been identified.

TOXICS: Some toxics handled. All known PCB items have been removed. Disposing of sealed unlabeled light fixture ballast as PCB.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Program in place to recycle paper, metal, glass and used oil.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Internal audits are conducted per the Air Force's Environmental Compliance Assessment Management program.

PROBLEM AREAS

WASTE WATER: Project to upgrade sanitary and storm sewers programmed for FY96.

NPDES limits for storm water are being exceeded. Best management practices are being developed/implemented.

ACTION NEEDED

WASTE WATER: Funding of sewer system upgrade.

CERCLA: Funding to fully investigate all sites at the base.

CONTACT: William B. Vickers - (334)953-5260
FAX(334)953-5765

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Maxwell Air Force Base, Gunter Annex

LOCATION: Montgomery, Alabama

I.D.: AL7570024185

MISSION: Under Air Education and Training Command, provides logistical and base support services for 14 tenant activities.

AREA: 367 acres

POPULATION: 2,820

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance.

WATER: In compliance. Water is obtained from city of Montgomery Municipal Water System.

WASTE WATER: In compliance, Sanitary waste water is discharged to the city of Montgomery Sewer System. Storm waste water is permitted per NPDES AL0003719.

UST: In compliance.

RCRA: In compliance.

CERCLA: Notification filed. 11 potential sites have been identified.

TOXICS: Some toxics are handled. Waste disposed through DRMO.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Program in place to recycle paper, metal, glass, and used oil.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Internal audits are conducted per the Air Force's Environmental Compliance Assessment Management program.

PROBLEM AREAS

Project to repair sanitary and storm sewers is programmed for FY97. NPDES limits for storm water

are being exceeded. Best management practices are being developed/implemented.

ACTION NEEDED

CERCLA: Funding to fully investigate all sites at the base.

CONTACT: William B. Vickers - (334)953-5260
FAX - (334)953-5765

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Poarch Band of Creek Indians

LOCATION: Atmore, Alabama

I. D.:

MISSION: Indian tribal land. Main uses are agriculture, residential, governmental/administrative services, social services, health services, mineral extract, and other small industries and businesses.

AREA: 1600 acres approximately - 4 communities

POPULATION: 130 living on reservation - 2,140 tribal membership

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. There are no facilities on Tribal land that require a permit. Medical waste generated by the Tribal health department is collected by Browning Ferris Industries (BFI) of Alabama and incinerated by one of their facilities located in Mobile County. The facility is permitted by ADEM.

WATER: In compliance. There are no facilities on Tribal land that require permitting. The Tribe purchases water and distributes it to Tribal customers. The tribe has 4 distribution systems. The Tribe purchases water from Freemanville Community Water System, Escambia County. The Freemanville facility is permitted by ADEM.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. There are no facilities on Tribal land that require permitting. The Tribe has 3 collection systems that deliver sewage to Atmore Sewage treatment plant, Escambia County. The Atmore facility is permitted by ADEM.

UST: In compliance. There is one facility on Tribal land that is permitted by ADEM.

NPDES: Riverview Quarry, Corp., Century, Al. has submitted a permit application to ADEM to discharge waste water from its gravel mining operation into surface waters or waters of the U.S.. The area to be mined is Tribal land. The application is incomplete and a permit has not yet been issued.

RCRA: There are no solid waste facilities on Tribal land. The Tribe collects waste from 4 communities and governmental/ administrative, social and health services and maintenance offices. BFI of Houton, TX collects the waste from businesses and industries located on Tribal land. The waste is transported to Timberland landfill located in Escambia County. The landfill is owned by Escambia County and permitted by ADEM. BFI has a permit to operate the landfill. Reports of illegal dumping on the reservation have been received . The Tribe plans to address this type of problem through development and implementation of Tribal environmental regulations and an enforcement program. Presently there is no Tribal authority for environmental enforcement on Tribal land.

CERCLA: There are 2 hazardous waste sites located on Tribal land; Atmore Aluminum, an aluminum smelting plant and Mike Simpson Fertilizer Co, a commercial retailer of fertilizer and farm chemicals. The Atmore Aluminum site has been cleaned up. Confirmatory sampling was conducted. According to a report by ADEM, no further action is needed. A Preliminary Assessment was conducted by ADEM of the Mike Simpson site. A site investigation followed. Field samples were not collected. The site has been designated NFRAP and is not being considered for NPL listing. Currently the site is being used by Sun Belt Chemicals, Inc. for the production of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals.

TOXICS: In compliance. No PCBs handled. There is a facility on Tribal land, Sun Belt Chemicals, Inc., thst produces fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. It is permitted by ADEM.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Tribe is developing a recycling program. There is streamline separation at collection sites. Recyclables are transported to one of BFI's recycling centers located in Monroeville, AL.

ENVIROHMENTAL AUDIT

No environmental audit has been performed on the Poarch Creek Indian Reservation. EPA region 4 regional indian coordinator's office visits the reservation once a year to discuss environmental issues, tribal environmental capacity building and general grant assistance.

PROBLEM AREAS

Tribal surface waters have been determined to be moderately to severely impaired. There are no known point or nonpoint sources of pollution. The primary source of impairment is nonpoint source runoff from row crop agriculture. The Tribe

has established baseline data to determine the extent of impairment and to identify priority pollutants. This information id to be used to determine most cost effective BMPs and logistics of their application for pollution abatement. The Tribe will continue monitoring of water quality to determine BMPs effectiveness and adequacy.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Bill Young - (334) 368-9136
FAX - (334) 368-1026

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Redstone Arsenal

LOCATION: Huntsville, Alabama

I.D.: AL213820742

MISSION: Headquarters, U. S. Army Missile Command, Troop Training on Missiles Systems, Ordnance development and Ammunition Training, Simulated Chemical Warfare.

AREA: 38,303 acres

POPULATION: 25,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. ADEM last inspected on Apr. 7,'94 as part of a compliance inspection. An air emissions inventory was completed on Feb. 2, '94. A complete copy of the air emissions inventory has been submitted and a contract to complete the Title V permit is being negotiated.

WATER: In compliance. Annual survey conducted by ADEM on Jul. 20,'94. Major upgrade to WTP-3 by Engineered Maintenance Services. Scheduled complete date by Apr.,'95. New operating permits for potable water systems were received on Jan. 8,'93 for WTP-13, with an expiration date of Dec.1,;98. Also bottled water is supplied to outlying areas not on the potable water system.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. EPA last inspected on Jul 8,'94. A new NPDES permit, AL0000019, containing storm water discharge monitoring requirements became effective May 1,'93. A BMP plan is currently being written for the permit. Inadequate amounts of rainfall did not allow for sampling of all storm water runoff areas. The new treatment plant operated by Proctor/Davis/Ray under a separate NPDES permit has not had a violation since the start up in Sep.,'92.

UST: Currently there are 64 active underground tanks on Redstone Arsenal. Of these, 19 are registered with ADEM. Most are unregulated tanks containing #2 fuel oil used on site. These tanks are in the process of being removed or upgraded to new regulatory requirements by 1998. Leak detection is being implemented on the required schedule determined by the date of installation. Monthly inventory and annual tightness testing is the

method used. ADEM receives and reviews tightness testing results and tank removal. Tank site closures and assessments are being completed. Implementation of the tank management (TANKMAN) software developed by the U.S. Army Environmental Center is being accomplished.

RCRA: Permit is current: #AL7-210-020-742. Redstone Arsenal is currently correcting a NOV from ADEM dated Oct.26,'94. This NOV stems from an inspection on Sep. 13-16,'94. Redstone is currently operating under a RCRA Part B permit and an interim RCRA Part B permit for the Open Burn/Open Detonation operations. In 1989 a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) was conducted by EPA at Redstone for all known SWMUs on the installation The RFA identified 286 potentially contaminated SWMUs on RSA. Ten additional sites have been identified since 1989 increasing the number to 296. The SWMUs are being investigated as required by RCRA 3004 (u) requirement of the Part B permit. MICOM has responsibility for 210 SWMUs, 5 SWMUs are part of Olin Corporations DDT abatement program directly under a U.S. Justice Department Consent Decree, and the remainder of the SWMUs are the responsibility of the Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC). Of the 210 SWMUs for which MICOM has responsibility, 107 may require no further action at the present time as they are active sites regulated by other permits. The remaining 103 will require further investigation. These sites are eligible for DERA funding. DERA funding is budgeted by Congress and all eligible projects within DA must compete for funds. To date the MICOM Environmental Office has initiated investigations of 87 SWMUs. Action on the remaining 16 sites is planned for FY96. Interim remedial action is in progress or completed on the 6 most contaminated sites. Current estimates indicate that the cost to implement the RCRA process for all 210 sites for which MICOM remains responsible, is in excess of $500,000,000 and could take 15-20 years to complete. The MICOM Environmental Office has currently spent over $45,000,000 on this program.

CERCLA: The Redstone Arsenal / NASA installation was

proposed for the NPL on Jun. 23,'93. RSA is currently negotiating a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA). All sites previously investigated under RCRA corrective action mandates are being transitioned to the CERCLA process.

TOXICS: PCB's are handled in accordance with the applicable regulations. All PCB items are disposed of through the DRMO located at this installation. Asbestos is also handled in accordance with applicable federal and state requirements. Redstone Arsenal currently has a program to identify all asbestos materials in its 1900 buildings. The program is a 3 year contract to locate and label all sources. Remedial actions are based on results of this identification program. Any removed asbestos is properly bagged and disposed of in the installation landfill in a separate asbestos location.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Scrap metal and white ledger paper are recycled through contracts handled by DRMO. An aluminum can recycling program is overseen by Morale and Welfare. Hazardous waste minimization efforts include solvent substitution, solvent recycling, paint booth upgrading, supply control of materials, and production procedure changes. Research is currently underway for recycling ammonium perchlorate, finding solvents to substitute for chlorinated solvents in solid rocket motor production, and finding an alternative agent to replace water for propellant desensitization. The ammonium perchlorate recycling pilot plant will be built somewhere other than Redstone Arsenal.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Between Oct '92 and Mar.'93 the Department of the Army Inspector General (DAIG) conducted a special inspection of Environmental Program Management. Objectives focused on Army planning and decision making; execution of the ECAS program; environmental oversight of classified and special access programs; and environmental implications of

the Directorate of Public Works (DPW).

PROBLEM AREAS

Not enough funding or personnel in the office to handle the numerous requirement being initiated by EPA, ADEM, and DA Hq.

ACTION NEEDED

1-Provide emergency connection on Drinking Water System from City of Huntsville.
2-Continue RFI studies of remainder of SWMUs. Initiate Interim Treatment Measures (ITMs) at 5 sites. Submit Phase II report for RFI at 6 SWMUs. Revise Corrective Measures Study for Phased Corrective Action alternatives.

CONTACT: H. Sam Fields - (205) 876-3814
FAX - (205) 876-0887

REDSTONE ARSENAL (USARMYINASA)
Huntsville, Alabama

Redstone Arsenal (RSA) is located in Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama. RSA encompasses 38,300 acres, 36,459 of which the Department of the Army controls. The George C. Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) leases the remaining 1,841 acres. Approximately 15,500 acres are woodlands, 9,200 are leased for agricultural use, and 4, 100 are designated as the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge. Morton-Thiokol Chemical Corp., a government contractor-operator, uses a portion of RSA property for the development of solid rocket propellants and the General Aniline and Film Corp. leases approximately 10 acres for the production of iron carbonyl. Olin-Mathieson Chemical Co. (DDT manufacturing), Raytheon Co. (rocket motor assembly), Rohm and Haas Allied Chemical and Dye (chlorine manufacturing), and Stauffer Chemical Co. (chlorine manufacturing) have conducted operations at RSA in the past.

Three separate military facilities (Redstone Ordnance Plant, Huntsville Arsenal, and Gulf Chemical Warfare Depot) were established at RSA in 1941 and worked together from 1942 to 1945, producing conventional and chemical munitions used during World War II. After the war, Gulf Chemical Depot stored captured German chemical agents and surplus chemical munitions and agents. The munitions were buried in various locations throughout RSA. As activities increased, the Army incorporated all lands that the three facilities previously used into the present day RSA.

Six mustard gas manufacturing plants operated at RSA from 1942 until 1943. These plants produced substantial quantities of sulfur monochloride, ethylene, brine, caustic soda, liquid caustic, chlorine, and thionly chloride. Lewisite, a chemical warfare agent containing arsenic, was manufactured in four of the plants. Wastes generated from lewisite manufacturing were disposed in shallow surface impoundments.

Following World War II, the chemical manufacturing facilities were leased to private firms for production of commercial chemicals and pesticides. The manufacture of DDT and other pesticides resulted in significant amounts of hazardous wastes. Large quantities of waste water containing DDT residues were discharged to Huntsville Spring Branch. An 11-mile stream segment, including Huntsville Spring Branch, Indian Creek and a portion of the Tennessee River in the Triana area was placed on the National Priorities list in 1983 due to past DDT disposal practices. In 1983, Olin-Mathieson, the principal DDT manufacturer, began cleanup actions under a U.S. Justice Department consent decree.

In October 1983, RSA submitted a RCRA closure/post-closure plan for DDT Landfill Q1. RSA also submitted a Part B permit application in May 1984. Based on information provided in the closure/post-closure plan, EPA authorized RSA to remove DDT Landfill Q1 from its Part B permit application. Following revisions to the Part B permit application, RSA was issued a permit for nine Hazardous Waste Storage Igloos in April 1986. RSA submitted a revised Part B permit application on October 21, 1988. The Storage Igloos, Open Burning Pans and four new Storage Igloos continued to operate under interim status. MSFC filed three Part A applications for several areas on its leased portion of the site; however, MSFC submitted a closure plan in lieu of a Part B application.

Two aquifers beneath RSA are considered interconnected and are referred to as the Tuscumbia-Fort Payne aquifer. Three municipal systems have wells located within a 4-mile radius of RSA. An estimated 39,900 people utilize the wells as their source of drinking water.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Bellefonte Nuclear Plant (BLN)

LOCATION: Hollywood, Alabama

I.D.: AL640030802

MISSION: Generate electricity by nuclear reaction.

AREA: 1,744.1 acres (simple land 9/30/84)

POPULATION: 166 TVA and 20 contractors - 186 total (1/31/95) N.B. The plant is in deferred status.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. BLN has state operating permits for the auxiliary boilers (permit #705-0021-Z002) and gasoline storage tanks (705-0021-Z003). This facility was inspected by the State on July 29, 1994 (air) and August 16, 1994 (demolition).No significant impacts on air have been identified at this facility.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the City of Hollywood, a community public water system regulated by the State. Samples are routinely collected and analyzed for chlorine content and bacteriological colonies. In addition annual testing is performed on plant backflow preventers.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. There are no chronic noncompliances for NPDES defined waste water discharges. There has been infrequent noncompliance and appropriate corrective actions have been taken when they occur. NPDES permit number AL0024635 was effective on October 1, 1992 and expires on September 30, 1997. Storm water discharges are covered by the present NPDES permit. Construction sewage was rerouted to the Hollywood POTW in July 1994. The State conducted a CEI on June 29, 1994 and a PAI on December 7, 1994.

UST: In compliance. BLN has 9 UST's which are registered (Facility ID 14834-071-008922) with the State. Eight diesel UST's for emergency power generation are deferred under 40 CFR 280.10(c)(3) and one diesel UST for emergency lighting is deferred under 40 CFR 280.10(d).

RCRA: In compliance. BLN is presently a large quantity generator (EPA ID No. AL5640090002) and submitted

the 1993 Biennial Hazardous Waste Report to the State on February 10, 1994. This facility complies with applicable requirements. The State inspected this facility in April 1986. Transportation of hazardous wastes is performed by a permitted transporter. Hazardous waste storage is accomplished by a permitted off site TVA facility. Hazardous waste treatment/disposal is by contract at permitted off site facilities. The on site inert construction/demolition waste landfill was closed on January 17, 1991. A landfill closure plan was submitted to the State on November 3, 1994. Solid waste (household and special waste by State approval) is presently disposed of off site by contract at State permitted landfills.

CERCLA: In compliance. A preliminary assessment was completed in April 1988 and revised hazard ranking system was updated in May 1992. Investigation of the on site construction/demolition waste landfill for the possible presence of hazardous wastes is ongoing and was addressed in the landfill closure plan. No CERCLA issues have been identified.

TOXICS: In compliance. No PCB transformers on site.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office, used oil, and used battery recycling program which has proven effective. Implementation of a Chemical Traffic Control program was initiated in December 1994.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT/INSPECTIONS

This facility was audited in September 1993 by TVA's Environment Audit Staff. All of the findings from this audit have been closed and the observations have been implemented. No deficiencies were noted in the recent State inspections. The State recommendations will be implemented.

PROBLEM AREAS

Remediation/monitoring of the area affected by the diesel leaks is ongoing. The BLN remediation plan was approved by the State on February 28, 1994 and implemented. On May 25, 1994 BLN submitted

an addendum to its groundwater quality assessment of January 1993. The State responded to this assessment on July 6, 1994. BLN submitted its response to the State on August 18,1994. BLN is awaiting State approval of its last response.

ACTION NEEDED

Implement State approved landfill closure plan. Complete State approved remediation/monitoring of the diesel leaks.

CONTACT: D. W. Sorrelle - (615) 751-2216
FAX - (615) 751-7350

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant (BFN)

LOCATION: Decatur, Alabama

I.D.: AL8640015410

MISSION: Generate electricity by nuclear reaction.

AREA: 879.09 acres (simple land 9/30/84)

POPULATION: 1808 TVA and 2409 contractors - 4277 total (1/31/94)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. TVA completed an air emissions survey in 1990. An inventory of hazardous air pollutant emissions was completed in 1992. No significant impacts on air have been identified at this facility. TVA has permits to operate the auxiliary boilers (permit 708-0003-Z001), emergency diesel generators (708-0003-Z002), and a gasoline dispensing tank (708-0003-Z003) at this facility. The State inspects the permitted sources. The most recent State air inspection was conducted in September 1994. No violations or deficiencies noted.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the City of Athens, a community public water system regulated by the State. Drinking water samples are collected routinely and tested for bacteria and chlorine. In addition back flow preventers are tested annually.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. There are no chronic noncompliances for NPDES-defined waste water discharges. There have been infrequent noncompliance and appropriate corrective actions have been taken when they occur. NPDES permit number AL0022080 became effective on October 15, 1989 and expires on October 14, 1994. An application for renewal was submitted April 14,1994. Storm water discharges are covered by the present NPDES permit. A PAI inspection was conducted on June 28, 1989. A CEI was performed September 15, 1992.

UST: In compliance. Closed and removed from the ground 2 gasoline UST's in November 1991. There are 9 UST's remaining which are registered with the State (certificate facility ID14834-083-008923). One of these is a 1000-gallon diesel tank that

supports emergency lighting for security and is deferred per 40 CFR 280.10(d). The other 8 UST's are 39,500 gallon-diesel tanks that support the emergency diesel generators for safe plant shutdown during an emergency and are deferred per 40 CFR 280.10(c)(3).

RCRA: In compliance. Most recent State inspection in September 1993. The site is a generator of hazardous wastes exceeding 1000 kg/mo and has complied with generator requirements. Treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes is by contract at permitted off site facilities. Mixed (radioactive and hazardous) wastes are stored on site. A part B application will be submitted for TVA's Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste storage facility to accept and store mixed waste until disposal capacity becomes available off site. This facility has a state permit to dispose of inert construction/demolition wastes on site. The State Solid waste Disposal permit # 42-02R became effective on November 14, 1989 and expires November 13, 1994. An application for renewal was submitted on May 16, 1994. Last State landfill inspection was September 22, 1993

CERCLA: In compliance. A preliminary assessment was completed in April 1988 and updated in March 1991. S.E.A. received by EPA on May 6, 1992. No CERCLA issues have been identified.

TOXICS: In compliance. PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Disposal of PCBs is by contract at permitted off site facilities through the permitted TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility. A systematic program is ongoing for removal of PCB equipment. As part of this program, 2 PCB transformers and approximately 800 PCB capacitors were removed from service in 1993 and properly disposed. The State inspected asbestos pulls during period of January through July 1994.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed and implemented an office, waste oil, and battery recycling program which has been effective. The Alabama Waste Reduction Team did an independent review of opportunities for hazardous waste reduction in July 1991 at TVA's request. The facility has implemented a chemical traffic control program effective in waste

minimization. This facility has an ongoing asbestos abatement program to
(1) identify asbestos containing material on site,
(2) subsequent removal of asbestos containing materials,and
(3) elimination of future purchase of asbestos containing materials. A solid waste reduction assessment was completed for this facility on January 27, 1993 by the University of Tennessee Center for Industrial Services at TVA's request.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited February 13-17, 1995 by;TVA's Environmental Audit Staff. In addition, TVA's Environmental Audit Staff conducted a management level asbestos handling audit for this facility in July 1991.

PROBLEM AREAS

None. Findings and observations were made to improve the site environmental program. All have been satisfied thereby closing each one.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: D. W. Sorrelle - (615) 751-2216
FAX - (615) 751-3521

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Colbert Fossil Plant (COF)

LOCATION: Tuscumbia, Alabama

I.D.: AL640006675

MISSION: Generate electricity by coal combustion.

AREA: 1622.80 acres (simple land, 9/30/84)

POPULATION: 98 salary policy; 342 trades and labor - 440 total (2/28/91)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Control methods used are complying coal and precipitators. Alabama permits 701-0010-Z009, 701-0010-Z010, 701-0010-Z011,701-0010-Z012, 701-0010-Z013, and 701-0010-Z001 to Z008. Permits are current.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the City of Sheffield, a community public water system which is regulated by the State of Alabama.

WASTE WATER: In compliance with NPDES permit #AL0003867. A conversion to dry fly ash disposal was implemented in January 1991 and greatly reduced the need for wet ash disposal areas. As pond #5 was inactivated and converted to a flyash landfill. Ash pond #4 continues to receive sluiced bottom and some fly ash, and low volume waste waters.

The plant's sanitary wastes are treated by a septic tank that discharges to ash pond #4.

On October 29, 1992, ADEM issued a Notice of Violation for recurrent bypasses which resulted from problems in the station sump system. An engineering report on the proposed rehabilitation of the station sump system was submitted to ADEM on March 31, 1993, and the rehabilitation project has been completed. State inspected the facility in October 1994.

UST: In compliance. There are no USTs on site. 2 registered have been removed, 9 exempt tanks have been removed.

RCRA: In compliance. This facility is a large quantity hazardous waste generator No hazardous wastes are stored on site for more than 90 days, or treated

or disposed of on site. Treatment/disposal of hazardous waste is by contract at permitted off site facilities. Solid (industrial) waste disposed of off site by contract at state permitted landfills. Utility wastes are disposed of on site. Ash disposal landfill permit #17-04 issued on July 10, 1990.

CERCLA: No CERCLA issues have been identified. A preliminary assessment is on file at EPA Region IV.

TOXICS: PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted for treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed and implemented an office recycling program which is effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in August 1994 by TVA's Environmental Audit Staff. EPA Region IV visited the facility in November, 1994.

PROBLEM AREAS

None,

ACTION NEEDED

None,

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
FAX - (615) 751-7011

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Fabius Mines and Preparation Plant

LOCATION: Jackson County, Fabius, Alabama

I.D.: AL640090001

MISSION: Coal mining and coal preparation including coal washing.

AREA; Permitted area; washing plant 49 acres

POPULATION: 1 (facility shutdown)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. No emission points are operated.

WATER: Not applicable.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. An AO was issued on Feb 20, 1985 and expired on Nov. 30, 1987 with the facility in compliance. Engineering plans were submitted and approved by ADEM for correcting low pH seepage from the waste plant area. WTSs were installed on the areas covered by the AO. During 1989-90 TVA requested and was granted release by ADEM to terminate water quality monitoring under the NPDES permits for 2 outfalls at the washing plant and 3 outfalls for the mines. During 1990, one existing WTS was expanded and an anoxic limestone trench was installed to adjust pH of inflow passing through another existing WTS. Plans for 5 additional wet land treatment systems (WTS) were submitted to ADEM in 1989. One of these systems was completed in 1990, 3 were completed in 1992, and the last of the 5 was started in '93 and will be completed in 1996. The 4 completed WTSs are located in the mining area, and the fifth in the plant area. Two anoxic limestone drains (ALD) for pH adjustment and buffering were installed in one of the WTS completed in 1992 4 ALDs were installed in 1992 for pH adjustment for the WTS to be completed in 1993.

A Notice of Violation was issued on May 11, 1990, and TVA subsequently resolved the situation to ADEM's satisfaction. Private operator contracts for recovering refuse coal in the slurry lakes and gob piles were terminated. These bonds were ordered into forfeiture. The State retains

responsibility for reclamation after forfeitures have been secured. The State has expressed intent to utilize TVA expertise in the reclamation of these two areas.

US : In compliance. All underground storage tanks have been removed.

RCRA: Part A was submitted but withdrawn because no hazardous wastes are generated at the facility.

CERCLA: No sites identified.

TOXICS: No current problem.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proven to be effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in May 1991 by TVA's Environmental Audit Staff. ADEM last inspected this facility on January 28, 1993.

PROBLEM AREAS

WASTE WATER: Temporary unpermitted discharges occurred from Slurry Lake 2 primary spillway on Dec 23-29 and 31, 1990. A 75 year return interval rain event was the cause for these unpermitted discharges with 7.1 inches of rain falling at the Fabius site within a 24 hour period. ADEM was promptly notified of these occurrences.

Reclamation of the slurry lakes and gob pile have been delayed due to the bond forfeiture proceedings. Reclamation began in 1993. The reclamation plan calls for intensive liming of the areas each year for 3 years along with fertilization and seeding each year. Both of these reclamations impact the WTS construction to be completed in 1993, and area associated with impoundment 2.

ACTION NEEDED

Reclamation of the slurry lakes to be completed in 1997 will eliminate pumping acid water to the WTS. Elimination of this water and the reclamation of the gob pile will greatly enhance the amelioration efficiency of this impoundment at WTS. If water from reclaimed slurry lakes area requires additional treatment, a chemical treatment pond facility could be constructed downstream of the slurry lake 2 primary spillway to prevent the return to pumping. Other efficiency enhancements for the Impoundment 2 WTS during the gob pile reclamation will be 1) reroute unimpacted surface waters away from the system and 2) enhance the 4 ALDs constructed for this system in 1992.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
FAX - (615) 751-7011

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Muscle Shoals Wilson Power Service Center (PSC)

LOCATION: Muscle Shoals, Alabama

I.D.: AL640006746

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

AREA: 80 acres

POPULATION: 550 employees (2/28/91)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance.

WATER: In compliance. PSC receives its water from the TVA National Fertilizer and Environmental Research Center (NFERC), which obtains its water from an intake on Fleet Hollow, an embayment on Wilson Lake. This water is treated by conventional methods.

WASTE WATER: Permit AL0053848 reissued July 29,1991. Permit contained compliance schedule of Mar 29, 1993 for meeting revised PCB limit at out fall 002. This discharge has been eliminated. Sanitary wastes are currently routed to a sand filter treatment system. This system will be taken out of service in the near future, and sanitary wastes will be sent to a nearby municipal treatment plant. The facility was inspected by the state in November 1994.

UST: In compliance. One UST remains at the site (PSS). Three tanks are permanently out of service (PSC). They were closed in 1982 prior to UST regulations and are included in the RCRA Facility Investigation. Four tanks were removed in 1990 (PSC). Two other tanks have been removed (MSHEF); one of these sites is being monitored on a quarterly basis for groundwater contamination.

RCRA: In compliance. This facility was inspected by the state in October 1992. A confirmatory sampling workplan was submitted on Oct.26,1990, and approved by Region IV on Jan.20,1995.

CERCLA: The facility is on the ERRIS list. The previously identified PCB sites were cleaned and monitored.

Follow up CERCLA activities include the following: Preliminary site Assessments (4/88): Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) review (10/88): and Hazardous Ranking System (HRS) on the site pond (12/88). The HRS value on the site pond was 12.5.

TOXICS: PCBs and hazardous waste are stored for off site treatment/disposal by contractor.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proved to be effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The Hazardous Waste Storage facility and the Power Service Shops were audited in March 1994 by TVA's Environmental Audit Staff.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
FAX - (615) 751-7011

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Environmental Research Center (ERC)

LOCATION: Muscle Shoals, Alabama

I.D.: AL640032093

MISSION: Research, development, and education, in support of renewable fuel and chemical technologies, alternatives for solving environmental waste problems, and technologies which support national defense.

AREA: 783 acres (simple land, 12/89)

POPULATION: 361 salary policy; 101 trades and labor - 462 total (2/28/91)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Last inspected by State on Feb. 8, '95.

WATER: In compliance. Last inspected the State on Jan. 19, .95.

The facility gets its water from Wilson Lake with the intake located in Fleet Hollow. Although PCBs have been discovered at the Muscle Shoals Wilson Power Service Center former disposal site, this material has not been detected in the water supply in dangerous amounts.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. All waste water is treated by the City of Sheffield. Pretreatment is performed prior to entry into the City's system for pH adjustment as required. State determined on Nov. 18, '94, that no permit was required for this discharge.

UST: In compliance. Remediation is complete.

RCRA: In compliance. Last inspected by on Mar. 8, '94. A Hazardous and Solid waste Amendments (HSWA) permit was issued by EPA on Jun.14,1989. A modification to the HSWA permit was issued by ADEM on Jan.25,1991. The RFI Draft Final Report was submitted to EPA in June 1993 for approval. A minor modification to the HSWA permit was submitted Jan. 18, '95. Approval is pending.

CERCLA: The NFERC/PDW landfill is now being handled as a SWMU under the RFI workplan. An updated Site Inspection (SI) report for the Revised Hazard

Ranking System (HRS II) was sent to EPA on May 29,'92.

TOXICS: PCBs generated on site are stored at TVA's Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF), permit number AL2640090005. Hazardous wastes generated on site are stored in the Drum Storage Area (DSA) which is permitted under RCRA. Waste disposal is contracted through the HWSF to approved off site facilities. Wastes are transported to the HWSF for shipment or shipped directly from the DSA. The HWSF was inspected by the state on Jan. 19,'94, and by EPA on Jul. 28,'94. The DSA was inspected by the state on Mar. 8,'94. A warning letter for the DSA was received from the state on Apr. 22, '94. A notification of Noncompliance for the DSA was received from EPA on Dec. 21,'94. The deficiencies noted have been corrected.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proven to be effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in February, 1993 by TVA's Environmental Audit Department.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

Described above.

CONTACT: Abraham Loudermilk - (615) 632-6506
FAX - (615) 632-6855

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Widows Creek Fossil Plant

LOCATION: Stevenson, Alabama

I.D.: AL640006690

MISSION: Generate electricity by coal combustion.

AREA: 1,277.3 acres (9/30/86)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Control methods used are precipitators and complying coal on units 1-6 and wet scrubbers on units 7 & 8. Alabama permits 705-0008-Z001 through 008, 705-008-X010 and 011.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the Bridgeport, Alabama system, which is regulated by the State of Alabama.

WASTE WATER: In compliance NPDES permit #AL0003875. Many of the older plant systems have been replaced or upgraded and this had resulted in a reduction in the number of noncomplying discharges at this facility. The plant's sanitary wastes are currently treated by septic tanks which discharge to the ash pond. Project is under way to route sewage to the Stevenson, AL. treatment Plant. Tie-in should be completed by July,'95.

UST: In compliance. There were 6 underground storage tanks on site. 2 of which are in use. The remaining 4 are exempt tanks which were removed and in process of formal closure.

RCRA: In compliance. This facility is a large quantity generator of hazardous wastes. No hazardous wastes are stored on site for more than 90 days, or treated or disposed of on site. Treatment/disposal of hazardous waste is by contract at permitted off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility. Utility wastes are treated/disposed of on site. Solid (household) waste is disposed off site by contract at State permitted landfills.

CERCLA: A preliminary assessment was completed in April 1988 and updated in 1991. No CERCLA issues have been identified.

TOXICS: Toxics are managed and disposed of in accordance

with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted for treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste storage facility. A closed asbestos landfill is located on site. An ADEM solid waste disposal permit for asbestos and demolition waste was issued on Jan 29, 1991. Permit #36-07.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proved to be effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in April, 1993 by TVA's Environmental Audit Department. Facility was visited in
June '93 by Regional Federal Facilities Coordination Staff.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
FAX - (615) 751-7011

DATE: June 1995

NAME: U. S. Coast Guard Aviation Training Center

LOCATION: Mobile, Alabama

I.D.: AL690319897

MISSION: Aviation Training, Polar Operations, Search and Rescue, Law Enforcement.

AREA: Approximately 221 acres

POPULATION: Approximately 570 permanent personnel (including tenants USCG Gulf Strike Team); approximately 20 additional students are in residence for 50 weeks of each year. The permanent party includes approximately 110 offices, 360 enlisted and 98 civilian staff.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Although Mr. Nathan Hartman of ADEM air division paid the ATC an informal visit in 1993 to advise the ATC on air compliance issues, there has been no formal inspection since a CECAMP audit in Jun.,'90.

WATER: In compliance. ATC purchases all potable water from the Mobile Water Service System. ATC does not supplement this supply or provide additional treatment, and is therefore not considered a public water system. Last inspected during CECAMP audit in June 1990.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. NPDES permit #ALG140069, effective January 1, 93. Modified Sep. 1,'93 to include a previously unknown out fall. Modified Jun 1,'94 to delete non-contact cooling water. ATC discharges most sanitary sewage and all industrial waste waters to the public water system. There are 3 septic tanks and systems located on base. All are in compliance. There are no known industrial discharges into the storm water system. Last formal inspection was during the CECAMP audit in June 1990.

UST: In compliance. There are 4 USTs with a capacity of 36,000 gallons (gasoline). There are 11 double walled above ground storage tanks (capacity 15,775 gallons diesel and gasoline) and 4 covered vaulted tanks (capacity 104,500 gallons JP8 jet fuel). Last formal inspection was the CECAMP audit in Jun.,'90.

RCRA: In compliance. No ADEM or EPA inspections during 1994. Independent CECAMP audit conducted in June 1990. A Pollution Prevention Program was initiated at the ATC by the US Coast Guard R&D Center and EPA in Apr.'94. An in-house inspection was conducted by US Coast Guard Maintenance and Logistics, Atlantic Area (MLCLANT) safety and health auditors in Feb.'95. ATC is a small generator. The Station Contingency Plan and S.P.C.C. were updated in Jun.,'94 and Sep.,'94 respectively. The command continues to take a proactive approach to insure compliance with all environmental issues. Annual hazardous awareness training and hazardous waste management training for key personnel are conducted annually.

CERCLA: In compliance. There are no known contaminated sites on the confines of the ATC.

TOXICS: In compliance. Currently, no PCB containing devices on base.

AHERA: In compliance. The only friable ACMs have been encountered in the 6 HU25A aircraft aux power compartments. All monitoring results are within acceptable exposure limits. There are no other known friable ACM's on the confines of the ATC.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A limited resource recovery program has been in progress for the last 7 years. This program has been expanded in 1994 to include some glass and plastics along with the aluminum, paper products, used anti freeze, and used oil. The pilot pollution prevention program initiated by the U.S. Coast Guard R&D Center has been started aboard the base. Data from this program will be available in 1996. All hands participate in the waste reduction and recycling programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

CECAMP audit conducted June 1990 by an independent company, AEPCO, Inc. who as contracted by US Coast Guard Headquarters for the purpose of generating compliance status and need for base line data. As a result of this audit, ATC Mobile has initiated and completed several projects that allow this unit to meet or exceed environmental compliance. An aggressive pollution prevention/ waste ATC.minimization program was started by the ATC in

1994. The first known results of this program will be available in 1996.

PROBLEM AREAS:

No specific problem areas noted.

ACTION NEEDED

No specific actions required at this time.

CONTACT: CWO4 Robert W. Siggins - (205) 639-6451
FAX - (205) 639-6263

DATE: June 1995

NAME: V. A. MEDICAL CENTER, TUSKEGEE

LOCATION: Tuskegee, Alabama

I.D.: AL3600010344

MISSION: Hospital for Veterans

AREA; 188 acres

POPULATION: 1,305 employees, approximately 827 beds.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Out of compliance. Permit: none. The medical center is currently working with ADEM to obtain the required permit for the boiler plant. ADEM inspected our incinerator on Jan. 22,'93. The incinerator has a minor impact on the area. ADEM will provide us a status on permit requirements.

WATER: In compliance. This facility obtains water from the City of Tuskegee.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. This facility utilizes the City of Tuskegee system which meets state and federal standards.

UST: This facility has 7 underground storage tanks registered with the state. Registration #15151 087 001903. A project has been submitted to correct all USTs deficiencies.

RCRA: Out of compliance. Permit: none. Working with ADEM to obtain the required permit for a large generator. Radiation Safety Program is in compliance with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission standards.

CERCLA: No sites exist which require reporting.

TOXICS: a)Asbestos removed from the facility is accomplished by a licensed contractor.

b)PCBs: Light ballasts which contain PCBs are removed and placed in a Hazardous waste Drum for disposal.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Waste management training sessions are given to all supervisors emphasizing the importance of recycling. They, in turn, train their staff.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility has not undergone an environmental audit.

PROBLEM AREAS

RCRA: Our facility has a sound, written program for compliance with Hazardous Materials regulations. Internal compliance is less than complete. We have increased our actions to assure compliance in the near future.

ACTION NEEDED

RCRA: Continue to enforce the hazardous materials program procedures.

CONTACT: Leon E. Bowles - (205) 727-0550 x 3616
Safety Officer

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DATE: June 1995

NAME: Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS)

LOCATION: Cape Canaveral, Florida

I.D.: FL570024407

MISSION: The 45th Space wing is an operational command for launch space vehicles.

AREA: 15,804 acres

POPULATION: 7,500

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. There are 6 general sources of air emissions at CCAFS: boilers, paint spray booths, hypergolic fuel and oxidizer handling systems, solvent cleaning systems, and fugitive VOC emissions. All are considered minor sources under Florida Administrative Code 17-200, except particulate emissions from sandblast yards -a major emission source. Formerly there were 28 permits. During the past two years, a program has been initiated to combine similar sources into one permit. 15 boilers were permitted together on one permit, as were 5 sand blast yards/ paint yards. This year's goal is to develop a comprehensive base wide air operating permit to comply with recent EPA/ FDEP Title V requirements. The number of emission points to track may increase to over 1,000. A Jan. 12,'95 EPA inspection identified several items of non-compliance. All deficiencies have been corrected.

WATER: Working toward compliance. CCAS obtains water from the City of Cocoa, Florida water system. The water system originates from wells in east Orange County. The water is rechlorinated at CCAS to maintain adequate chlorine residuals throughout the CCAS water distribution system. water is treated with 0.5 mg/l of polyphosphate to reduce corrosion and provide lead/copper control. No other additional treatment is performed. quarterly sampling and analysis records indicate the water quality at CCAS is good. A lead and copper sampling program is underway to determine future sampling frequencies and corrective action. A May 4,'94 FDEP sanitary survey of the CCAS water distribution system for permit status identified 14 deficiencies, 9 of which were corrected by Nov. 14,'94. The remaining 5 are being addressed, with estimated correction dates between Jun. 1,'95 and Sep. 30,'96. Three of

the 5 remaining corrections have extended completion dates due to required project design and construction.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. NPDES Permit FL002271 was submitted to EPA on 7 Feb 1990 for renewal. NPDES permit covers the discharge from CCAFS Main Sewage Treatment Facility, which is also permitted by FDEP. There are 16 different permitted facilities on CCAFS. Sewage treatment systems consist of 15 biological facilities and one physical chemical facility. These facilities do not discharge effluent to surface waters.

UST: Working toward compliance. There are 86 USTs at CCAS including 12 regulated petroleum tanks, 54 unregulated petroleum tanks and 20 unregulated non-petroleum tanks. Construction projects and internal work requests have been initiated to ensure all tanks achieve and maintain compliance in the future. Current work is expected to be completed by Jun 1,'95. USTs will be replaced where needed, with above ground storage tank systems with containment. These projects are intended to prevent potential discharges to the environment and to meet UST compliance deadlines. A total of 115 USTs, petroleum and non-petroleum , have been removed.

RCRA: In compliance. EPA ID# FL2800016121. A Part B Hazardous waste Permit (H005-185569) was issued by FDEP on Mar. 13,'92. It allows CCAFS to operate three storage facilities and one thermal treatment facility. A new hazardous waste storage facility has been built under Construction Permit #HC05-222328. The operating permit for the new storage facility is expected to be issued by FDEP in Feb.'95.

The IRP is currently regulated under the HSWA portion of the RCRA permit. Currently, 11 SWMUs are listed on the CCAS CAMP. The Phase II, Stage 2 RI/FS/ CMS final technical report was completed in Aug.1991, and the follow up phase II, stage 3 RI/FS sampling was completed in 1994. Two SWMUs had interim measures performed in '93, while one had 2 measures in '94. Two SWMUs have been recommended for no further remedial action planned (NFRAP), one in '93, one in '94. Both are pending regulatory review and comment. The RI/FS reports for the rest of the 11 SWMUs will be completed in 1995. In addition, 3 separate PA reports have been performed

and completed at CCAS since '91. These PAs have identified 92 additional Areas of Concern (AOC), 27 of which have been determined to be SWMUs requiring RI/FS. Twenty of the 27 SWMU have been added to the base's CAMP. In addition, 6 of the remaining AOC have entered the state's Petroleum Contamination Assessment Program. Of the remaining 59 AOC, 38 are under investigation and 21 have been determined as NFRAP. No sites are listed on the NPL.

CERCLA: In compliance. CERCLA requirements are being met under RCRA.

TOXICS: In compliance. PCBs are stored at CCAFS facility #44200 prior to off-site disposal by a private contractor. All PCB items are scheduled to be out-of-service by Feb.'96.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A recycling program has been initiated on CCAFS. Currently, cans and office paper are being recycled through the waste disposal contractor. Palletized cardboard is now being accepted at DRMO. CCAFS is actively pursuing the reduction and elimination of ozone-depleting chemicals and hazardous materials used in all processes conducted on the installation.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

An Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) survey was completed by an external audit team in May'94. This program, developed by the Air Force, establishes the use of evaluation assessments to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal, State, local, DoD, and Air Force environmental regulations. All deficiencies have been corrected or are being programmed for correction. An internal ECAMP is scheduled for May,1995.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Olin Miller - (407) 494-7288
FAX - (407) 494-5965

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Defense Fuel Support Point Lynn Haven, Florida

LOCATION: Lynn Haven, Florida

I.D.: FL971523420

MISSION: Facility is no longer in operation

AREA: 203 acres

POPULATION: 8

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Not applicable. Facility no longer stores petroleum products.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water supplied by city.

WASTE WATER: Not applicable. Facility no longer discharges waste water.

UST: Not applicable.

RCRA: Not applicable. Tanks which once generated tank bottom water is scheduled to be demolished in March 1995.

CERCLA: IRP Phase II, stage 2, was completed in Sep 1987. The Air Force installed 5 monitoring wells in 1987 as part of the remedial investigation process. In accordance with CERCLA requirements, a preliminary assessment was prepared (Apr 1988) by the Edge Group (architectural/engineering consultant) from Knoxville, Tennessee.

In 1990 soil gas analysis conducted within the containment dikes indicated hydrocarbon vapors within the soils above the state action levels. DFSC has since contracted with an A/E firm, Atlanta Testing and Laboratories, to conduct an environmental investigation of the terminal to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and provide remedial alternatives. The contamination assessment report was completed in 1992 and accepted by DNR. Remedial Action Plan completed and accepted by DNR in Jan 1995. Implementation of RAP scheduled to begin April 1995.

TOXICS: Not applicable.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Not applicable.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

CONTACT: Cynthia French Smith - (703) 274-6989
FAX - (703) 274-1644

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Defense Fuel Support Point Tampa, Florida

LOCATION: Tampa, Florida (MacDill Air Force Base)

I.D.: FL971590003

MISSION: Store and issue military fuel

AREA: 40 acres

POPULATION: 10

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Out of compliance with existing air permits issued by the state in 1992:

Permit #	Source	Expires
AO29-214568	Tanks 1,2,4,5,6,7	06-30-97
AO29-215565	Tank 3 07-01-97	
AO29-207076	Truck Loading Rack	06-15-97

During 1993 exceeded throughput for truck loading rack due to unforeseen circumstances such as the devastation of Homestead AFB by Hurricane Andrew. The state issued an NOV for this exceedance in July 1994 based on the 1993 Air Emissions Inventory Report. Although continued to exceed throughput limits during 1994 due to military operational requirements, emissions were reduced substantially with the conversion to storage of JP8 jet fuel during April 1994. Air permit applications were submitted to the state in Jan 1995 to increase throughput for all tanks and the truck loading rack. Applications also covered the conversion from storage of JP4 jet fuel to JP8 jet fuel.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water supplied by MacDill Air Force Base.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Sanitary waste is treated by septic tank. One storm water out fall permitted under storm water discharge permit #IO29-247116. This permit was issued to the facility on 9 November 1994.

UST: In compliance. UST removed/replaced with above-ground in 1988.

RCRA: In compliance. Generator status only. EPA ID #FL297159003. Potential hazardous wastes consist

of sludge that is removed from bottoms of the fuel tanks when cleaned and tank bottom water (EPA characteristic toxic waste for benzene). Wastes are removed within 90 days of generation. Generated and disposed of 461 tons of hazardous waste in 1994.

CERCLA: IRP Phase II, stage 2 was completed September 1984. Remedial Investigation is ongoing. Tank bottom water is disposed of via private contract. Tidal ditches routinely show low oil and grease. In accordance with CERCLA requirements a preliminary assessment was prepared (April 1988) by the Edge Group, a consultant from Knoxville, Tennessee. In April 1992, EPA issued a letter designating the facility as "Site Evaluation Accomplished" in an effort to update the Preliminary Assessment under the revised Hazard Ranking System. DFSC awarded a facility environmental contract to Halliburton NUS in late 1993. Halliburton has been tasked to perform a comprehensive assessment of the site which will commence in 1995.

TOXICS: Fuel and anti-static chemicals.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

DFSC has a hazardous waste minimization program in place to reduce the amount of hazardous constituents in waste water from tank bottoms. In addition, DFSC specified the use of non-leaded paint in facility painting contracts.

PROBLEM AREAS

AIR: NOV has not been resolved with the state. Currently waiting for state's response concerning DFSC's offer to substitute an environmentally beneficial construction project in lieu of the fine/penalty.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Cynthia French Smith - (703) 274-6989
FAX - (703) 274-1644

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Eglin Air Force Base

LOCATION: Fort Walton Beach, Florida

I.D.: FL572024366

MISSION: Headquarters, Air Force Development Test Center. The Center's primary mission is to develop and test all non-nuclear air armament for the Air Force's tactical and strategic forces. The military reservation is also used by other DoD organizations for training and testing.

AREA: 464,000 acres

POPULATION: 22,500 military and civilian

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Asphalt plant Air permit(A046-196408) was reissued Jun.24,'91, and expires in June 1996. Visible Particulate Emissions Test performed annually in accordance with permit requirements. The plant just recently passed the annual emission test which was performed on Mar.15,'95.

WATER: Potable water is obtained from the Floridan Aquifer by wells on base. Eglin has several public water systems (PWS) permitted with the FDEP, Northwest District. The water systems are maintained and monitored by base personnel in accordance with EPA and FDEP drinking water standards. Monitoring reports are submitted to FDEP monthly. Several systems have already been inspected by FDEP in FY95. There are no open enforcement actions at this time.

WASTE WATER: Eglin has 5 waste water treatment plant operating permits. The treatment plants are supervised and monitored by state certified operators. Monthly operating reports are submitted each month in accordance with FDEP requirements. Renewal applications and fees have recently been submitted to FDEP for permits #DO46-167060 and DO46-1771182. We are awaiting final approval. An FDEP inspection of all 5 permitted treatment facilities has already been conducted in FY95. There are no open enforcement actions at this time.

STORM WATER: Eglin AFB has made application as part of the Air Force group NPDES permit for storm water discharge. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan was

completed for Eglin AFB in Nov.,'94. There are no open enforcement actions at this time.

UST: The removal of USTs at Eglin AFB in on-going. The entire UST program was inspected by Okaloosa County for FDEP, in Jun.,'94. The annual program inspection for FY95 is planned for the end of April. There are no open enforcement actions at this time.

RCRA: Eglin Part B permit H046-199109 expires Sep. 1,'96. A permit for renewal application will be submitted at least 135 days prior to permit expiration. A Subpart X modification to the Part B permit was submitted in Apr.,'94. Approval is anticipated in CY95. At the time of this report, Eglin has not received their FY95 RCRA compliance inspection conducted by FDEP. There are no RCRA enforcement actions.

CERCLA: Eglin AFB is not listed on the NPL. Remedial actions and studies are on-going. Currently all hazardous waste sites are being addressed under RCRA, while petroleum sites are addressed under Florida Administrative Code 62-770. There are currently 70 identified restoration sites on Eglin AFB.

TOXICS: In compliance.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Pollution Prevention at Eglin AFB now includes the following programs:

1) Hazardous Material Management Program: Procurement requests for hazmat items are reviewed prior to purchase. Once material is received on base it is controlled using a networked computer tracking system. A single point of contact for all hazmat matters has been established in the base supply system (Hazmat Cell).

2) Hazardous Waste Management Program: Large wastes streams are continuously being evaluated through "pullbacks" to identify and implement waste minimization techniques. A base wide hazardous waste services contract is scheduled to start in Aug.,'95. Services will include preparation of turn-in document, waste consolidation, waste pick up, and delivery to the RCRA Part B permitted storage facility.

3) Solid waste reduction Program: Eglin AFB remains the benchmark in the Air Force for recycling. The Recycle Center accepts all grades of paper, glass, aluminum cans, cardboard, metal cans, wood, and plastic. In addition, waste petroleum products are collected at a brand new collection facility, scrap metal is collected for resale, tires are sold for retreading, and lead batteries are recycle. Yard wastes are now collected base wide and mulched for landscaping and soil amendments, antifreeze is recycled, paint related solvents are distilled, recaptured and reused. Refrigerants are recovered and reclaimed.

4) Affirmative Procurement: Eglin is actively pursuing products manufactured using recycled products. These products are substituted for virgin materials in an effort to create a higher demand for recycled products.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The Air Force uses the Environmental Compliance Assessment Management Program (ECAMP). The last external ECAMP audit was completed in Sep.,'94. The ECAMP team consisted of environmental professionals from other Air Force bases and commands. A "Team Eglin" approach was used to prepare for the audit with great success. An internal assessment will be conducted in FY95. It will focus on pollution prevention opportunities as well as compliance issues.

PROBLEM AREAS

None at this time.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Lt. Col. Tom Lubozynski - (904) 882-4435
FAX - (904) 882-5290

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Environmental Research Laboratory, Environmental Protection Agency

LOCATION: Gulf Breeze, Sabine Island, Florida

I.D.: FL680009338

MISSION: The Environmental Research Laboratory, Gulf Breeze is a Federally owned and operated facility. As part of the mission of the Environmental Protection Agency, research is conducted on the fate and effects of pollutants on marine and estuarine environments.

AREA: 16.5 acres

POPULATION: 200

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. No emissions. No permits required.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water source is Santa Rosa Island Authority. Water is treated with chlorine and fluorine.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. ERL,GB discharges sanitary wastes into Santa Rosa Island Authority sewage treatment system on fee basis. Contaminated waste water from experimental activities is treated with sand/charcoal treatment system and discharged into on-site pond. This conforms with State of Florida DER Operations Permit IO17-129316. This permit was recently renewed and runs from February 1, 1992 to January 31, 1997.

UST: In compliance. Facility has two 4,000 gal painted steel tanks which hold diesel fuel for emergency generators. Last inspection by Fla. DER was on March 21, 1990. No violations were found.

RCRA: In compliance. Facility is a 100-1,000 kg/mo generator. U.S. EPA ID#FL1680009338. Last EPA/FDER inspection was on September 17, 1993. No violations found. Project to upgrade hazardous materials storage building completed September, 1993. Hazardous wastes are managed according to eight waste streams. During 1993, 4228 kg of RCRA regulated wastes were generated.

CERCLA: Notification was filed Feb.13'89. The facility is not on the NPL nor is it a DERA site.

TOXICS: No PCBs are handled at the site except small quantities (5ml) used for research purposes. Approval of Region IV Administrator is obtained prior to initiation of all research using PCB's. No other TOSCA related items apply to this laboratory.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A recycling program is sponsored by the ERL,GB Recreation Association. Aluminum cans, white paper and cardboard are collected an sold. Proceeds go to the recreation association.

A new Waste Minimization plan was promulgated in January, 1994.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Environmental inspections and audits have been performed as follows:

11/14/85	FDER/EPA Reg IV Inspection
7/22/86	EPA RCRA Compliance Review
11/19/87	FDER/EPA Reg IV inspection
12/09/87	EPA RCRA Compliance Review
2/06/90	EPA RCRA Compliance Review
12/10/92	FDER/EPA Reg IV Inspection
9/10/93	EPA RCRA Compliance Review
9/17/93	FDEP/EPA Reg IV Inspection

All significant adverse findings have been corrected.

PROBLEM AREAS

The lab wide Chemical Inventory System is almost on line. Travel money restrictions greatly reduce the training of employees on environmental compliance issues.

ACTION NEEDED

Training of laboratorians in RCRA compliance issues needs to be increased.

CONTACT: Frank G. Wilkes - 904-934-9223
FAX - 904-934-9201

DATE: June 1994

NAME: Everglades National Park

LOCATION: Homestead, Florida

I.D.: FL141707048

MISSION: Resource protection and public use.

AREA: 1,506,539 acres

POPULATION: 150 living within park, approximately 1.2 million visitors annually.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance with Clean Air Act as amended 1990, and regulations.

The park continued to participate in EPA's National Performance Audit Program (NPAP), an ozone audit device was sent to the park in Dec. 1991 to test our continuous ozone analyzer and the results were considered excellent.

Dade County is a non-attainment area for ozone. The park's ambient ozone monitoring site is located in extreme SW Dade county; no exceedances of NAAQS were experienced during 1993.

Dade County and the Park are in compliance for PM-10(according to B. Mitchell Environmental Protection Specialist, AQD-Denver).

Park sources of air pollutants are vehicular traffic and smoke. Smoke from natural fires or prescribed burns may be considered major. However, prescribed burns are of short term duration of occurrence.

The last inspection was approximately March 1990 at Dry Tortugas, and was conducted by FDER. We have 22 diesel generators ranging in size from 10 kw to 125 kw. These are used for emergency back up power. Dry Tortugas National Park has 3 generators ranging from 60 kw to 100 kw. These are used for primary power. All sources are minor, and meet FDER permitting requirements.

WATER: There are 16 water systems serving the facilities of Everglades National Park and 2 systems serving the Dry Tortuga National Park. Twelve of these are public systems, water is purchased from outside suppliers. The drinking water throughout the park

is ground water and is chlorinated prior to use. The drinking water at dry Tortugas National Park is produced with a RO plant and by catching rain water. All drinking water is chlorinated prior to use. Two satellite areas ar supplied water from local government water departments, Everglades City and Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority. Due to groundwater problems, FDEP has ordered the upgrading of the Flamingo system. Design work is underway towards a state ordered completion date of Mar '96.

WASTE WATER: There are two waste water treatment plants within the boundaries of the park.

Chekika: The plant at this recently acquired site is in compliance. The permit number is DWO-033 and is in the process of transfer from the Florida Department of Parks and Recreation to the National Park Service (NPS) in 1993.

Flamingo: The Evapo/ transpiration system (Eco Pond) is under study by an A & E firm to determine capacity as related to quantities of effluent generated. Partial funding is available to design corrective measures as needed.

UST: All Everglades' UST's have been removed and replaced with above ground vaulted tanks as per FDEP and Florida Administrative Code. CARs and related RAPs have been completed or are in process at this time.

Dry Tortugas 's USTs have been replaced with double walled fiberglass tanks. All inspections completed and an operating permit issued.

RCRA: In compliance. This facility is a small quantity generator. The park's policy is to dispose of hazardous waste as it is generated, and minimize the acquisition of hazardous materials.

CERCLA: This facility is not on the NPL list and has no known DERA sites.

TOXICS: No PCBs or other toxins are handled.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

In February 1991, Everglades joined with Dow Chemical Co. to initiate a park-wide recycling program. Approximately 275 containers are located

throughout the park for recycling plastic, glass and aluminum. In addition a recycling building was constructed to facilitate the sorting and bundling of materials.

To encourage visitor participation, recyclable materials are collected commingled and then later separated. Companion trash receptacles are also paired with each recycling bin to collect trash and paper waste. In addition to visitor recyclables, park employees are also recycling office paper and corrugated cardboard.

PROBLEM AREAS

The open burning of farm fields immediately adjacent to the main park entrance often causes visibility impairment to the park visitor as well as the park residential areas. Smoke from illegally burned agricultural black plastics may also be a source of air toxics. A particulate monitor (IMPROVE) located at the Research Center indicated higher levels of organics during periods of agricultural burning than during days of non-burn activity.

Elevated levels of mercury have been reported in park wildlife (fish, alligator, raccoon, etc.) including the federally endangered Florida Panther. The source has yet to be identified, but several potential air emission sources have been identified by the State including sugar cane burning, incinerators, and power plants. Two air depositor monitoring sites were installed in 1993 as part of a joint Federal/State mercury monitoring network. The source has yet to be identified. Research is currently taking place by NPS, EPA and the State to address this issue. Current health warnings are to stay in effect.

In-door Air at the Beard Center

An indoor air survey was conducted at the Beard Center during Dec.,'93. Following EPA/ OSHA guidelines on IAQ Fact Sheets, a professional indoor air quality testing consulting firm was hired to test for microbial/biological contaminants at the Bear Center. During the survey, asbestos(ACM) was identified on the office floors. results from bulk sample analysis for asbestos and air monitoring for asbestos particles indicated that damaged floor material contained low levels of asbestos (1-3%) of OSHA recommended limits.

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Bioaerosol levels exceeded USPHS recommended limits by 3 to 6 times and exceeded OSHA limits by up to 1.5 times. Alternative facilities (office trailers) were acquired for building occupants. A contract was issued and the asbestos has been removed as per regulatory requirements. The building has been gutted and is in the process of being remodeled. we expect to occupy the structure in July, 1995.

ACTION NEEDED

Continue investigation to locate and remove source of mercury which is endangering the park wildlife. Continue efforts to reduce ozone and radon levels in the indoor air to acceptable levels.

CONTACT: Office of Park Superintendent - (305) 242-7774
(Tom Murphy) FAX - (305) 242-7728

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Homestead Air Reserve Base

LOCATION: Dade County, Fl.

I.D.: FL572124037

MISSION: To provide a superior and total quality environment for all assigned units which is also capable of supporting weapons training detachments and those contingencies where the base can be of service to our community and nation.

AREA: 815 acres

POPULATION: 564 working, 1,145 weekend reservists

HOMESTEAD AFB was on the 1993 Defense BRAC list for realignment to Homestead Air Reserve Base on April 1, 1994. On this date, Headquarters Air Force Reserve assumed control of the 815 acre Cantonment Area located within the former Homestead Air Force Base property. Facilities and land (approximately 1240 acres) outside the Cantonment Area were turned over to the Air Force Base Conversion Agency (AFBCA) for disposal and/or reuse. Due to extensive damage to Homestead AFB by Hurricane Andrew in August 1992, many Cantonment related actions involve construction as Reserve units return.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Homestead Air Reserve Base (482d Fighter Wing) has submitted applications to Metropolitan Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) to operated air sources. Specifically, these applications will cover four above ground storage tanks for JP-8 jet fuel and a paint spray booth. A permit application for one additional tank must also be submitted. Additionally, initial training has been received on CAAA Title V requirements, and a survey of chemical usage at all sections has been accomplished prior to calculating the potential to emit.

WATER: In compliance. The Base water treatment plant and well field operations are the responsibility of AFBCA. They have contracted all operations to Dade County Water and Sewer Authority south district.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Nine oil/water separators are being retained for use by Homestead ARB. A compliance study has been completed, to determine serviceability and sanitary sewer connections; all have been certified as being connected to the

sanitary sewer system. The Base has submitted a Dade County Industrial Waste operating permit application to Dade County, and it is now under regulatory compliance review.

UST: Nine USTs remain in the Cantonment area for use by Homestead ARB. A compliance study for all tanks is being accomplished and will include all applicable State and Metropolitan Dade County regulatory requirements. The Base military service station's mogas fuel tank (10,000 gal) has been upgraded to DERM standards with the installation of a stage two vapor recovery system. The four USTs at this site have been permitted (UT_04124-95-00). Three 1000 gallon heating oil tanks for hot water production at our temporary lodging dormitories do not meet DERM regulatory leak detection requirements: Metropolitan Dade County Code requires the installation of one ground water monitoring well at each tank; we are programming to install the wells in the near future. All USTs managed by HARB have been registered with the State.

AST: 35 ASTs remain under the management of HARB. 15 of these are regulated by the State and have been registered with the State. There are several minor discrepancies associated with our ASTs; we are currently addressing all discrepancies in a compliance report scheduled to be completed in Mar.,'95. We will take action to upgrade as required. HARB has completed and submitted to Dade County DERM for review a Hazardous Facility Operating Permit application for the Bulk Fuel Storage area. Three more operating permits are required for fuel related storage areas and are forecasted to be complete by the end of the calendar year.

RCRA: HARB is operating under the State's Hazardous Waste Management Program as a Small Quantity Generator.AFBCA operates and maintains HAFB RCRA Part B TSDF.

CERCLA: The AFBCA has responsibility for the CERCLA, RCRA, and FAC 62-770 related activities on Homestead ARB (all areas, both inside and outside the Reserve cantonment area). Three sites were documented before and after Hurricane Andrew and will undergo PA/SI this year. 22 sites have been recommended for characterization/investigation after PA/SI. 10 sites have undergone closure. In addition, the

remaining 37 SWMUs will be dealt with under RCRA/CERCLA integration initiative to accelerate characterization and cleanup. The IRP has been placed on a fast track schedule, resulting in either closure or ROD of all sites by 1996. RD and RA and/or long term monitoring(LTM) is projected to begin in 1996. The SWMU sites will be incorporated into the IRP. A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) has been formed in accordance with EPA DoD guidance, and plans are underway to contract out the community outreach portion of the Community Relations Plan. All cleanup actions are currently geared to the re-use of the land outside the Cantonment Area as expeditiously as possible. Seventeen sites have been recommended for characterization/investigation after PA/SI. Five sites have undergone closure. The remaining have been recommended for no further action (NFA). In addition, the remaining 35 SWMUs will be dealt with under a RCRA/CERCLA integration initiative to accelerate characterization and cleanup.

TOXICS: All PCB containing electrical equipment had been removed from Homestead AFB prior to Hurricane Andrew. There are no PCB containing transformers or devices on Base. Virtually no pure chemicals from the EPA Toxics Release Inventory exist on Base. Some are contained in varying percentages in Paints and primers, e.g., the chromate containing primers.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Hazardous waste (HW) accumulation points have been established. Oil/water separators have been cleaned, and a separator maintenance contract prepared to prevent discharge of excessive oil to the POTW. Two "closed loop" water treatment systems have been installed at the engine test cell facility which will further reduce entry of oils into the sewer system. Future facilities will also have "closed Loop' treatment systems. A Hazardous Materials Pharmacy has been designed and is expected to be in operation within 2 years. A temporary HAZMAT Pharmacy will be established at Bldg 710 to provide a single point of control and management of the distribution and use of all Hazardous Materials brought on base. Waste minimization will be further effected by use of bead blasters for paint removal.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

An ECAMP audit was performed in August 1994 by Headquarters Air Force and a contractor. There was a total of 58 findings, none of which was rated as significant. An ECAMP Management Action Plan was produced in response to the inspection. 55% of findings have been resolved and are now closed. The remaining findings will close within 1-1/2 years.

PROBLEM AREAS

Secondary containment: Areas such as the military gas station and fuel tanker parking need berms or curbing to contain any major spill which might occur. Construction projects are being developed to address these situations.

Waste water: Areas such as wash racks which can drain to storm water conveyances are being replaced, and conversely, storm water runoff is being channeled away from sanitary sewer inlets by installing inlet water diverter valves and constructing roofs over wash rack areas.

CONTACT: Homestead ARB - Bob Middlebrook - 305-224-7345
FAX - 305-0224-7381
AFBCA - Bert Rivero - 305-224-7163

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

Superfund Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended in 1986

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE
Homestead, Florida

Homestead Air Force Base is in Dade County, approximately 25 miles southwest of Miami and 7 miles east of Homestead, Florida. The facility encompasses 2,916 acres with additional easements of 429 acres. The area around the base is agricultural and residential. The base has jurisdiction over several remote annexes, but there is little evidence that hazardous substances have been disposed of at those locations.

The base was activated in September 1942 and initially was operated by the Army Air Transport Command. After extensive hurricane damage in 1945, the base was turned over to Dade County, which used it for small commercial and industrial operations. In 1953, the Air Force acquired the base and rebuilt it.

Wastes have been disposed of on-site since the facility's inception. A landfill was operated in the 1940s, but little is known about this operation. During Dade County's ownership, electroplating operations were conducted on the site, and plating wastes containing heavy metals and cyanides were allegedly disposed of directly on the ground.

After the Air Force assumed control in 1953, hazardous substances were disposed of in Fire Training Area 3, which was unlined and had no system to collect residual fluids, and the Residual Pesticide Disposal Area. Several spills also occurred, including one of PCBs from an electrical transformer

Homestead Air Force Base is participating in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). Under this program, established in 1978, the Department of Defense seeks to identify, investigate, and clean up contamination from hazardous materials. IRP studies have detected high concentrations of ethyl ether in ground water throughout and downgradient of Fire Training Area 3. Approximately 5,500 gallons of ethyl ether were disposed of in the area in January 1984. The Biscayne Aquifer, which underlies the site, has been designated as a sole source aquifer under the Safe Drinking Water Act. An estimated 1,600 people obtain drinking water and 18,000 acres of farmland are irrigated from wells into the aquifer and within 3 miles of the hazardous substances on the site.

The base is surrounded by a perimeter canal, which discharges into Military Canal and ultimately into Biscayne Bay 2 miles to the east.

The Air Force plans further investigations of releases of hazardous substances and their mitigation under the IRP and a permit issued under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and incorporating corrective action

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Response Program

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Hurlburt Field

LOCATION: Mary Esther, Okaloosa County, Florida

I.D.: FL571824375

MISSION: Special Operations and Special Operations Training for C-130 and HH53 Aircraft.

AREA: 6,500 acres

POPULATION: 5,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. No inspections. Air emissions inventory completed. Will be permitted as minor source under Title V. Permit submission expected Apr. '95, due Nov.,'95.

WATER: In compliance. Water is obtained from our own wells. The water is chlorinated. The system was surveyed and tested in Dec.,'94 for lead and copper, and passed.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. New Advanced Waste water Treatment Plant went on-line Mar.6,'94. Plant is designed to handle 1 million gallons per day (MGD). All permits have been obtained. will discharge to wetlands. Effluent sampling ongoing.

UST: One UST on the installation; it supports a backup generator to a lift station. UST is scheduled for removal by contract, expected completion date of Apr. 15,'95.

RCRA: In compliance. Large quantity generator status. No open enforcement actions. Twenty five areas of concern were identified in the Preliminary Assessment phase of the installation's RCRA corrective action program. 23 of these sites have proceeded to the Site Investigation phase. The installation Management Action Plan (MAP) was completed Apr. 8,'94.

CERCLA: There are no CERCLA sites on Hurlburt Field. All sites are being addressed under the Installation's Restoration Program (IRP) using RCRA compliance standards.

TOXICS: Lead - based paint Management Action Plan under development. Estimated completion date Mar.'95. Installation is PCB free due to transformer

testing and replacement program completed in 1990.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A general summary of pollution prevention initiatives ongoing at Hurlburt Field:
a-Hazardous materials "pharmacy" planned and designed awaiting facility construction from which to operate. Estimated completion date FY96.
b-Plastic media bead blasting completely eliminated use of methylene chloride paint stripper.
c-New state of the art jet washers in use at 4 different industrial processes base wide.
d-Waste oil and fuels which cannot be reused or fail specification are sold for recycling.
e-Antifreeze and freon recycling ongoing base wide for vehicles and facility refrigeration systems.
f-Lead acid batteries are turned in wet to DRMS for recycling to the Department of Energy.
g-Researching non-hazardous solvent alternatives to replace MEK.
h-HVLP spray guns with high solids paint used in industrial painting operations
i-Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) Pollution Prevention Working Group collecting data on materials used base wide.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

We expect two environmental inspections over the next 6 months, a Hazardous Waste Inspection by the state, and an ECAMP.

PROBLEM AREAS

Funding for staffing and environmental compliance. Have not been fully staffed in 3-1/2 years.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Mr, Ken Nugent - (904) 884-4651
FAX - (904) 884-5724

DATE: June 1995

NAME: MacDill Air Force Base

LOCATION: Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

I.D.: FL572124582

MISSION: Dedicated Air Force professionals operating a world class air base for America's premier fighting commands and the MacDill community.

AREA: 5,767 acres (will increase by 40% on Oct.1,'94)

POPULATION: 4,308 military, 1,278 civilian, 1,770 dependents

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: No warning notices or notices of violation issued for this program. 2 permitted facilities, the Grit Blasting Chamber (FDER AO 29-125348) and the Hospital Plant Steam Boilers (FDER AO 29-133678) are in compliance with State operating permits. Both facilities met emissions testing criteria in March 1993. 8 unpermitted facilities identified in internal audit. Proceeding with permitting actions for those facilities.

WATER: Facility in compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act. Potable water obtained from the City of Tampa. No additional treatment performed by the Base.

WASTE WATER: 1 - 1.2 MGD plant generally in compliance.

2 - Unpermitted waste water package plants - working to permit.

3 - Base NPDES permit application submitted Dec. 21,'90 to EPA. Application acknowledged as received and complete by EPA letter dated Jan.25,'91. No permit issued to date.

UST: In compliance. Management Plan being developed.

RCRA: Part B submitted Feb 2,'88. MacDill was issued a storage permit on May 15,'89. Facility began operation in Nov.'90. The last inspection was conducted by FDEP on Feb 22,'94. EPA multi-media inspection on May 11-12,'93. Part B permit expired May'94 and Base has submitted a closure application to FDEP. Status: FDEP Tampa has approved application & FDEP Tallahassee is expected to issue permit mid-March '95 for closure which is expected in May '95.

16 sites were identified in MacDill's HSWA permit requiring us to complete a RFI on 14 SWMUs and 2 AOC. each of the SWMUs and both AOCs are classified by EPA under RCRA.

CERCLA: Notification has been filed. MacDill AFB has no NPL sites. 9 sites were investigated under CERCLA and classified as no further action. One site is being investigated under CERCLA for nitrates and arsenic.

TOXICS: Electrical items containing PCB dielectric fluid have been removed.

ASBESTOS: MacDill has initiated an Asbestos Awareness Training Program, which will give base wide personnel a general awareness of asbestos. The Asbestos Management Plan, Plan 19-3 is being revised, since we have disbarred our in-house abatement team.

LEAD BASED PAINT:
ACC contractor completed survey of MFH and high risk areas. Expect final report and Management Plan Jun.,'95. Working Group formed to implement new procedures.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

MacDill AFB purchased parts washers that recycle the solvent. a commercial industrial recycling program will be instituted this year. A curbside recycling program on McDill AFB is continuing. Pollution Prevention Functional Team established.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

MacDill AFB was audited by the U.S. Air Force Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) team from 7-11 Jun 93. the ECAMP audit was independently and jointly conducted by the Argonne National Laboratory under contract to the Air Force. Internal ECAMP was held in 8-11 Aug'94 and an external ECAMP is scheduled for Jun 12-16'95. EPA Region IV conducted a multi media compliance inspection on May 11-12.'93. FDEP conducted an annual hazardous waste survey Feb. 22-28,'94.

PROBLEM AREAS

AIR

1. Obtaining 1993 base air emissions inventory. MacDill AFB located in a ozone non-attainment area.

2. Meeting halon and CFC consumption deadlines.

WATER: No potable water deficiencies.

WASTE WATER:

1. Maintaining compliance requirements of the waste water treatment plant operating permit.

2. Obtaining USEPA NPDES permit.

ACTION NEEDED

AIR:

1. Contractor collected air emission data for a base inventory Mar 8-13,'93. Completed draft inventory will be provided to the base for review and comment shortly.
2. Establish base supply and user working group to define baseline consumption and yearly deadlines for consumption reduction and reporting.

WASTE WATER:

1. 1.2 MGD plant 1)exceeds plant permit nitrate standard of 12 mg/l for chlorine contact chamber discharge, 2) exceedance of plant limits for fecal coliform density of zero colonies for chlorine contact chamber discharge. The plant is a 1.2 MGD type 1 extended aeration sewage treatment plant. Private contractor has initiated a facility rehabilitation construction project to meet environmental quality standards

2. Completion of USEPA NPDES permit application review for MacDill AFB.

CONTACT: Mr. Andrew Rider - 813 - 828-2567/4554
FAX - 813 - 828-2212

DATE: June, 1995

NAME: Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

I.D.

MISSION: Soverign Indian Tribal Lands

AREA: Four parcels of land totaling about 264,000 acres

POPULATION: About 300

COMPLIANCE STATUS:

AIR: In compliance, no permit required. Not in a non-attainment area.

WATER: In compliance. Two water systems using well water.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Surface disposal systems are used.

UST: There was a spill at one regulated UST. We are following up with the required clean up.

RCRA: No hazardous materials have been, or are being used on the reservation.

CERCLA: There are no sites on the reservation which are subject to CERCLA.

TOXICS: No toxic compounds are used on the reservation.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

EPA has funded the initiation of a recycling program for the Tribe.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

No comprehensive environmental audits have been performed at the reservation, by any agency. EPA Region IV visits the site annually to assist in reviewing environmental activities on the reservation.

ACTION NEEDED

Continued assistance in facilitating environmental upgrading on the reservation.

CONTACT: Steve Terry, Land Resources Manager-305-223-8380.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) John F. Kennedy Space Center(KSC)

LOCATION: Kennedy Space Center, Florida

I.D.: FL800014585

MISSION: The KSC facilities support receiving, inspection, check out, launch, recovery and refurbishment of space flight vehicles and space shuttle flight hardware.

AREA: 143,000 acres

POPULATION: 18,470

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Out of compliance with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDERP) air pollution permitting requirements. To comply with these permitting requirements, KSC must review approximately 500 air emission sources and obtain permits from the State for the sources that are not exempt. The FDEP and KSC have an agreement to bring KSC into compliance by functional areas in 5 steps. KSC anticipates achieving permit compliance by early 1995.

KSC is a synthetic minor PSD source. KSC achieves this status by taking federally enforceable permit limits on annual fuel usages for the boilers.

KSC has one boiler that is subject to NSPS regulations. KSC has brought this boiler to comply with NSPS regulations.

KSC has one cleaner that is subject to the newly promulgated Halogenated Solvent Cleaner NESHAP. KSC is evaluating whether to replace the cleaner with a water based cleaner or to comply with MACT.

KSC was last inspected by EPA on January 13, 1995, and by the State on Aug. 16, 94.

WATER: KSC receives its potable water from the City of Cocoa Utilities Department and is essentially in compliance with Safe Drinking Water Standards. The water is regularly tested at various sites along the distribution line. KSC failed lead compliance testing for the first half of 1994. The problem is currently under investigation. Efforts to date have improved the situation, and

KSC passed lead compliance testing for the second half of 1994.

KSC has failed residual chlorine levels in remote locations due to low flow and high residence times. A study to determine the optimum solution for this problem has been completed. Modifications to date have greatly improved the situation. KSC has passed residual sampling for Dec.'94 and Jan.'95.

WASTE WATER: Essentially in compliance with federal requirements but out of compliance with some Florida groundwater and waste water provisions.

1. All active sewage treatment plants (STP) are permitted. Florida regulations also require permits for septic tanks. KSC is working to achieve compliance.
2. Renewal for NPDES permit #FL 0022594 was submitted with changes prior to expiration. KSC continues to operate under expired permit pending new permit's issuance. Cooling tower discharges identified in the renewal are being eliminated with recycling systems to bring them into compliance with State surface and groundwater regulations.
3. An internal study of KSC floor drains, grease traps and oil/water separators identified 12 facilities with problem discharges. These have been eliminated. The remainder of KSC facilities are being studied for potential floor drain discharges to grade.
4. Individual NPDES storm water permit for industrial activities was submitted for KSC on schedule in October '92 and KSC has received a response from EPA indicating that the permit application was received and is considered complete and under review. Also 2 construction permits were submitted. The construction projects were completed and notifications of completion are being prepared for submission EPA region.
5. Wash down of structures receiving solid rocket deposition have been determined by FDEP to require Florida Industrial Waste water permit to discharge to ground water. An application for a temporary operating permit has been submitted to FDEP to allow continuation of the operation pending completion of a study to determine any required facility modification and treatment systems. FDEP has agreed to allow continuation of operations until the temporary operating permit is approved.

UST: 49 tanks were identified as being maintained and not filled. These will require further investigation. A project has been funded to properly abandon the tanks in 1994-95.

RCRA: In compliance, no violations were found during the 1994 FDEP inspection.

The FDEP and EPA have jointly issued a RCRA permit for the facility on October 13, 1988. FDEP issued a RCRA permit renewal on Jun 5,'92.

SOLID WASTE: a- A new class 3 landfill will be required prior to the closure of Schwartz Road landfill which will reach capacity by 1994. Funding has been identified for this project on KSC land with completion scheduled for 1995. design has started.

b- Ransom Road landfill - The RFI for this project has been submitted to both the EPA and FDEP. Implementation of the RFI started in Oct.'93 and an interim report was submitted to FDEP and EPA in March'94.

c- 2 RFI work plans have been approved by EPA. KSC has addressed comments on 4 other RFI work plans and expects approval soon. 7 new RFI work plans have been submitted to EPA for approval/comment.

CERCLA: A phase 1 and 2 assessment has been completed. 58 sites have been identified as sites that represent a possible threat to the environment. These sites have been identified to both the EPA and FDEP and the KSC RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) schedules and prioritization of additional investigations has been forwarded to EPA. EPA will modify the EPA portion of the Hazardous Waste Permit to include all new sites and the treatment technology being used at the Wilson Corners site.

A. Wilson Corners - The construction of the remedial action equipment is complete, actual clean up has begun. Reports on the operations are forwarded to EPA and FDEP.

B. Orsino Yard - A PCB contamination site has been cleaned up. A risk assessment was prepared and forwarded to EPA on May 19, 1993.

TOXICS: Currently, KSC has a PCB storage building that accepts PCB items as they are generated. Contracts are then written for the disposal of these wastes.

Contractors at KSC are required to file and pay fees under SARA Title III/Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know. Reports due March 1 are sent to the State by the contractor. Currently only one contractor files under Section 313 as a manufacturer. These reports will be submitted by July 1 directly to EPA by the contractor.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

KSC is reviewing all processes, looking for opportunities to reduce the volume and toxicity of the waste we are generating. In addition KSC is currently recycling wood, paper, printer cartridges, antifreeze, rags, stainless steel, steel oil, aluminum, copper, fluorescent lamp tubes, tires, batteries, and TCA. KSC is currently transferring refrigerant and fire suppression ODS through zero loss transfer systems. There has been a significant reduction in Freon 113 for cleaning. In addition, NASA and KSC are developing Pollution Prevention policies and plans where all activities will be reviewed for source reduction opportunities. Plans are being made to control distribution and use of all hazardous materials and reduce the quantity lost to the environment. Plans to increase the use of recycled materials are in work.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

An environmental audit was performed by the NASA OIG, a draft report was released in February 1992. This report suggested that KSC develop a written procedure for the investigation of contaminated sites.

An environmental audit was performed by NASA Headquarters in February, 1993. A draft report was received in late 1993.

EPA Region 4 conducted a multi media compliance inspection on Jan.9-11,'95.

PROBLEM AREAS

Industrial Waste water - Launch pad wash down operations are in non-compliance with State regulations.

ACTION NEEDED

Evaluation of launch pad wash down operations effluent and discharge points is ongoing.

CONTACT: Carl R. Eastman - (407) 867-4049
FAX - (407) 867-8040

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Air Station and Annex

LOCATION: Key West, Florida

I.D.: FL170022952

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.

AREA: 5,625 acres
The complex consists of the following facilities:

Name	Area in Acres	Population
Boca Chica	4,886	2,113
Sigsbee Park Housing	353	3,000
Truman Annex	150	522
Trumbo Point	163	1,029
Naval Medical Clinic	14	106
Poinciana Housing	35	860
Demolition Key	24	0

POPULATION: 7,630

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: An air emissions Inventory was completed and it was determined that Title V permits are not required. The State of Florida has verbally agreed with our position. We have asked that they concur in writing.

WATER: Potable water is supplied by the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority. Water is obtained from the Biscayne aquifer with wells at Florida City. All drinking fountains have been tested for lead. The Aqueduct Authority has randomly tested distribution systems to the taps for lead and copper. NAS Key West is currently developing a backflow prevention/ cross connection control and annual full spectrum analysis testing program.

WASTE WATER: The compliance status of the different components of NAS Key West are listed and discussed below:

Naval Air Station Boca Chica

This section has its own contact stabilization

treatment facility (NPDES Permit #FL0020982). Because of violations noted during a state inspection, we are currently operating under a Temporary Operating Permit. To satisfy permit conditions NAS Key West has designed injection wells (installation to be complete 2/96) in order to discontinue using the ocean out fall. The system is generally in compliance but on a few occasions it has not met NPDES and state requirements with regard to residual chlorine levels. A dechlorinate system has been installed. An automated feed forward (residual analyzer) chlorination/ dechlorinate system is being ordered for this plant.

Sigsbee Park Housing

This facility has a sewage collection system which ties into the City system.

Truman Annex

This facility has a sewage collection system which ties into the City system.

Trumbo Point

This facility has a sewage collection system which ties into the City system.

Demolition Key

The area has no sanitary waste water treatment system or sewers and has no need for them.

Poinciana Housing Area

This facility has a sewage collection system which ties into the City system.

Naval Medical Clinic

This facility has a sewage collection system which ties into the City system.

UST: Current data base lists 41 USTs. 21 tanks are scheduled for removal in 1995. Contract has been awarded and work should begin soon. 3 tanks will be replaced with above ground tanks, 7 will be upgraded or replaced (determination of final

action has not been made). Of the 10 remaining tanks, 8 are cut and cover, one needs further investigation and one is in compliance. A comprehensive tank management plan is scheduled for completion first quarter of FY 96.

RCRA: NAS Key West has a permitted Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (Permit #H044-144053, issued 9/7/88). Currently we have 31 collection points for temporary (less than 90 day) storage of hazardous wastes. We constructed five collection points which are assigned to visiting squadrons. A 1994 state inspection found several non-compliance items. An in-kind service project is being developed with FDEP to address violations.

Boca Chica

The Hazardous Waste Storage Facility provides 3500 sq. ft. of covered storage space for hazardous wastes. Items handled at this facility include used solvents, used paint thinners, and other DOT chemicals. A closure permit for the old Hazardous Waste Storage Facility A-824 was issued by FDER. Cleanup according to the permit was performed February 20, 1991. The drawing and testing of clean closure certification has been issued by the State. The building has been refurbished and is used as storage for supplies, cleanup materials, transformers awaiting disposal, and houses solvent recovery stills, drum crushers and other waste minimization equipment.

Poinciana Housing area

This site has no known hazardous waste problems or facilities.

Truman Annex

The site has two temporary collection points in operation.

Trumbo Point

The facility has a hazardous waste tank which is no longer in use. The waste in the tank has been disposed in accordance with EPA and FDEP regulations and the tank has been cleaned. There are two temporary collection points at Trumbo Point.

Naval Medical Clinic (Boca Chica) and Navy Dental

The site has two temporary collection points. Biohazardous waste is disposed through the Florida Keys Memorial Hospital's program.

Demolition Key

An application for RCRA Part B Subpart X has been submitted for open burning and open detonation at Demo Key. EPA has assigned Facility ID #FL170500000 to Demo Key. DoD is preparing justification for OB/OD facilities to be submitted to EPA. FDEP will jointly issue permits upon review of applications.

CERCLA: The Navy Installation Restoration Program (IRP) currently has 8 SWMU and 4 IR sites being considered in the Remedial Investigation /Feasibility Study phase. The Technical review Committee (TRC) will be replaced by a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB is being organized and is expected to be in place by Sep. 30,1995.

The Jet Engine Test Cell was transferred to the IR program from the USR program. This has resulted in a total of 8 SWMUs and 4 IR sites. Several interim removal actions are scheduled for the summer of 1995. The final RFI/RI report was found lacking by EPA Region IV and a Corrective Action Management Plan (CAMP) has been submitted to correct identified deficiencies and conduct risk assessments.

TOXICS: In January 1989, NAS Key West reorganized its PCB Equipment Inspection Program, and PCB transformers were registered with the station Fire Chief. Past PCB spill sites are currently undergoing decontamination. A base wide survey of all transformers has been updated. We are replacing all identified PCB transformers with Non-PCB transformers in CY96.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A Hazardous Waste Minimization Survey is in work. Several solvent stills are in operation. A careful base wide screening of Hazardous material has been completed and CHRIMP is being implemented. Additional waste minimization measures include aerosol can crushers, 55 gal drum crushers, CFC recycling equipment and oil filter

crushers. This equipment is used to recapture, recycle and reduce volume of waste. A hazardous materials reuse store has been put into operation. A plastic media bead blaster is operational. A tire washing machine which recycles solvent has been installed at AIMD. Substitute non-hazardous products are being used as authorized/available.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

A self audit was conducted in Dec.'94 by reservist environmental manager. EPA, Region IV conducted a multi media compliance inspection on Dec.9-11.'92. A major claimant Environmental Compliance Evaluation was conducted in March 1994. A Navy Environmental Inspector General Inspection was conducted in January, 1995.

PROBLEM AREAS

WASTE WATER: The efficiency of the Boca Chica waste water treatment system needs to improve. Currently operational under a temporary operating permit. An additional licensed operator was hired to cover permit requirements. An inflow/ infiltration study was conducted and inflow repairs are being put in place. Conversion to injection wells must be completed by Feb.,'96.

RCRA: The most recent RCRA inspection was conducted by FDEP Feb. 8-9, '94. FDEP was pleased with the improvement in our Hazardous Waste Program. Several discrepancies were found. Several violations were noted. The inspection report was released by FDEP in May,'94.

ACTION NEEDED

WASTE WATER: A state inspection in Sep.,'93 including effluent testing has led to a NOV from FDEP for the Boca Chica Plant. A condition of the final order will be to install injection wells by Feb.,'96 and do studies and upgrades to the plant.

TOXICS: Replacement of all PCB items identified in the survey will be completed. Decontamination of all spill sites will be done under a NEESA remedial action contract.

RCRA: Awaiting approval to do a $42K in-kind service project in lieu of paying NOV related fines

CONTACT: Curtis Kimbel - 305-293-2030
FAX - 305-293-2542

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Air Station, Cecil Field

LOCATION: Duval County, Jacksonville, Florida

I.D.: FL170022474

MISSION: The base contains a Master Jet Station which provides support for 23 Fighter/Attack and Anti-Submarine Wing Squadrons of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. It is the home of Commander, Strike Fighter Wings, Atlantic; Commander, Light Attack Wing One; Commander, Sea Strike Wing One; 3 Carrier Air Wings; 14 Attack Squadrons; and 6 Sea Strike Squadrons. This is also home to 2 Training Squadrons and 2 Reserve Squadrons and 44 Tenant Commands. The Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Dept. provides complete overhaul facilities for jet engines. The base contains a large jet fuel and oil tank storage area.

AREA: 20,245 acres - Cecil Field proper, Yellow Water Weapons Area and Outlying Landing Field, Whitehouse and 5,824 acres at Pinecastle Electronic Warfare Range, (Land Target Complex).

POPULATION: 9,780

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. There are 5 operating permitted sources. PWC Jacksonville operates 2 of the 5 permitted sources. Request submitted to withdraw 2 of the 5 permitted sources.

WATER: The Public Works center, Jacksonville has responsibility for the potable water systems and will include this in their report.

WASTE WATER: In compliance with expired NPDES permits FL0000949. The Public Works Center, Jacksonville has responsibility for the waste water treatment plant NPDES permit FL0020966 and will report its compliance status in their report.

UST: Out of compliance. The July '93 Alternative Procedures Agreement (APA) established a compliance deadline for all USTs by the year 2000. Contract to remove 17 UST tanks was completed in July '94. Additional non-regulated tanks in housing area (350 gal heating oil) are in the process of being removed. New above ground double wall tanks are being installed to replace some underground tank facilities.

RCRA: The Public Works Center Jacksonville has responsibility for the Part B Storage Facility HW Permit #H-016-211406. Modification to Part B permit is being formulated. A RCRA inspection by EPA and FDEP was performed on Feb.24,'95, final results have not been received.

CERCLA: Cecil Field NAS was officially listed on the National Priority List (NPL) on Dec 21, 1989. 18 potential sources of contamination (PSC) have been identified. 12 sites require Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and 6 will undergo site screening, and 1 was transferred to the Petroleum Contamination Cleanup Program under Florida Administrative Code (FAC) Chapter 17-770. an additional 200 plus sites have been identified as "grey areas" and are being prioritized for investigation/determination.

TOXICS: PWC Jacksonville has responsibility for the management of the electrical distribution system including PCB issues.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The station has established a HAZMAT Reutilization Store to effectively reduce hazardous waste generation. A Hazmin study and solvent exclusion study is to be complete by June '95. Pollution Prevention Plan completed Jan.,'95. Plan to establish Pollution Prevention Team.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

An EPA Multi-media Inspection occurred in January 1992 with no major violations reported. Station conducted a Self-Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) in January 1995.

PROBLEM AREAS

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure plans was revised and submitted to EPA with a copy to FDEP on Nov.15, '94. Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command submitting letter to request extension and exceptions to implementations due to base closure.

ACTION NEEDED

New NPDES permit from EPA/State expected soon. No action required until new discharge limits are established.

Continue CERCLA Section 120 Interagency Agreement negotiation with EPA and State.

CONTACT: Lt. Joseph Lara - (904) 778-6561/5620
FAX - (904) 778-6879

CECIL FIELD NAVAL AIR STATION
Jacksonville, Florida

The Cecil Field Naval Air Station covers 20,099 acres in rural southwest Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida. Established in 1941, the facility is composed of Cecil Field Proper (9,516 acres), Yellow Water Weapons Area (8 acres), and the Outlying Landing Field (2,492 acres). Cecil Field's mission is to provide facilities, services, and material support for the operation and maintenance of naval weapons and aircraft for the Sea Based Anitsubmarine Warfare Wings, Atlantic. Tasks performed at this facility include operation fuel depots, maintenance and repair of aircraft and engines, and special weapons support. Cecil Field is scheduled for base closure.

Cecil Field is participating in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). Under this program, established in 1978, the Department of Defense seeks to identify, investigate, and clean up contamination from hazardous materials. As part of IRP, the Navy has currently identified 34 disposal areas located throughout the base, including landfills, lagoons, waste piles, burn areas, and spill areas. The majority of them received spent solvents, paint wastes, and wastes containing chromium and lead. Both soil and water in the surface and subsurface were potentially contaminated.

Three aquifers underlie Cecil Field: the surficial, which is used primarily for irrigation and fire fighting; the intermediate or "shallow rock," which supplies water to an estimated 2,200 people via private wells within 3 miles of the disposal areas; and the Floridan, which is the major water source for Cecil Field. The private wells are threatened because no continuous clay layer has been found above the shallow rock aquifer.

The major bodies of surface water on Cecil Field are Yellow Water Creek, its tributaries, Caldwell Branch, Sal Taylor Creek, and Rowell Creek, which dammed to form Lake Fretwell. Fresh water wetlands are within 450 feet of one of the disposal areas.

The Navy plans to conduct further site investigations of releases and contaminant migration under a permit issued under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and incorporating corrective action.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Air Station, Jacksonville

LOCATION: Jacksonville, Florida

I.D.: FL170024412

MISSION: Naval Air Station Jacksonville is a major base operating antisubmarine patrol aircraft and search and rescue helicopters. The Station has a large industrial complex with a Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP) for repair and overhaul of air frames and engines of naval aircraft. A large technical training center is also located at the base and Naval Hospital (MAVHOSP) are also located on Station. A public Works Center (PWC) operates industrial and the Station domestic waste water treatment plant and other utilities.

AREA: 3,280 acres

POPULATION: 16,885

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance with applicable Federal requirements. Station holds one operating permit.

NADEP holds 12 operating permits and 3 construction permits.

PWC Jacksonville holds 2 operating permits.

The Station is preparing the Title V Operating Permit for al emissions units within the station property lines.

WATER: In compliance with Federal regulations. Consumptive Use permit #2-031-0014UNMGFR was transferred to PWC in 1992. The permit was issued Dec.11,'90 and expires Dec.11,'97.

Facilities and Environmental Department (FED) purchased Halon 1301 Recovery Unit for Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department (AIMD) for servicing P-3 halon bottles. The Station is in compliance with applicable regulations. Public Works Center Jacksonville holds the St Johns water Management District consumptive use permit. PWC JAX conducted annual monitoring of Station buildings and residences. The system met lead and copper standards 40 CFR 141.

The Station completed a project to install 484

backflow preventors throughout the water distribution system in 1994.

DRMO completed design and funded construction project to extend city water main to DRMO.

WASTE WATER: The renewed NPDES permit was issued to PWC JAX effective Jan 1, '94. PWC submitted a Waste water Treatment Plant Operating Permit application to the State on Mar 9, '93. Awaiting processing of application by the City of Jacksonville.

Closed Loop Plants at NADEP 794 and 101S, began operations, enabling PWC JAX to begin closure of its industrial waste water treatment plant. A construction contract to close loop the industrial waste water source at NADEP Bldg. 868 was awarded. EPA granted PWC JAX an extension to operate the waste water treatment plant at a reduced flow rate until the close loop systems are completed at Bldgs 794 and 101S/780.

EPA issued a renewed NPDES Permit to PWC JAX for the discharge point from the Waste water Treatment Plant effective Jan. 1,'94 expiring Dec. 31,'95.

STORM WATER: The station continues to monitor 7 storm water discharge points under the expired NPDES Permit until the Navy individual and group NPDES permits are issued.

UST: An Alternate Procedures Agreement (APA) between the Navy and the State was signed Jul 2 '93, which established a deadline of Dec 31, 2000 for all Navy USTs to be in compliance. NAS JAX submitted a Tank Management Plan to FDEP in 1993, which provides registration of all tanks on Station and provides schedules for upgrade, removal, abandonment, or replacement of the tanks which are not in compliance.

The Station completed closure of one UST and 5 above ground storage tanks (AST).

Construction contracts were awarded to close 19 UST and install 2 AST.

RCRA: A FDEP RCRA consent order requires closure of 2 solvent waste tanks at Hangar 1000 by Dec. 31, '95.

FDEP RCRA permit HF16-152611 requires closure of 2

former sludge drying beds and a former polishing pond at the stations's waste water treatment plant. The closure will be in accordance with the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) under CERCLA . Stabilization of the drying beds will begin in the spring of 1995 as part of the CERCLA IRA.

FDEP conducted a RCRA Hazardous Waste Inspection on the Station on Jun. 28-30,'94. Several violations were identified, the most significant being the storage of residue pesticide waste in the Disease Vector Ecology and Control Center (DVECC) Tank Building 937.

The Station received it's RCRA Part B Permit renewal in May 1994.

The Station awarded a contract to remove the 2 hazardous waste tanks at Hanger 1000 in October 1993. FDEP granted an extension to complete removal of the tanks and risk based ground water monitoring of the surrounding area. Tanks removed March 1994.

CERCLA: No new sites were added to the HSWA Permit. All sites listed on permit will be cleaned up under the CERCLA program.

Two Interim Records of Decision have been signed and accepted by EPA and FDEP. Interim remedial actions to remove free product at Operable Unit One and for soil stabilization an thermal desorption at 3 potential sources of contamination (PSCs) at Operable Unit Two. Investigation will continue at Operable Unit Three. Human and ecological risk assessments have been initiated at Operable Units One and Two. a radiation survey was initiated at various PSCs.

TOXICS: The last 4 known PCB transformers and one PCB switch station on the station were retrofilled in the 3rd quarter FY93. PWC JAX completed a confirmation survey of all station transformers and switch stations.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The station implemented the Comprehensive Approach to Pollution Prevention (CAPP) program to identify all processes that use hazardous

materials or generate hazardous wastes and develop process modifications to reduce the use of hazardous materials and generation of wastes..

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The station conducted a self-audit in February 1994. There were no major deficiencies identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

None reported.

ACTION NEEDED

None reported.

CONTACT: Kevin N. Gartland - (904) - 772-2717 ext 116

Superfund Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
(CERCLA) as amended in 1986

JACKSONVILLE NAVAL AIR STATION
Jacksonville, Florida

The Jacksonville Naval Air Station (NAS) is in southwestern Duval County, in Jacksonville, Florida. NAS occupies approximately 6 square miles on the shore of the St. Johns River near the headwaters of the Ortega River. The area around the station is commercial and residential. Since 1940, NAS's primary mission has been to provide services and materials to support aviation activities.

NAS is participating in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). Under this program, established in 1978, the Department of Defense seeks to identify, investigate, and clean up contamination from hazardous materials. As part of IRP the Navy used historical records, aerial photographs, field inspections, and personnel interviews to identify at least 40 potentially contaminated areas within the facility boundaries, including landfills, storage areas, lagoons, and spills. Wastes handled include waste solvents, oil and fuel, paint wastes, aqueous wastes containing heavy metals, acids, caustics, cyanide, paint stripper wastes containing chlorinated solvents and phenolics, radium paint wastes, and waste from medical radiological programs.

In August and September 1983, a Navy contractor sampled soils and shallow ground water. Contaminants identified included trichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, PCBs, cadmium, chromium, lead, copper, and mercury. The potential exists for contaminated ground water to migrate off-site and endanger local water supplies. Private wells into shallow ground water within 3 miles of hazardous substances at the site provide drinking water to an estimated 300 people.

Hazardous waste was deposited directly into the St. Johns River on NAS. A 1986 IRP report indicates that lead, chromium, and cadmium were found in the river, which is used for recreational activities within 3 miles downstream of NAS. Fresh water wetlands and critical habitats for the Florida manatee and the bald eagle, both designated as endangered species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are on NAS.

The Navy has taken interim measures to control runoff of oil and solvents from the old main dump into St. Johns River. The Navy also plans further investigation of releases of hazardous substances and their mitigation under a permit issued under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and incorporating corrective action.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Air Station - Whiting Field

LOCATION: Milton, Santa Rosa County, Florida

I.D. FL2170023244

MISSION: Pilot training, helicopter and fixed wing aircraft for Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

AREA: 4,000 acres

POPULATION: 3,360

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance per FDEP inspection of Feb. 10,'94. FDEP Permit #A057-1570006. An air emission audit is currently in progress.

WATER: In compliance per FDEP compliance inspection of Feb. 15,'95. FDEP Permit #1570489. No deficiencies noted.

WASTE WATER: In compliance by FDEP inspection on Oct 20,,'94 FDEP temporary operating permit DT 57-249065 was issued on Jul.11,'94. Waste water is treated by a low rate trickling filter system that produces effluent which does not meet new discharge standards adopted by the State. This has resulted in the requirement to upgrade the WWTP or to provide other acceptable discharge alternatives. The feasibility of connecting to a municipal system is currently being investigated.

UST: A compliance inspection by FDEP in Sep.,'94 identified 2 areas of concern. Required logs for above ground storage tanks were not being maintained and leak detection test had not been done for an underground fuel line. Required logs are now being maintained and a project is under construction that will obviate the need for the cited under ground fuel line. NAS Whiting Field, along with other naval facilities in the State are regulated under an "Alternative Procedures Agreement" which was endorsed by Navy and State representatives in Jun.,'93. The agreement provides a schedule for meeting storage tank regulations. Whiting Field is ahead of schedule for tank systems upgrade.

Two 10,000 gallon tanks located at an outlying field used to store JP-5 for helicopter refueling are the only USTs at NAS Whiting. The continued

operational requirement for these 2 tanks is under review.

RCRA: EPA ID#FL2170023244. In compliance per FDEP inspection of Sep. 30,'93. A hazardous waste biennial report was submitted to EPA/ State of Florida in March 1994. NAS Whiting Field is a hazardous waste generator and does not store, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste.

CERCLA: NAS Whiting was proposed for placement on the NPL in February 1994. 23 sites are currently being investigated under the Installation Restoration Program. The study is in Phase II of the Remedial Investigation and data gaps are currently being identified. In addition 5 sites are being investigated under "The Florida Petroleum Contamination Agreement". This program is limited to investigation of fuel/petroleum contaminated sites only. A "No Further Action" proposal was accepted by the State for 2 sites.

TOXICS: An updated PCB inventory report was sent to NEESA in Mar.,'95. Any disposition of PCBs would be conducted by means of a manifest to a permitted facility.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

NAS Whiting Field has initiated a study on Hazardous Waste Minimization/Pollution Prevention. Based on the results of this study a plan will be developed with emphasis on inventory reduction and use of environmentally friendly products, with the goal of reducing hazardous waste generation.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

An Environmental Compliance Evaluation was conducted at NAS Whiting Field by Southern Division in Sep.,'94. Deficiencies found during evaluation are being addressed.

PROBLEM AREAS

The adoption of the new and very stringent effluent discharge limitations on waste water by the State has resulted in the requirement to upgrade the existing waste water treatment plant. This required upgrading of the facility will be very costly.

ACTION NEEDED

Continued action is needed in the area of UST removal, waste water treatment facilities upgrade and hazardous waste reduction.

CONTACT: James Holland - (904) 623-7181 ext 49
FAX (904) 623-7515

DATE June 1995

NAME: U. S. Navy Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Fuel Department, Jacksonville

LOCATION: Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida

I. D.: FL17002634

MISSION: Storage and fuel supply for Mayport Naval Station, Jacksonville Naval Air Station and Cecil Field Naval Air Station

AREA: 181 acres

POPULATION: 25

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance with applicable federal, state and local regulations by inspection. FDEP Permit #A016-224591.

In July 1994, Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., Gainesville, FL, finalized a VVOC/NAPSIS update for our installation. The evaluation concluded that emissions from our installation are below the threshold for consideration as a "major source;" therefore, a Title V Operating Permit will not be required for compliance with the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990.

WATER: Potable water is obtained from a deep well in the Florida aquifer.

On Feb.21,'95, we awarded a contract to Hendon Engineering Assoc., Birmingham, AL, to evaluate our potable water system for compliance with the Safe drinking Water Act. estimated completion date of this study is Dec. 31,'95.

Potable system is restricted to support industrial operations only. Currently utilizing a bottled water contract for human consumption purposes.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. NPDES permit #FL0032492. Storm water permit #FLR00A012. Sanitary wastes are collected and tied into City of Jacksonville system (permit #086).

Fuel storage tank waste water is collected and pretreated through oil/water separators prior to discharge into the municipal sewer system.

UST:

a- Tank 37-1 is a 1,000 gal underground tank installed in 1975 containing unleaded gasoline. The piping is corrosion resistant coated steel and has no leak detection system. A contract to replace this tank with a new above ground tank is scheduled to commence in Mar.,'95. Estimated completion date is Nov.,'95.

b- Tank 37-2 is a 600 gal underground tank whose installation date is unknown. The tank contains diesel fuel used to run the building's emergency generator. The piping and tank materials are unknown. There is no leak detection system. A contract to replace tank with new AST is scheduled to commence in Mar.,'95. Estimated completion date is Nov.,'95.

c- Tank 104-1 is an underground tank of unknown capacity. Its installation date, piping and tank materials are also unknown. This inactive tank was utilized as a heating fuel source for building 104. Contract to remove tank is scheduled to commence in Mar.,'95. Estimated completion date is Nov.,'95.

d- Tank 51-1 is a 1,000 gal underground tank whose installation date is unknown. This inactive tank previously contained diesel fuel to power the fire pumps' diesel engines. A new above ground tank has recently been installed to provide fuel requirements for the diesel engines. Contract to remove this inactive UST is scheduled to commence in Mar.,'95. Estimated completion date is Nov.,'95.

RCRA: In compliance. Small quantity generator. Permit #FL4171700012.

CERCLA: 5 sites have been identified. One site, site #5 will require further investigation. Remedial design/Remedial action for site #5 planned for FY95-98. Trying to obtain Records of Decision (RODs) on the other 4 sites.

TOXICS: None in significant quantities handled at the facility.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1- Review and recertification of the Site's Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan was completed in May 1994.

2- Our OPA 90 Facility Response Plan (FRP) was approved by the U.S. Coast Guard on Feb. 17,'95. Plan submitted to EPA Region IV on Feb. 2,'95. Awaiting EPA review and approval.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Apr. 8,'94 - City of Jacksonville RESD inspected our installation for compliance with our Air Pollution permit. Recommendations were made to modify the permit to increase specified throughput limits. Permit amendment was approved Aug.17,'94 by the City Air quality Division (AQD) and FDEP.

Jun. 9, '94 - FDEP conducted a reconnaissance inspection to determine compliance with our state industrial waste water Temporary Operating Permit. Completion of our Fuel Storage Rank waste Water Collection System fulfilled requirements of this permit; however, high iron concentrations in our effluent has been identified. Currently working with FDEP to resolve this issue.

Jul 19, '94 - City of Jacksonville Industrial Pretreatment Division inspected our installation for permit compliance. In compliance by inspection.

PROBLEM AREAS

WATER:	Perform potable water system evaluation for compliance with safe drinking Water Act.
WASTE WATER:	Resolve high Iron concentration in storm water effluent.
UST:	Taking appropriate action to comply with State UST regulations by 1999 in accordance with Alternate Procedures Agreement (APA).
PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION:	Three sites are currently under assessment for petroleum contamination: Jet Fuel Storage Area, Diesel Fuel Storage Area, and the Jet Fuel Loading Rack Area. Coordinating investigation

with FDEP under the State of Florida/Navy Petroleum Contamination Agreement.

ACTION NEEDED

a - Evaluate potable water system compliance.

b - Complete storm water pollution prevention plan.

c - Resolve high iron concentrations in storm water effluent.

d - Complete UST upgrades and removal.

e - AST secondary containment repairs for large storage tanks.

f - Proceed with resolving CERCLA sites.

g - Continue assessment of suspected petroleum contaminated sites.

CONTACT: Ralph Crist - (904) 696-5420
FAX - (904) 696-5430

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Navy Public Works Center, Jacksonville (PWC JAX)

LOCATION: Naval Air Station (NAS), Jacksonville, Florida

I.D.

MISSION: Public Works Center Jacksonville provides public works, public utilities, public housing maintenance, transportation support, engineering services, shore facilities planning, and all logistic support incident thereto, required by activities served by PWC JAX. PWC JAX services federal and state governmental agencies in the greater Jacksonville area and Charleston, S.C. areas.

AREA: Not applicable

POPULATION: Not applicable

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. PWS JAX operates a total of 7 permitted stationary sources which are located on NAS Jacksonville(3), NAS Cecil Field(2), and NAVSTA Mayport(2). NAS Jacksonville was issued a permit to operate 3 temporary portable boilers in Dec.,'94. Operations at NAVSTA Mayport's Carbonaceous Fuel Incinerator have been discontinued and the permit surrendered in Jun.,'94.

WATER: In compliance. PWC JAX operated 10 water treatment facilities located on NAS Jacksonville (3), NAS Cecil Field (4), Electronic Warfare Center Pinecastle (2) and NAVSTA Mayport (1).

WASTE WATER: NAS Jacksonville: In compliance. Operates under NPDES Permit FL0000957 which expires Dec. 31,'95. The 5 year State operating permit D016-227478 was issued in Jan.,'94. PWC JAX petitioned 3 items in the new permit and is still operating under the old FDEP permit DT16-158162 which has been extended pasts its May '93 expiration date. In Jun.,'94, land application of sludge commenced following a determination that the sludge was class "B".

NAS Cecil Field: In Compliance. Operates under NPDES Permit FL 0020966 which has been extended since its expiration Apr. 30,'81. Also operates under FDEP operating permit DT16-189553 which expires on Apr.2,'96. Station changed from on

-base dispersal of sludge to hauling by local contractor for land application as class "B" sludge. Waste treatment facility effluent is now continuously monitored for temperature, pH and flow at Rowell Creek out fall.

NAVSTA Mayport: In compliance. Operates under NPDES Permit FL 0000922 which has been extended past its expiration Dec. 31,'94. The new State operating permit is dated Feb 6,'95 with an expiration date of Dec. 19,'99. NPDES permit renewal was submitted in June 1994. The oily waste treatment plant permanent hook-up was completed in Jun.,'94. The degritter/bar screen system was put into operation with a Certification of Completion dated Nov.,'94. Sludge is classified as Class "B" and still contracted for disposal in the City of Jacksonville landfill; in 1995 the sludge disposal method will be changed to land application.

The "copper mixing zone" study was approved by FDEP on Feb. 14,'95. PWC JAX will now proceed with preparation of the construction application.

UST: Out of compliance. The Alternate Procedures Plan (APA) between the Navy and the State was signed in Jul.,'93. The APA established a deadline for UST compliance by the end of the year 2000. PWC JAX has 26 USTs that are out of compliance and has plans to bring all tanks into compliance by the end of FY 97.

RCRA: PWC JAX is the operator of Part B storage facilities at NAS Jacksonville, NAS Cecil Field, and NAVSTA Mayport.

CERCLA: The CERCLA program is managed and reported on by each station.

TOXICS: Inventories of electrical equipment to check foe PCB contamination have been completed for NAS Jacksonville and Cecil Field. A small purchase contract has been ordered to complete the inventory of NAVSTA Mayport's equipment.

NAS Jacksonville: No PCB contamination.

NAS Cecil Field: First phase testing found 41 of 416 pieces contaminated; second phase testing will be completed by April,'95. In-service equipment will be replaced or retrofilled, while out-of-

service pieces will be disposed of properly.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Inspection teams from Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Charleston and CINCLANTFLT, Norfolk completed and Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) of environmental programs supported by area commands, NAVSTA Mayport's evaluation was performed in Nov.,'94 while NAS Jacksonville and NAS Cecil Field were conducted Jan. 9-18,'95.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

PWC JAX station Facilities Maintenance and Utilities Contracts as well as FY95 Transportation Contracts have requirements for pollution prevention plans, EPCRA/SARA Title III reporting and Hazardous Material Minimization Programs.

CONTACT: Wallace Holdstein - (904) 772-4548 ext. 8314
FAX - (904) 772-3269

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Coastal System Station, Dahlgren Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center

LOCATION: Panama City, Florida

I.D.: FL170023792

MISSION: Research, development, testing and evaluation of warfare equipment for coastal environments such as landing craft, sonar, mines, and other equipment used in coastal warfare, Also train Naval personnel in diving and salvage jobs and to operate air cushion landing craft.

AREA: 665 acres

POPULATION: 1900

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Incinerator: The classified incinerator, (FDEP permit #A003-221986) was permanently shut down effective Nov. 15,'93. The gas handle to the incinerator has been locked in the off position and a circuit breaker vital to the operation of the incinerator has been removed.

ODS TRAINING: In compliance. All of our technicians who work service, maintain, repair or dispose of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment containing Class I and II ODSs have received technician certification. Some technicians who work on stationary A/C systems have been grandfathered for Type I and Type II, but require additional testing for Type III systems. These technicians were granted a 6 month extension and will complete the additional testing for Type III systems before the May 15 extension deadline.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is obtained from the Bay County system and meets drinking water quality standards. The CSS water distribution system was sampled and analyzed for corrosivity and lead content in 1988 and found to be well within EPA established standards. Public notices were published as required by Federal Statute. Also all water coolers were sampled for lead in 1990.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Waste water is treated in a trickling filter system and meets State and NPDES standards (NPDES permit # FL0002551). Discharge is to St. Andrew Bay. An additional trickling filter was added to the plant in 1989. A sulfur

dioxide chamber for dechlorination was added in 1990. Currently making application for sludge permit with EPA.

UST: In compliance. Three double wall fiberglass marine diesel fuel tanks and associated piping have interstitial leak detectors and spill containment. Three single wall fiberglass JP-5 fuel tanks have spill containment and ground water monitoring wells. One single wall fiberglass used oil holding tank has groundwater monitor wells. Four single wall fiberglass diesel and gasoline tanks have ground water monitor wells. One single wall fiberglass unleaded gasoline tank and associated piping are precision tested for leaks biennially. All single wall tanks are programmed to be replaced by 1 January 1999.

Site assessments for potential petroleum contamination are almost complete for the east dock marine diesel fuel farm and the MWR marina (facility 327). The site assessment final report for the JP-5 fuel farm has been delayed due to the sudden discovery of free product in the groundwater monitoring wells. CSS has requested funds to remove the free product and expand the scope of the site assessment. The site assessment for the oil/water separator (facility 363) has been moved into the RCRA Facility Investigation Program due to solvent contamination of the oily waste processing equipment.

RCRA: In compliance. EPA and State Part B permit issued on Dec. 6, 1985. Part B permit renewed on Oct 23, 1990. RCRA Facility Assessment Report completed Oct 1990. Last RCRA inspection Nov. 2, '94. RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Report submitted Jun.15, '92. RFI phase II underway. RFI Phase II final draft submitted to EPA on Jan.26, 95.

CERCLA: In compliance. The Verification Study (expanded site investigation) for the seven sites recommended in the Initial Assessment Study was completed February 1987. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) will be combined with the RFI. The latest Technical Review Committee (TRC) meeting was in Jun.19, '92. CSS is presently assessing the feasibility of

converting the TRC to a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

TOXICS: In compliance. The last two remaining PCB contaminated transformers were removed from service and shipped off-site to an EPA approved disposal facility in 1989.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Hazardous Materials/Waste Minimization Plan was finalized 16 May 1991, followed by immediate implementation. Major emphasis of the plan is to reduce hazardous waste generation by monitoring hazardous materials procurement utilizing an authorized hazardous materials use list, and requirement of written justification for procurement of hazardous materials not pre-authorized for use. Non-hazardous substitute materials are recommended when available. Proper hazardous material management is strongly emphasized by a Station instruction. SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM performed a Pollution Prevention Survey at CSS in June '93. Presently CSS is collecting data from all work processes that use hazardous materials. This data will be used by SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM to develop POA&Ms to minimize or substitute the use of hazardous materials and will be incorporated in the CSS Pollution Prevention Plan.

A solid waste management plan has been developed for Coastal Systems Station. By the end of the fiscal year 1995, an implementing instruction will be issued.

Coastal Systems Station has developed and implemented a Qualified Recycling Program through the efforts of Public Works Division and Morale Welfare and Recreation. Commodities which are currently being recycled are : aluminum cans, cardboard, computer paper, quality white paper, and scrap metals.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

An Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) of CSS was performed the week of Aug.3-7,'92 by NAVSEA (SEA06) and SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM. CSS completed an internal ECE audit in August 1994 and will be performing subsequent annual internal ECE

audits. A federal Facilities Multi-Media Inspection was performed March 17, ;994 with no violations and 6 recommendations which have been answered.

PROBLEM AREAS

WASTE WATER: FDER sent "Notice of Permit Denial" on Jan.26,'93 to CSS's application to renew the WWTP operation permit because of heavy metals discharge violations of the State Surface Water Quality Criteria. An 18 month permit extension was granted instead. Currently applying for a sludge permit with EPA. Also in the process of making application to expand to 0.300 MGD.

The dried sludges generated at the CSS domestic waste water treatment plant are being stockpiled waiting the determination as to whether the sludge will meet the solvent exclusion of 40 CFR 261.3. Determination anticipated by early CY 1995.

RCRA: NOV issued to CSS for failure to submit draft RFI report by Oct. 31,'94 as called for on the Corrective Action Management Plan (CAMP),

ACTION NEEDED

WASTE WATER: Results from the CSS operations profile survey and data collection forms must be analyzed to determine whether the waste water treatment plant sludge meets the solvent exclusion of 40 CFR 261.3 before any further land application will be done.

Awaiting official results of solvent exclusion determination. Unofficial results are satisfactory . After official satisfactory determination is received, the dried sludge will be disposed of as non-regulated waste through a contractor. TCLP tests have already been performed on the sludge.

RCRA: Preliminary draft RFI was submitted on Dec. 27,'94, final draft was submitted on Jan. 26,'95, and a revised CAMP was submitted on Feb.24,'95. NOV issued to CSS for failure to submit draft RFI report by Oct. 31,'94 as called for on the CAMP is still outstanding.

CONTACT: Ms. Rhonda Bath - (904) 234-5834
FAX - (904) 234-4774

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Station Mayport

LOCATION: Mayport, Duval County, Florida

I.D.: FL170023788

MISSION: NAVSTA Mayport is a carrier base for the Atlantic Fleet. Its mission is to maintain and operate facilities that provide services and material to support the operation of naval afloat and aviation activities of the operating forces of the Atlantic Fleet and other activities and units, as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.

AREA: 3,514 acres

POPULATION: 16,210

OPERATION: On October 1, 1992, Navy Public Works Center Jacksonville (PWC JAX) assumed operation and permit responsibilities at NAVSTA for major air, potable water, waste water and hazardous waste storage facility.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspections of May 26,'94 by the city of Jacksonville Air Quality Division. NAVSTA's Carboraceous Fuel Boiler (CBF) was permanently taken out of service on May 30,'94. Buildings 250 and 1241 steam boilers are permitted to PWC JAX. Permit A016-239024 was issued December 28 '93, for Building 338 Boiler, NAVSTA Galley. Permit A016-258998, Dec. 21,'94, has been issued for Bldg 1488 boiler, SIMA Mayport. NAVSTA, through SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM), has Radian Corporation under contract to complete Title V Air Permit by Nov.,'95.

WATER: PWC JAX is responsible for the drinking water treatment system. The facility is in compliance with drinking water quality standards. Water is obtained from 4 deep wells and is treated by aeration and chlorination at the recently completed (Feb'93) plant. The off station housing area is served by the City of Atlantic Beach.

WASTE WATER: PWC Jax is responsible for the waste water treatment facility, NPDES permit FL0000922, and the oily waste water pretreatment plant at NAVSTA Mayport.NAVSTA Mayport has one treatment facility, a 2.0 mgd domestic waste water treatment plant (WWTP), and a 0.288 mgd oily waste water treatment

plant (OWTP).

NAVSTA is part of the Navy-wide group storm water permit (12-56) application filed through SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM to EPA Washington on Jun.17,'91. A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP)is scheduled to be completed in April 1995.

Ten year maintenance dredging permits were received from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and FDEP for upland disposal. The basin has been sampled as part of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the potential homeporting of a Nuclear Powered Aircraft Carrier at NAVSTA and approval for off-shore disposal of dredge material was granted by EPA.

UST: In compliance. The Tank Inventory Management System (TIMS) was updated in October 1994 and submitted to FDEP. Submission of an updated TIMS is required on an annual basis as part of the Navy's Petroleum Alternate Procedures Agreement (PAPA) with FDEP which was signed in June 1993. NAVSTA Mayport currently manages 80 tanks - 57 are underground storage tanks and 23 are above ground storage tanks.

NAVSTA Mayport recently awarded a special project to design and replace all regulated underground tanks by the year 2000. Incorporated into this project is the replacement of numerous non-regulated tanks which we feel are a significant risk to the environment due to their age and/or size. Replacement of other tanks will be carried out as buildings are renovated and on a yearly basis as funds allow.

NAVSTA Mayport has 12 petroleum contaminated sites that have been identified to FDEP and are part of the Navy's Petroleum Contamination Agreement with the State. Contamination Assessment Reports (CAR) have been performed on 9 of these sites with Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) completed on three of these nine. CARs are planned for the remaining 5 sites. Three sites are scheduled for completion in FY 95 and the remaining 2 sites are scheduled for completion in FY 96.

RCRA: In compliance, based on EPA/FDER inspection of Mar.17, '94. The Hazardous Waste Part B Facility is now owned and operated by PWC JAX although NAVSTA Mayport is listed as the permit holder

(#H016-118598). The permit was issued Dec.16,'93, and expires Mar 1,'98. Construction is completed on a new Part B Storage Facility and the operating permit is being modified for the new building.

Our HSWA permit #FL9170024260 was renewed in June '93. This permit identifies 18 SWMUs requiring an RFI, 23 SWMUs requiring confirmatory sampling and 15 SWMUs with no further action.

NAVSTA Mayport has held four TRC meetings before converting to a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The first meeting of the new RAB was in February,'95. Five community members were selected to represent the diversity of the NAVSTA community and to serve as liaisons between their respective groups/community and NAVSTA.

The sampling and analysis portion of our Clean Closure Equivalency Demonstration (CCED) for the Neutralization Basin, SWMU 12, was completed and submitted to US EPA region IV in May, '94.

CERCLA: Currently NAVSTA Mayport does not operate under the CERCLA program. However in Jul. '92 the findings from our Hazard Ranking System II Scoring report were submitted to USEPA Region IV for their evaluation. NAVSTA Mayport received a score of 50.82 upon completion of this study conducted by ABB Environmental Services through a contract with SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM.

TOXICS: No known problems. PCB identification # FL9-170-024-260 is assigned to NAVSTA Mayport. PWC JAX Zone Mayport has no PCB transformers remaining in service. Disposal is through PWC Jax to DRMO by contract. PWC is surveying all electrical equipment to insure no PCBs in inventory and expect completion by July '94.

NAVSTA Mayport has completed and distributed an Asbestos Operation and Maintenance Plan to be used by the various commands who perform asbestos removal or maintenance of facilities which may contain asbestos. PWC JAX contractor, Global Associates, administer the disposal of asbestos by manifest to the City of Jacksonville's Trail Ridge landfill site.

EPCRA - NAVSTA has reported 14 chemicals under section 311 and 312 and expects to report under section 113 in July, 1995.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

NAVSTA Mayport instituted a hazardous material reissue program in Jan.'93. A pollution prevention plan is in draft form.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

NAVSTA Mayport performs annual environmental compliance self-evaluations. The last one was in Late Feb.,'94. A major claimant (i.e. headquarters) audit was performed in Oct.,'94.

PROBLEM AREAS

Only the problem areas which are under the direct control of the NAVSTA Mayport will be discussed. PWC JAX which manages the permits for water, waste water and major air sources will provide information on those facilities.

AIR: HAP for ship repairs may cause dock problems since NAVSTA is considering a floating dry dock.

UST: There are still discrepancies between TIMS and FDEP tank listings. This problem arises each time the City of Jacksonville, through contract with FDEP, performs its annual tank inspection (either we don't have the tanks they have listed or we have tanks that aren't listed). Because the City sends a new inspector each time they perform an inspection, we have to explain the problem all over again.

RCRA: Due to DERA funding constraints, there is always the potential for NAVSTA to fall further behind the schedule proposed in the CAMP, which is part of our HSWA permit. In January 1995, we incorporated potential delays into the CAMP but noncompliance will still be a possibility should funding be recalled.

The CCED for the Neutralization Pond needs to proceed at a more expedient pace. This process has been on going since the State accepted our closure certificate in March, 1991.

ACTION NEEDED

PWC JAX will provide information on the action needed for NAVSTA Mayport facilities under their control.

UST: The discrepancies between TIMS and the State's registration list will hopefully be corrected now that the APA between the NAVY and FDEP was signed in Jun '93. If not, then this problem may need to be raised to our Regional Environmental Coordinator (REC), Commander Naval Base Jacksonville, for action.

RCRA: Funding problems will continue to be of concern especially now since we have the added costs of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) activities which will be competing for the same funds as studies and remediation. Schedule delays will have to be acceptable, although regrettable, part of procedures until additional funds can be budgeted by Congress. Many delay issues are currently being resolved through our NAVSTA Partnering Team.

TOXICS: NAVSTA Mayport needs to implement a base-wide asbestos program to coordinate the disposal of asbestos, and the asbestos removal work by various tenant commands.

CONTACT: NAVSTA Mayport
Michael Davenport, P.E. - (904) 270-6730
FAX - (904) 270-6884
FWC Jacksonville
James Schroeder - (904) 772-4548 x8300
FAX - (904) 772-3269

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Training Center

LOCATION: Orlando, Florida

I.D.: FL170024736 (Main Base)
FL170024367 (Area C)
FL170024408 (Herndon Annex)
FL170024733 (NTC Annex)

MISSION: The mission of the Naval Training Center is to exercise command over and coordinate the efforts of the assigned subordinate activities in effecting basic indoctrination (recruit training) for enlisted personnel and initial skill, advanced and/or other specialized training for officer and enlisted personnel of the regular Navy and the Naval Reserve, and to support other activities as directed by higher authority.

AREA: 2,031 acres

POPULATION: 17,000 (Dec 94)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR In compliance. Annual visible emission inspections are conducted by the base and Orange County. There are 75 boilers with heat input greater than or equal to one million BTUs and 5 hot water generators under the following permits:

A048-202035 - 71 boilers and 3 hot water generators (main base)
A048-201690 - 2 hot water generators(main base)
A048-202036 - 4 boilers (NTC annex)
A048-244816 - Fire Fighting Training Facility (Gas Mask Trainer and Six Training Devices)

Due to base closure, 36 boilers under our main base permit (A048-202035) are in dry lay up or out of service for dry lay up. Two boilers have been removed due to building demolition. NTC has requested that the State revise the main base permit to reflect 26 boilers that are permanently closed. Construction of the last barracks has been completed and NTC has submitted an operations permit application for the hot water generator.

Because of recent closure activities, NTC surrendered the following permits to the State:

A048-180281 - 2 boilers (Area C)
A048-202032 - 1 boiler (Herndon)

A048-214999 - dry cleaning operation

NTC anticipates surrendering the Fire Fighting Training Facilities permit (A048-244816) in the near future.

The hospital pathological incinerator (A048-161813) requires extensive repair. As the unit will not be used again the permit was allowed to expire Jul 30,'94.

NTC has requested the State modify the main base permit (A048-202035) to remove the potential to operate 24 hours a day and limit the amount of natural gas and #2 fuel oil burned to levels that will ensure that NTC does not meet the definition of a major source. When the hazardous air pollutant inventory is submitted to the State combined with the fact that actual hours of operation and emissions are very low, NTC anticipates the state modifying the main base permit and classifying the installation as a synthetic minor source.

WATER: In compliance. NTC has been reclassified from a water supplier to a water receiver and is receiving potable water from a local utility company. NTC has discontinued operation of the chlorination stations on the Main Base and the Annex and surrendered its designation as a consecutive water system. NTC has entered into an agreement with the FDEP and the Orlando Utilities Commission concerning this action.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Waste water sources tied to publicly owned treatment works.

STORM WATER: In compliance. NTC Orlando is a member of EPA Group Permit #1256 for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities. NTC has received a draft copy of NTC Orlando's SWPP submitted to SOUDIVNAVFACENGCOM. As part of the SWPP, and illicit connections study indicated that NTC has 5 illicit connections. These connections are being eliminated with either procedural changes or permanent structural changes.

UST: In compliance: 19 regulated tanks. Most will be removed as part of base closure. All tanks including former sites, will be assessed whether regulated or not as part of the Navy's Alternative Procedures Agreement with the State.

RCRA: In compliance. 4 generator areas (2 Class II and 2 Class III). Last inspection was in 1988 by the state. NTC does not treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes.

CERCLA: In compliance. Verification phase of the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) is complete. Phase II (confirmation study), requires additional sampling of established monitoring wells and installation of additional wells (the data is outdated and new studies may be required as part of the 1993 BRAC program)

TOXICS: In compliance. Nineteen PCB contaminated (less than 500 but greater than 50 ppm) transformers remain at the base. Five are in storage for disposal. NTC collects electric light ballasts for disposal as PCB (assumed = 500 ppm) items.

SOLID WASTE: In compliance. Solid waste is collected and disposed of under a solid waste collection/ transportation contract. Fiscal 1994 solid waste disposal totaled 6,564 tons.

EPCRA & E O: Compliance. Our major claimant has provided a contractor through our Engineering Field Division to collect data, prepare threshold calculations and develop supporting documentation to submit the required Tier II forms (calendar year '94) to our LEPB, SEPC and Fire Dept, by Mar 1, '95. The contractor will also be providing services for TRI chemical identification,use calculations/ documentation and for "R" reporting (calendar year '94) as required, by July, '95.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

In compliance. Recycling efforts included: glass - 2 tons, newspaper and mixed paper - 23 tons, aluminum cans - 50 tons, and cardboard - 100 tons for fiscal year 1994.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The Environmental Branch completed a self audit of our programs in Dec.,'94. The Major Claimant coordinated an environmental audit of this base by Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division, in Nov 91. The base had an environmental audit by the Navy Inspector General in Dec 94.

PROBLEM AREAS

1. Storm water: We will conduct an illicit connections survey to determine if any exist and what corrective action must be taken. We are part of a Navy group application to EPA Region IV which was submitted by our Engineering Field division base in Charleston, S.C. The permit application is still under review.
2- Currently small quantities of silver recovery cartridges are being reclaimed through DRMO Precious Metals Recovery Program, which does not use a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest to transport and track this material. Our Engineering Field Division and EPA has indicated that this material is regulated under RCRA and should be managed as a hazardous waste. This issue needs to be resolved between the agencies and a clear policy established.

ACTION NEEDED

1 - Submit an Engineering Service Request to our EFD to survey for illicit connections.
2 - Request that DRMO resolve with FDEP the proper management of silver recovery cartridges.

CONTACT: Mark Zill - (407) 646-4663
FAX - (407) 646-4197

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Patrick Air Force Base (PAFB)

LOCATION: Cocoa Beach, Florida

I.D.: FL572024404

MISSION: PAFB provides location, facilities and support services for Headquarters 45 Space Wing 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: 2,108 acres

POPULATION: 6,500

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: PAFB is in compliance with existing facilities permitted under the Clean Air Act and FDEP.

PAFB was last inspected by FDEP Aug '94 and all permitted sources were found to be in compliance.

PAFB currently has 21 hot water generators that have been combined under one similar source permit with FDEP (A005-199410). 6 bulk storage fuel tanks have also been combined under one similar source permit with FDEP (A005-189106). Additionally 8 paint booths, 1 fuel cell purging operation, and 14 fuel storage tanks are permitted under AC05-22764.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is supplied to PAFB from either of two municipal water systems, the Cocoa Water Department as primary and the Melbourne Water Department as alternate. Rechlorination is performed at the receiving points and other locations as required.

Potable water system sanitary survey conducted on Aug. 23,'94 by the state identified 15 deficiencies, with 13 deficiencies being corrected by Jan.,'95. Two remaining open items are programmed for correction: water tank corrosion control and hose bib back flow preventers. These deficiencies will be corrected by Dec. 31,'95 with a contract for water tank operation and in house procurement and installation of hose bib back flow preventers. Presently the water is tested for

total coliform, pH and chlorine weekly. An annual chemical analysis is performed. Radiological analysis is performed every 4 years.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. NPDES permit FL001228, expired 10 Nov 90, covers two 1.0 MGD activated sludge sewage treatment plants(STP) and 5 miscellaneous point discharges. EPA has acknowledged by letter that the reapplication is complete and operation is authorized under the old NPDES number. A project for tie-in of PAFB waste water system into the City of Cocoa Beach has been completed with all waste water flow being delivered to the City of Cocoa Beach for treatment. Highly treated reclaimed water is returned to the base for irrigation use. The 2 waste water treatment plants on PAFB are currently undergoing demolition. Storm water permits are obtained as required for each new facility before construction begins. The Air Force has submitted a NPDES storm water group permit application to EPA which includes PAFB.

UST: There are 50 USTs at PAFB, including 11 regulated tanks and 39 nonregulated heating oil tanks. Construction projects have been programmed through FY 97 for the upgrade of 11 regulated USTs and removal of the remaining 39 USTs. USTs will be replaced, where needed, with containment. These projects have been established to meet future UST compliance deadlines and to prevent potential petroleum discharges from aging tanks.

RCRA: In compliance. PAFB operates 2 permitted hazardous waste storage facilities under an EPA and FDEP Part B operating permits. PAFB was inspected by FDEP on May 2-3, '94. The 2 permitted storage facilities were in full compliance. Three non-compliant issues were raised concerning other locations on PAFB and a warning letter was issued by the state. All non-compliant issues have been addressed and corrected. A Supplemental Environmental Project as payment- in-kind via consent order is currently being addressed.

The IRP is currently regulated under the HSWA portion of the RCRA permit for PAFB. The PA/SI's to date have identified 18 sites with confirmed contamination and 5 areas of concern (AOC). A CAMP schedule was approved for PAFB on Dec. 14,'94 to provide a time frame for submitting RI/FS work

plans and reports. All sites are either programmed for, or are under going an RI/FS. All AOCs are undergoing a site investigation to determine if contamination exists. It is believed at this time that all sites with historical contamination have been identified.

CERCLA: In compliance. CERCLA requirements are being met under RCRA.

TOXICS: In compliance. All PCB items placed in storage for disposal at Fac 1335 are shipped off-site for disposal through Defense Logistics Agency. All PCB items have been removed from PAFB.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A recycling program has been initiated at PAFB. Curbside recycling at Military Housing includes glass, metal cans, and newspapers. Office area recycling includes office paper and aluminum cans. Industrial and process materials recycling includes scrap metal, wood, fat, bones, and grease. Used motor oil is recycled through Auto Skills Center and other designated shops. A Pollution Prevention Management Plan is scheduled for completion by Dec.'95. PAFB is actively pursuing the reduction and elimination of ozone depleting chemicals and hazardous materials used in all processes conducted on base.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

An environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) is in place at PAFB with an external audit conducted Mar 94. All deficiencies have been corrected or are programmed for correction. An internal ECAMP audit is scheduled for Jun.,'95.

PROBLEM AREAS

None

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Olin Miller - (407) 494-7288
FAX - (407) 494-5965

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Pensacola Naval Complex:

-Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola(NPL)
-Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP) Pensacola(closing BRAC93)
-Naval Public Works Center (NPWC) Pensacola (NPL)
-Fleet & Industrial Supply Center (FISC) Pensacola(closing BRAC93)
-Naval Technical Training Center (NAVTECHTRACEN) Pensacola, Corry Station
-Naval Education Training Program Support Activity (NETPMSA) Saufley Field
-Naval Hospital (NAVHOSP) Pensacola
-Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory (NAMRL)
-Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO)
-Approximately 80 smaller tenants ranging from U. S. Air Force Water Survival and U. S. Coast Guard to McDonalds and Barrancas National Cemetery

LOCATION: Pensacola, Florida

I.D.: FL170024567

MISSION: To provide quality support to tenants and other customers, enabling them to meet mission requirements. NAS Pensacola has three major industrial tenants, NADEP, NPWC Pensacola and NSC Pensacola, who provide aircraft maintenance/ rework, public works and logistical services to NAS Pensacola as well as numerous Navy and DoD activities beyond the boundaries of NAS Pensacola. NADEP and NSC are currently undergoing closure as a result of BRAC 93.

The NTTC Pensacola at Corry Station provides technical training to the Navy and other DoD components in the areas of cryptology, electronic warfare, and courses in optical and instrument ratings.

NETPMSA Detachment Saufley Field provides technical program support to all phases of enlisted personnel advancement training. The Saufley Field Federal Prison compound is a major tenant.

AREA:

NAS Pensacola	-6,684 acres
CORRY Area	- 604 acres (1)
NETPMSA Saufley	-1,419 acres
TOTAL	-8,707 acres

POPULATION: (daytime)	NAS Pensacola	-15,900 (1)
	NTTC Corry	- 6,700 (2)
	NETPMSA Saufley	- 1,770 (3)
	TOTAL	-24,370

(1) Includes 2,200 Family Housing residents
(2) Includes 800 Family Housing residents, Naval Hospital personnel and Commissary/NEX employees.
(3) Includes 600 Federal Prisoners and Workers at Federal Prison Complex.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Title V permit applications are being prepared for the Pensacola Naval Complex.

NADEP Pensacola has 12 permitted air emission sources. All are in compliance and monitored periodically.

PWC Pensacola has 15 permitted air emission sources, all boilers. 7 of these sources are located on NAS Pensacola, 3 at NTTC Corry, 3 at NETPMSA Saufley,3 at the Naval Hospital. All sources passed the latest FDEP inspection in Jan.'94 for NAS NADEP and PWC Pensacola. Saufley and Corry were inspected by FDEP in Jan.,'95, and both are in compliance.

NAVHOSP Pensacola operates a biological waste incinerator. The incinerator was placed in service on Feb. 18,'94. It operates under FDEP Air Permit AO17-253195. The incinerator satisfactorily passed annual inspection on Jan. 19,'95.

WATER: PWC Pensacola owns and operates a fully regulated public water system serving NAS Pensacola, NTTC Corry/Naval Hospital. The system consists of 10 wells at Corry and 2 emergency backup wells at NAS Pensacola. The wells at Corry each have a Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) treatment system to remove trace amounts of the pesticide dieldrin.

All water from Corry is treated prior to distribution. Treatment consists of pH adjustment corrosion inhibitors with zinc orthophosphate, disinfection with chlorine and fluoridation with hydrofluosilicic acid. The plant treats approximately 4 million gallon per day.

The NAS Pensacola/ Corry water system exceeded the

action level for lead during the last sampling. Accordingly a public notice was sent out and a corrosion control study will be conducted.

The water system at NETPMSA Saufley was connected to the Escambia County Utilities Authority (ECUA) in Nov.,'94. Those system was previously owned and operated by the PWC, however, due to well contamination, the system was connected to ECUA. The system is now considered a "consecutive excluded" system since the Navy only repumps the water without additional treatment. A contamination assessment will be performed on the contaminated well.

WASTE WATER: NPDES permit FL0002500, for the 4.0 mgd industrial/domestic treatment plant was renewed and became effective Jan.,'95. The renewed permit was issued to PWC and includes the waste water treatment plant (outfall 001) and cooling water discharges (outfalls 008 & 009).

The storm water discharges which were on the previous permit (outfalls 002, 003, 004, 006, & 007), plus 6 additional storm water outfalls (010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015) will be covered under a new NPDES permit issued as NAS Pensacola. The permit application for the new NPDES permit was submitted to EPA along with analytical data from 4 of the outfalls. Data for the remaining storm water outfalls will be submitted when available.

PWC also holds permit IO17-194654 for the treatment plant, effective until Aug.,'96. Domestic waste from NTTC Corry is pumped to NAS Pensacola. The PWC is currently reviewing a 100% draft Industrial Waste water Management Plan to control discharges to the treatment plant.

The treatment plant was inspected in Jan.,'95 by Florida and EPA with some minor discrepancies noted. The waste water treatment plant will undergo modifications in 1995, as a result of BRAC 93 and the closure of NADEP. The industrial waste lines will be closed and portions of the industrial treatment plant will be closed or converted to domestic use.

NTTC Corry has an "inactive" (expired in Aug.,'82) NPDES Storm water permit FL0037427.

NETPMSA Saufley Field has an "inactive" NPDES Storm water permit FL0021041, expired Aug.,'86. Saufley was included in the group storm water permit application submitted by the Navy.

PWC Pensacola owns and operates a 0.21 mgd trickling filter for the treatment of domestic sewage at Saufley. The plant operates under NPDES permit FL0021041 which expired in May, '89. An EPA letter dated Aug., '89 extended this permit indefinitely. The plant also has Florida permit DO17-200273 which will expire in Aug.,'96.

UST: Underground Storage Tanks located within the boundaries of NAS Pensacola and regulated under 40 CFR 280 and FAC 17-761 are listed below:

NAS Pensacola	19
NADEP Pensacola	0
NPWC Pensacola	0
NSC Pensacola	6(Bulk Fuel Storage)

The remaining 6 tanks at FISC are to be filled in 1995. All tanks are in compliance under the Alternate Procedures Agreement with the State.

NTTC Corry has removed all of the USTs, NETPMSA saufley Field has one UST (2418), which is in compliance.

RCRA: A RCRA compliance inspection was conducted by FDEP in Dec.'94 and by FEDP and EPA in Jan.,'94. The January inspections resulted in fines for violations. PWC is currently implementing a tracking system for hazardous waste as payment in kind for the RCRA fine.

The operating permit 017-162280, was renewed for the Hazardous Waste Storage Facility in July, 1994. The new permit includes Bldg 3691 & 3819. A closure application was sent to FDEP in Feb.,'95, to close Bldg. 3691. This building is being demolished as part of the BRAC process. All operations will be moved to Bldg 3819.

A post closure permit #HF17-170951 was issued to PWC on Sep.20,'91 for the surge pond and sludge

drying beds at the WWTP.

NTTC Corry FL4170023713 is a small quantity generator.

Naval Hospital is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator.

NETPMSA Saufley, FL3170023797, is a small quantity generator.

CERCLA: Pensacola NAS was placed on the NPL in December 1989. The A/E firm, ENSAFE has been contracted to perform the remedial investigation /feasibility study (RI/FS). In Oct 1990, a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) was signed by the Navy, EPA and FDEP to establish the framework for developing, implementing and monitoring response actions at NPL sites. The first phase of RI field work was completed in March 1991. 23 of the 37 sites located at NAS Pensacola are in the remedial investigation portion of the program.

TOXICS: NAS Pensacola - In compliance. It has two known PCB devices, transformer and capacitor, remaining at OLF Choctaw which are scheduled for removal in 1995.

NTTC Corry Complex nas removed all known PCB devices and is in compliance.

NETPMSA Saufley - In compliance.No known PCB devices.

EPCRA: NAS pensacola has completed a hazardous material survey for all EPCRA listed materials. Development of a pollution prevention plan is scheduled for early '95. A survey will be conducted to identify those processes using hazardous material and producing hazardous waste. Plans will be developed to reduce, eliminate, or substitute the use of hazardous materials. The Pollution Prevention Plan should be completed prior to the end of '95.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

NAS Pensacola - Hazardous waste minimization is

employed by all HW generators through product substitution, waste segregation and process modifications. Hazardous waste generation from NAS Pensacola installation decreased from 1,315 tons in 1990 to 809.7 tons in 1991 and 103.52 tons in 1992. HW generation in 1993 was 515 tons. Increase is due to NADEP's closure. NADEP accounts for 86% of the total. Of the HW generated in 1993, approximately 350 tons were blended off site as fuel and reutilized. Over 630 tons of solid waste were recycled in 1992, covering materials including aluminum. paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, rubber, copper, steel, and wood. 70,000 gallons of waste oil were recycled through the DRMO donation/resale program.

NTTC Corry - Aluminum cans were collected for recycling in 1993.

NETPMSA Saufley - Aluminum cans, cardboard, and paper are collected for recycling.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Each of the following perform an environmental self-audit yearly:PWC, NAS Pensacola, NADEP, NTTC Corry, and NETPMSA Saufley; NAS Pensacola, PWC and NADEP had a tier II audit performed in July, 1994. The tier II team was composed of representatives from SODIVNAVFACENGCOM, Charleston, SC.

The Corry Complex and NETPMSA Saufley are scheduled for a Tier II audit in 1995.

ACTION NEEDED

Finalize Industrial Waste water Management Plan (pretreatment program).
Finish sampling at storm water outfalls
Perform a corrosion control study on the potable water system
Monitor BRAC construction for environmental compliance
Continue cleaning up Installation Restoration Sites
Prepare Title V permit application
Perform process surveys for Pollution Prevention Plan.

CONTACT: Bill Taylor - (904) 452-3900/3905
FAX - (904) 452-2150

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
Superfund Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
(CERCLA) as amended in 1986

PENSACOLA NAVAL AIR STATION
Pensacola, Florida

The Pensacola Naval Air Station (NAS) covers approximately 6,500 acres on a peninsula in southern Escambia County, southwest of the City of Pensacola, Florida. NAS is bounded on the north by Bayou Grande and on the east and south by Pensacola Bay. NAS has been an industrial operations center since the early 1800s. Based at the station are various housing, training, and support activities, as well as the Naval Air Rework Facility (NARF), a large industrial complex for the repair and overhaul of aircraft engines and frames; the Naval Aviation Depot, which maintains and rebuilds aircraft; and the Navy Public Works Center Pensacola, which provides overall operational support for NAS. Other activities are essentially training commands. Outlying areas include landing fields, the Naval Reservation, Corry Field, and Saufley Field.

NAS Pensacola is participating in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). Under this program, established in 1978, the Department of Defense seeks to identify, investigate, and clean up contamination from hazardous materials. Under IRP, the Navy has identified 34 acres potentially containing hazardous waste. Some are now inactive and are largely without records. Solid wastes have been disposed of primarily at two landfill areas, one west of a golf course and other north of Chevalier Field. Liquid wastes from NARF operations were discharged to storm sewers until 1973, when an industrial sewer system and waste water treatment plant were installed. Other activities involving hazardous substances include pesticide application, transformer storage, and fire fighting training. Spills or releases of plating wastes, organic solvents, waste paints and thinners, PCBs, and insecticides have been documented.

Benzene and ethyl benzene are present in monitoring wells near the golf course, according to a 1986 IRP report. An estimated 15,000 people on NAS Pensacola and 30,000 customers of Peoples' Water Co. obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of hazardous substances on site.

Surface water within 3 miles of hazardous substances on the site is used for recreational activities.

As part of IRP, the Navy plans to further investigate releases and contaminant migration under a permit issued under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and incorporating corrective action.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Department of Energy (DOE) - Pinellas

LOCATION: Pinellas County, Florida

I.D.: FL890511992

MISSION: The Pinellas Plant was built for the production of select high-technology nuclear weapons components. In 1994, DOE decided to move this mission to other sites in the weapons complex. On September 30, 1994, most production stopped and the plant's mission became one of transition to alternate use of the facilities. On March 1, 1995, the property is expected to be sold to an agency of the Pinellas County government, and DOE will lease back portions of the facility until transition and reconfiguration of equipment is complete. This is now planned for September 1997. Pinellas County and DOE are actively soliciting commercial businesses to utilize the vacated DOE facilities.

AREA: 96.9 acres

POPULATION: 800 site workers

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: The plant is in compliance with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) air emissions operating permit # AO52-2333355 issued February 4, 1994 and expires January 25, 1999. Compliance is monitored through the computer based Chemical Material Tracking System, Weekly Area Chemical Usage logs which are maintained for high-use constituents, and annual analysis of effluent form six wet scrubbers. A Clean Air Act (CAA) Title V permit application for chemical and radiological emissions is being prepared for submission to the FDEP in 1995.

The plant has one main and four minor radiological exhaust stacks subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations for radionuclides. The Pinellas Plant was the first DOE weapons facility to certify compliance with the NESHAP requirements for radiological emissions and has remained in compliance since. The plant was inspected by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in September 1992. The plant is considered a minor source; i.e., worst case radiological emissions modeling indicates less than 1% of the EPA 10 mrem/yr standard. Continuous monitoring of stack

radiol gi emissions is not required, but is performed a best management practice.

WATER: The Pinel Plant is in compliance with drinking water qua y stand s. Potable water is obtain m the .inellas County Water System (a municipal er supply system).

WASTE WATER: The Pine l Plant discharges pH neutralized waste water untreated sanitary waste to a publicly owned t tment works (the Pinellas County Sewer System SS]). The facility is in compliance with the Pinellas County Industrial Waste Water Discharge Permit (153-IE issued 8/28/94, expires 8/28/97), and with the Pinellas County Sewer Use Ordinance 91-26.

An individual facility permit application for Storm water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity was submitted to EPA in September 1992 and was updated April 15, 1994. To date, EPA has not acted on the permit application.

UST: The last remaining underground storage tank (UST) at the Pinellas Plant was removed in September 1991.

RCRA: The Pinellas Plant currently possesses a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permit with the FDEP administering the hazardous waste management requirements, and the EPA administering the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) provisions of RCRA.

The facility's hazardous waste treatment and storage activities are governed by the FDEP Hazardous Waste Facility Permit H052-288925, issued Dec. 8, 1994, expiring Aug. 16, 1998. Where possible, regulated hazardous wastes generated at the facility are managed through the 90-day storage area. This leaves a minimal amount of regulated hazardous waste to be tracked through the permitted storage areas. One storage area is permitted for the storage of low- level radioactive waste mixed with regulated waste containing RCRA metals above Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) limits. The facility maintains four above-ground permitted hazardous waste storage tanks and a waste oil tank in a standby status. No hazardous waste land

disposal operations a onducted at the Pinellas Plant (i.e., waste pi landfills, lagoons, etc.).

Treatmen operations sist of thermal treatment of small c ge explos es and chemical treatment of water reactive com s (i.e., calcium metal, calcium bimetals, and wastes contaminated with lithium). These pe ted treatment facilities are rarely usec now.

On 2/9/90, EPA issued the Pinellas Plant a HSWA permit (FL6-890090008, expires 2/8/2000). The HSWA permit requires the assessment of 16 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU). In January 1994, the facility recommended no further action at 12 of the 16 SWMUs. Interim measures are underway at two of the SWMUs and one interim corrective measure is complete. Two Corrective Measures Studies (CMS) are completed which cover three SWMUs. One CMS is in progress. One RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) is in preparation for a newly identified (1994) SWMU. The plant contamination is limited to volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the surficial aquifer and no radiological contaminants have been found above drinking water standards. The area drinking water aquifer (Floridan) has not been impacted by plant operations. The plant has a proactive site remediation program and is consistently in compliance with the HSWA permit and all regulatory requirements. The Pinellas Plant participates in the DOE/EPA Innovative Treatment Remediation Demonstration (ITRD) initiative in the consideration of application of innovative technology in corrective actions at the facility.

CERCLA: EPA evaluated the Pinellas Plant site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA) Hazard Ranking System 2 (HRS2) and found the site did not meet National Priority List (NPL) listing criteria. Restoration activities are performed under HSWA and Florida Superfund Authority.

The Pinellas Plant is identified as a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) in the Peak Oil Superfund Site under CERCLA. The Pinellas Plant participates in the Peak Oil Site Steering Committee and makes contributions as required. In January 1995, DOE signed the consent order for de minimis buyout from the site.

The Pinellas Plant is also involved in the voluntary cleanup of an adjacent piece of privately owned property. The property (referred to as the 4.5 Acre Site), formerly owned by the DOE, was the burial site for 83 drums of solvents and resins. During 1985, the site was identified as a potential contamination site and cleanup action was initiated. The Pinellas Plant cleanup protocol voluntarily follows the CERCLA/Superfund requirements under state (FDEP) lead review and approval authority. The contaminated groundwater recovery and treatment begun in 1989 continues.

SARA: The facility annually files required Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Section 312 and 313 notifications and reports.

TOXICS: There are no Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) on-site. The last PCB containing equipment was removed from the site in 1988. A number of asbestos abatement projects were conducted during 1994.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Pinellas Plant established a waste minimization pollution prevention committee which is an integrated program aimed at reducing waste at the source, reusing materials, substituting hazardous materials with less or nonhazardous ones, and managing waste with appropriate recycling and landfilling methods. The pollution prevention opportunity assessments program is the primary method whereby manufacturing and engineering operations are assessed to determine waste types, quantities generated, and source reduction opportunities. The waste minimization coordinator organizes and tracks pollution prevention activities. The recycling program operates as an umbrella program of waste minimization activities. This program and benefits thereof are continuously expanding and growing. Some components of the recycling program include recycling of office paper, packaging materials, and aluminum cans and shipment of excess chemicals back to suppliers for credit. The waste minimization program includes employee awareness training to explain to employees how and why waste reduction is being undertaken. The employees are encouraged to make cultural changes to reduce waste not only at work, but also away from the job.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT AND INSPECTION

During 1994, the Pinellas County Air Quality office inspected the plant for asbestos and air permit compliance. The plant was found in compliance

The plant is also visited regularly (twice a month) by the Florida HRS. In addition to operating an on-site ambient radiological monitoring station, HRS representatives inspect the plant's analytical laboratories, stack and ambient radiological monitors, analytical data and historical files. The representatives also observe soil and surface water sampling events, and collect split samples. Pinellas Plant data compares favorably with the HRS data and there have been no compliance issues identified with the plant's environmental radiological programs.

During November 1994, the waste water discharge was inspected by representatives from the PCSS. Once again, no noncompliance issues were noted. The PCSS routinely collects samples from the Pinellas Plant outfall. No excursions of the permissible discharge limits were identified by either plant or PCSS sampling during 1994.

The FDEP and/or the EPA regularly inspect the plant's hazardous waste operations to assure compliance with governing regulations. On November 9, 1993, the plant had an unannounced FDEP inspection. Two potential violations were identified. FDEP performed a follow-up inspection in early 1994. The only potential violation that was not dismissed was one for not preparing and submitting a contingent post-closure plan for bulk waste storage (i.e, hazardous waste tank storage). A contingent post-closure plan was submitted in April 1994 to bring the Pinellas Plant into compliance.

During October 1994, the above-ground petroleum storage tanks were inspected by the Pinellas County Public Health Unit The inspection found the facility in compliance.

During 1994, DOE and Martin Marietta performed 15 audits of various portions of the environmental program at the facility. Any issues identified were addressed immediately.

PROBLEM AREAS

TRANSITION: Due to reductions in both production needs and the defense budget, alternate use initiatives, and sale and leaseback of portions of the facility by DOE, significant plant rearrangements are in progress. These rearrangements of plant activities will impact environmental permits. The Pinellas Plant is carefully coordinating these proposed activities with the regulatory personnel to ensure that all proposed plant changes will continue to comply with the applicable permit and regulatory requirements before they are implemented.

ACTIONS NEEDED

TRANSITION: Modification to plant processes and plant rearrangements are routinely coordinated with regulatory agency personnel. Necessary permit modifications will be completed, as required, prior to implementation of new processes.

WASTE WATER: An amendment to the NPDES storm water permit application was submitted to EPA during 1994, to address the storm water discharge from the plant. The plant awaits permit issuance by the regulatory authority.

CONTACT: David S. Ingle - (813) 541-8943
Fax - (813)-541-83

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Seminole Tribe of Florida

LOCATION: Hollywood, Florida

I. D. FL1409912488

MISSION: Sovereign indian tribal land. Main uses are agricultural, primarily citrus, vegetable, cattle raising, and residential

AREA: 89,573 total acres (Hollywood 497, Big Cypress 52,338, Brighton 39.097, Tampa 41, Immokalee 600)

POPULATION: 2,228

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. We are in the final process of getting stations located on Big Cypress and Brighton Reservations under grant status with EPA. We are still very interested in getting these monitors placed on Big Cypress and Brighton for data collection.

WATER: In compliance. water treatment plants are located in Brighton, Big Cypress and Tampa. The other two locations are Hollywood and Immokalee receiving treated water from municipal systems. Replacing existing well #1 not in use in Big Cypress with new well #3 in 1995.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Hollywood sewerage goes to the City of Hollywood and Seminole Industries, Inc. Waste water Treatment Plants. Big Cypress and Brighton are on-site treatment. Immokalee and Tampa go to the Immokalee Water and Sewer District and the City of Tampa Waste Water Treatment Plant respectively.

Now in compliance. Big Cyp... We have replaced the 20,000 gpd waste water plant with a 100,000 gpd extended aeration waste water treatment system which went on-line as of Jan., 93. Our last EPA inspection was Jan. 11-12, '94 with the inspectors declaring it to be in the best shape ever.

UST: In compliance. The utility department presently has removed 2 underground tanks. They both were located at the Brighton Water Plant. We eliminated them last year due to the fact we installed a new emergency generator at the water plant to run on diesel fuel from an above ground

tank with fuel retaining enclosure to cover the entire plant infrastructure. This has eliminated the need for both propane tanks for well #1 and the old emergency generator on site.

Non-compliance. There are still other tribal tanks to be removed in other tribal areas.

RCRA: In compliance. EPA inspected reservations in 1994 and found no "hazardous wastes" being produced, stored, or disposed of on the reservation.

CERCLA: "Hazardous wastes"reported prior to and found to be at the start of the process to be disposed off the reservation in a proper manner by EPA's January 1993 inspection.

TOXICS: We handle no PCB's or other toxicants under this program with the exception of EPA acceptable weed killers for plant fencing areas.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

We presently conduct source reduction through out regular water and waste water programs. We also maintain source reduction through our solid waste program which consists of wet garbage vehicle, battery, tire and white goods removal. There is also community action to remove cars, batteries, and tires. We are in the process of implementing 2 solid waste transfer stations on tribal land for the tribes use only. There will be collection points for wet garbage, paper, other recyclables, oils, batteries, tires and white goods.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

There is no central authority that has performed a comprehensive environmental audit during 1992. EPA Region IV conducted a multi media inspection, Jan. 11-12, '93 and in 1994.

PROBLEM AREAS

The two major problems in any of the programs were and are at the compound and well #1 (out of service) in big Cypress which has been corrected in 1993-1994 and in Brighton at the BIA forestry compound.

ACTION NEEDED

Grant monies to assist the Seminole Tribe of Florida in obtaining better utility systems for its members in four of five communities in 1994/1995 fiscal budget.

CONTACT: Thomas G. Aitcheson - (305) 967-8995
FAX (305) 985-8790

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Tyndall Air Force Base

LOCATION: Panama City, Florida

I.D.: FL572124124

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: 7,370

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection. The formerly permitted hospital incinerator has been terminated due to failure of new operation standards. The source permit includes 5 above ground storage tanks for storage of bulk jet fuels. The fuel stored in 2 of these tanks was changed from JP-4 to JP-8, a less volatile fuel. A research boiler is being permitted to allow the burning of various Air Force fuels. A baseline study has been completed for the preparation of a base wide air operation permit, as required by Title V of the CAA of 1990. A permit application will be prepared for all required sources on base. Tyndall AFB paid $250 for 1993 permitted air emissions as required by Florida Administrative Code.

WATER: In compliance by inspection. Main potable water supply comes from the Bay County System. Outlying areas are supplied by wells. Two satellite site wells are registered with FDEP. There are 3 Consumptive Use permits on file, 2 for irrigation use and one for potable water use. Copper-lead analyses of main water supply and ground water well systems have reported negative results. Copper- lead analysis of Silver Flag system showed exceedances; corrective measures underway.

WASTE WATER: In compliance by inspection. Main waste water treatment plant's effluent is pumped to the Bay County regional lagoon on Tyndall AFB under a lease agreement. Effluent from the Silver Flag training area is pumped to a permitted waste water treatment plant and spray field on site. Main

base has a NPDES permit for storm water outfall sampling at 5 sites. This permit expired Jan.,'90; renewal was requested in Jun.,'89. Subsequent requests to EPA have reported guidance that dictated the present permit would remain in effect until the new permit is received. All parameters tested for in this permit are within acceptable limits.An additional NPDES permit exists for the Silver Flag training area.

UST: In compliance by test. Tyndall has 14 regulated UST's; leak detection installed on active tanks. Plans are to have only 3 active USTs by the end of CY '95. The 11 USTs remaining will be replaced with above ground tanks in '95. Verification of all ASTs which require registration is complete. An AST plan was developed by Radian Corp. for Tyndall's use in management of this program.

RCRA: In compliance by inspection. Consent Agreement #92-0480 signed between Tyndall AFB and the State on Feb. 2,'93, regarding the cleanup of an unauthorized dump site where paint waste was buried. Signing of Consent Agreement negated warning letter from the FDEP. Consent Agreement officially closed by Jan. 26,'95 letter from the state. Tyndall AFB operates as a hazardous waste generator under EPA ID# 1570024124. There are 3 hazardous waste accumulation sites and 20 hazardous waste accumulation points on base. On Jun.30,'93 an inspection by FDEP showed Tyndall in compliance with hazardous waste laws and regulations. On Mar.16,'94 EPA/FDEP multi-media inspection also showed Tyndall in compliance.

CERCLA: Tyndall is a non-NPL base. Initial Phase I, Phase II-Stage I, and Phase II-Stage II completed. 36 sites identified under program; 26 sites have been officially closed out with No Further Action Decision Documents; 10 sites active. Decision documents are being prepared for 2 additional site.

TOXICS: PCBs: Tyndall AFB is PCB free.
Asbestos: In compliance by inspection. The FDEP routinely inspects contract asbestos abatement projects at Tyndall.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Tyndall AFB has procured numerous recyclers for use in achieving waste minimization goals. the

following products used on base maintenance operations are now routinely recycled: dope and lacquer thinners, PD-680 cleaning solvents, freon, and antifreeze. In addition "parts washers" have been installed at several base shops; by using detergent to clean parts, solvent waste streams have been eliminated at these shops.

The base Service Squadron has a program in place for recycling aluminum, glass, plastic, and paper products. This recycling effort is mandatory in base housing, and strongly encouraged base wide.

Future initiatives in the Pollution Prevention Program will focus on pollution prevention incentives rather than pollution control equipment.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

USAF Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) multi media internal audit conducted Jan 23-27, '95. An EPA/FDEP Multi media inspection conducted Mar. 16,'94

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Traci T. Schell - (904) 283-4354
FAX - (904) 283-3854

DATE: June 1995

NAME: U. S. Coast Guard , Group Mayport

LOCATION: 4200 Ocean Ave., Mayport, FL. 32267-0385

I.D.: FL690314520

MISSION: Small industrial facility which maintains, repairs, and rework facilities for Coast Guard equipment. Also performs search and rescue operations, law enforcement patrol activities, conducts port safety and port environmental inspections as well as water safety programs.

AREA: 3.1 acres

POPULATION: 75

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. No sources.

WATER: In compliance. Base draws its potable water though an artesian well on base. No problems reported.

WASTE WATER: Waste treatment facility rebuilt and systems upgraded. NPDES permit number FL0021687.

UST: None.

RCRA: In compliance. Large quantity generator. Contamination Assessment Report is complete and Remedial Action Plan is being prepared.

CERCLA: None in this area.

TOXICS: Solvents, paints, and acids.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

100% solarized using secondary batteries. No primary batteries are used for ATON. Battery recovery for the state of Florida is complete. Stopped use of VOC paints for buoy production. Have minimized generation of waste paint solvents by utilizing a solvent recovery system. Hazardous waste minimization plan and Pollution Prevention plan are in effect.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

On March 12, 1988 an internal audit was conducted by unit personnel and the Environmental Specialist

from Coast Guard Civil Engineering Unit Miami. On January 10, 1992, an informal visit was made by Wayne Mathis, David Holroyd, and Mark Robertson from EPA, Atlanta.

On Oct.6,'92 an Environmental Compliance assessment was conducted by Science Applications International Corp. with very favorable results. On Feb.14,'95 a FDEP inspection was conducted by Karen Cates, and Richard Sykes. There were 13 discrepancies, 8 of which have been corrected and the other 5 are in the process of being corrected. As of this time, we have not received the official report from FDEP.

PROBLEM AREAS

Ground contamination in the areas of the base fuel farm. Army Corps of Engineers has completed the Contamination Assessment Report. They have installed permanent monitoring wells on this site.

ACTION NEEDED

Army Corps of Engineers has issued an invitation for bid (DACW 21-94-B-0000 - Feb.,'94) to remove, clean up and rebuild the fuel farm. Coast Guard Shored Side Maintenance Request (SSMR) #190 has been issued.

CONTACT: CWO4 Thomas A. Moore - (909)247-7333
FAX - (904) 247-7374

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Veterans Medical Center

LOCATION: Gainesville, FL.

I. D. FL1360015449

MISSION: General medicine, surgery and research

AREA: 40.62 acres

POPULATION: 120 bed nursing home care unit, 480 general medicine and surgical beds.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Bio-waste incinerator
1) permit is current
2) permit number 204356
3) In compliance
Boiler Permit (Air Pollution Source)
1) permit is current
2) permit number A001-248554
3) In compliance

WATER: This facility receives its potable water from Gainesville Regional Utility which is an approved water source for the municipality of Gainesville.

WASTE WATER:
1) permit expired 1/7/94, see note # 1 below
2) permit number 88-003
3) undetermined. see note # 2 below
Note # 1 - The local sewer authority, Gainesville Regional Utilities, has not gotten around to reviewing any expired Industrial Waste water Discharge Permits but is expected to do so shortly.
Note # 2 - Refer to "Problem Areas" and " Action" items below.

UST:
1) None
2) None
3) None
Per a documented conversation with a representative of Aluchua County Department of Environmental Protection (ACDEP), this federal facility does not have to pay operation and registration fees for USTs. Thus, no permit has been issued. That agency, however, does perform compliance inspections of the tanks and associated piping. The tanks and

piping now in place meet all current state and federal requirements.

RCRA:

1) permit not required for generator only status.
2) EPA I.D. number FL1360015449.
3) In compliance

CERCLA: In compliance

TOXICS: In compliance.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

1) A spill control plan that meets EPCRA and RCRA requirements has been developed for inclusion into this facility's Disaster Plan, Extensive employee training for the areas where the highest potential exists for spills has been conducted.
2) A chapter in this facility's Hazardous Material Management Manual is devoted to pollution prevention and spill control.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

An EPCRA and RCRA audit were performed July 6-8, 1994 at this facility by Booz, Allen & hamilton, Bethesda, Maryland.

PROBLEM AREAS

Waste water.

ACTION NEEDED

1) The reason for the undetermined status with waste water is because in Gainesville, FL the Industrial Discharge Limit (IDL) for silver is 0.005 mg/l which cannot be achieved using current technology that is economically feasible. This facility has installed state-of-the-art silver recovery equipment, yet cannot achieve this rigid limit 100% of the time. The local sewer authority and EPA Region 4 officials are aware of this situation. This Medical Center is currently in a Demonstration of Compliance (DOC) period that has been suspended by the local sewer utility as they are aware that their low limit poses a burden on silver generators in this city.

2) This facility has not been inspected by GRU officials since 1992 and has received no Notice of Violation for exceeding the IDL for silver since 1990.
3) GRU is anticipating a raising of IDLs for silver (among other parameters) by virtue of a newly constructed sewer plant now coming on line and obtaining a couple of years of effluent monitoring to support the request to EPA and the State of Florida to do so. Representatives of this facility have twice presented testimony at state hearings to ask that surface water standards be relaxed so that GRU could raise their effluent limits for silver. That state has so far refused to do so.

CONTACT: Louis J. Kisala, P.E., Chief Engineering Services
J. Darcy White, Industrial Hygienist
904-374-6025

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Veterans Medical Center

LOCATION: Miami, Florida

I.D.: FL360015449

MISSION: Hospital for Military Personnel.

AREA: 2613 acres

POPULATION: 2,649 employees and approximately 1,800 patients per month

COMPLIANCE STATUS:

AIR: In compliance. Installation of the new incinerator is complete and stack emission analysis show compliance with all federal and state regulations. The FDER construction permit AC13-222206 expires Feb. 28,'96. DERM has renewed multiple source permit # MSP-00297 93 which expires Sep,'95.

WATER: In compliance. Treated water is obtained from the Municipal system (Miami).

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Tied into the sanitary sewer of Miami with Dade County permit #IS-source 0807 expiring September 30, 1995.

UST: In compliance. Permit # UT02694 expires Sep. 30,'95. Consistent "Below Detectable Levels" from FDEP "Monitoring only Plan" has resulted in the issuance of a "No Further Action" ny DERM.

RCRA: In compliance. Small quantity generator, EPA ID# FLD 981 466 618.

CERCLA: Not applicable.

Toxics: No toxics handled.

SARA Title III: In compliance. Community Emergency Response Service (Fire Department) is appraised of materials and activities which may require supportive response.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The facility aggressively promotes a waste reduction/recycling program. Currently cardboard, white paper, and wood pallets are recycled. As

the market for recycled products/materials grows, the facility will evaluate the viability for wider participation.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Annually the facility is inspected by VA Regional Industrial Hygienist and Fire Protection Engineer for compliance with applicable regulations. The last inspection was July, 1994.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

Completion of the incinerator project and issuance of "no further action" from DERM.

CONTACT: Canute A. Lobban - 305-324-4455 ext 4220
FAX - 305-324-3261

DATE: June 1995

NAME: USAF Plant No. 6

LOCATION: Marietta, Georgia

I.D.: GA572024606

MISSION: Construction and modification of airplanes. Plant includes administrative offices, manufacturing facilities, services and maintenance facilities. This is a Government Owned facility, operated by Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Company.

AREA: 714 acres

POPULATION: 150 AF; 11,000 Contractor employees

COMPLIANCE STATUS:

AIR: In compliance with the eleven (11) air quality permits. Last inspected by GA EPD on Sep. 22, 1994.

Permit 9711-033-9342 covers the coating of miscellaneous metal parts (Georgia Rule ii) and calls for a daily limit of 6.67 lb/gal of solids applied. During 1994, there were no permit exceedances.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is obtained from the City of Marietta.

WASTE WATER: In compliance with NPDES Permit GA0001198 which expires May 31,1998. Last inspection by GA EPD was Apr. 27, '94. To prevent spills from leaving the facility, four (4) retention basins were constructed where natural waterways drain the property. At each basin a valve which allows normal flow through the basin can be closed to contain a spill. These basins are sampled three (3) times a day seven (7) days a week. LASC controls and monitors 4 basins. Dobbins ARB controls and monitors 2 basins.Additional spill control measures are planned, including the installation of oil/waste separators, containment curbs, and drains at locations where spills may occur.

UST: There are 25 existing underground storage tanks on AFP #6. Of these 25, 23 will either be removed, replaced, or upgraded in 1995. The remaining two

tanks are Lockheed-owned and exempt from some or all of the regulations, but will be monitored and repaired/replaced on an "as needed" basis.

RCRA: In compliance. A permit modification request was submitted to GAEPD in April, 1994. Lockheed continues to operate under amended Hazardous Waste Permit HW-034 (S&D) (Sep. '93).

CERCLA Notification forms for four (4) sites were submitted to EPA on May 25, 1984. Although Phase I of the IRP survey identified ten (10) sites as needing further investigation in Phase II, many of these sites are already being studied with regard to RCRA regulations. The Phase II, Stage I, Final Report was issued in August, 1986. The IRP recommendations are addressed in the RCRA Remedial Investigation Plans submitted in January, 1988.

TOXICS: There is no PCB containing equipment in use or in storage at AFP No. 6.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The LASC pollution prevention (P2) program was instituted in 1989 and uses a multi-faceted approach. A full time P2 coordinator ensures that LASC pro-actively pursues the goals and objectives contained in the P2 plan. A Pollution Prevention Committee has been formed to track on-going initiatives, to disseminate P2 information throughout the facility, and to provide a forum for discussing new ideas and opportunities.

The cornerstone of LASC's P2 efforts lies in source reduction. This effort includes material substitution, equipment and process changes, procedural modifications, and training and awareness. The recycling program has also been a great success. These programs have resulted in a 70 per cent decreases in the usage of ODC's, a 60 per cent reduction in hazardous waste disposal of perishable items, and a 70 per cent reduction in VOC emissions.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Multi-media inspection by EPA Region IV and State of Georgia in February, 1993. GAEPD inspections

in February, April, September, November and December 1994.

PROBLEM AREAS

The RCRA indicator parameters for groundwater samples at surface impoundments (2) are higher than background levels.

ACTION NEEDED

Implement needed corrective action program following permit modification approval by GAEPD.

CONTACT: J. K. Giles (404) 494-3760

DATE: June 1995

NAME: USA Camp Merrill

LOCATION: Dahlonega, Georgia

I.D.: GA2137(001)

MISSION: Ranger training (under jurisdiction of Fort Benning).

AREA: 225 acres

POPULATION: 160 full time military personnel

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is obtained from Etowah River. Treatment consists of sand filtration and chlorination. A project to provide sufficient intake depth for reliable and sufficient water withdrawal for every day use and potential fire fighting needs has been designed. This consists of a weir, small reservoir, water plant, new water tank, and water lines with removal of existing facility as appropriate.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The system consists of a lagoon plus land treatment.

UST: Has only one method of release detection on 2 USTs with pressurized piping. Budget request submitted for correction.

RCRA: No hazardous wastes are disposed of at the site, however, refueling of helicopters on a dirt field occasionally results in POL-contaminated soil. A refueling pad is planned and funds requested.

CERCLA: Notified. No sites with hazardous wastes identified.

TOXICS: None identified.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Recyclables are separated from waste stream and sold. Project is being designed for preventing soil pollution during helicopter refueling.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Last environmental audit conducted in 1994 under

the Army's Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) program.

PROBLEM AREAS

Insufficient capacity of present water treatment plant and lack of adequate helicopter-refueling pad.

ACTION NEEDED

Upgrade water treatment system as described in Water paragraph; and construct impervious refueling pad for helicopters as described in RCRA paragraph.

CONTACT: John Brent - (706) 545-4766
FAX - (706) 545-7814

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Dobbins Air Reserve Base

LOCATION: Marietta, Georgia

I.D.: GA 571224306

MISSION: Air Force Reserve Base, reserve training for C-130, F-15, Army helicopters, etc.

AREA: 1,650 acres

POPULATION: 6,000 military and civilian

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Base operating under Air Quality Permit No. 9711-033-6501-0. Last inspection EPA/State was February 1991.

WATER: In compliance. Water is obtained through Air Force Plant No. 6 from Cobb County Water Authority.

STORM WATER: In compliance. Base operating under NPDES Permit GAR000000, Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. All waste water is treated at the Air Force Plant No. 6 sewage treatment plant which operates under NPDES Permit No. GA0001198.

UST: In compliance. 7 regulated UST systems in operation. 20 regulated USTs removed to date. All are scheduled for replacement by December 1998.

RCRA: In compliance. EPA I.D. No. GA 1570024306.

CERCLA: In compliance. Notification has been filed. Initial Assessment Study Phase I has been completed. RI/FS in progress - seven sites identified.

TOXICS: In compliance. All PCB transformers replaced in 1991. Disposal by DRMO-Warner Robins.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

SOURCE REDUCTION: Biodegradable detergents and cleaners used in place of solvents when permitted by USAF technical

order. Bead blasters used for paint removal on aircraft parts. HPLV coatings used corrosion control shops.

RECYCLING: Paper, aluminum cans, motor oils, reclaimable JP-4, degreasing solvents.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

External audit conducted by HQ Air Force Reserves Command (AFRES) in December 1992. Internal audit conducted in December 1994.

PROBLEM AREAS

Generator status changing from small quantity (SQG) to large quantity (LQG).

ACTION NEEDED

Submit biennial hazardous waste report to Georgia EPD.

CONTACT: Bruce Ramo - (404) 919-4898
FAX-(404) 919-4784

DATE: June 1995

NAME: U.S. Treasury, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)

LOCATION: Glynco, Georgia

FFID NO: 3224400

EPA NO : GA202932244

MISSION: To provide basic and advanced training to the personnel from 70 Federal Law Enforcement organizations except the FBI and Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). Specialized programs are also provided for State and Local Law enforcement personnel. Over 20 of the participating organizations have on-site training offices at the FLETC.

AREA: 1,580 acres

POPULATION: Average Resident Student Population (ARSP) 1,366. Staff: 1,444 consisting of 552 FLETC employees; 518 federal employees of participating organizations; and 346 support services contractor employees.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: During 1993, came into compliance with EPA's final rule for recovery/recycling of building air conditioning equipment refrigerant. 40 CFR Part 82.

The project for measuring the quantity of lead exhausted from the indoor firearms ranges originally scheduled for July 1993, has been delayed to encompass the exhaust from the new 25 point indoor range connected to existing ranges. This range is scheduled for full use in the near future. Conducting these measurements has been added to the Corps of Engineers project for design and management. The COE declined the task of designing and managing air sampling of exhaust from the Indoor Firearms Ranges. Designing a contract scope of work will be done in-house during 1995.

WATER: Water is obtained from the City of Brunswick. We have initiated a project with the Corps of Engineers for sampling and analysis for lead

content within the drinking water. The distribution system is vintage 1940, and suspected to have lead pipes and lead solder joints. Center submitted Multi-Media Environmental Budget Initiative for FY 96, inclusive of line item for sampling and testing of both secondary and building water systems for presence of lead. This budget request was denied. Pollution Abatement Plans were submitted, one of which covered this requirement.

WASTE WATER: From our Storm water Drainage Study, through our Consultants, will commence design for correction of deficiencies within funding availability.

UST: The Corps of Engineers completed the UST Inventory. The Navy drawings indicated tanks not shown on the FLETC drawings. These are coded "suspect" within the report. Submission of the final report is being held in abeyance, pending a site investigation of each location to either identify the presence of a tank, and if positive determine presence of contents, identify, and remove contents, and conduct a site analysis for evidence of leakage. This effort has been merged into the Upgrade Plan as priority one. The upgrade plan and site work is scheduled for completion during 1995.

A line item within the 1997 Environmental Budget request is included for UST Upgrade. A Pollution Abatement Plan has been submitted for the upgrade in an effort to meet the December 1998 deadline.

The site investigation for the 6,000 gal. tank location was completed. The Closure, Post Closure, and Amended Contingency Plan with associated Georgia Executed Consent order was forwarded to Georgia Environmental Protection Division.

RCRA: Outdoor Firearms Ranges. Refer to CERCLA.

The Safety and Environmental Manager completed an annual refresher course in "Hazardous Waste Management.

The FLETC disposed of 4.6 tons of Toxic Hazardous Waste. This lead contaminated waste consisted of High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters from four of the eight 12-point indoor firearms ranges, and lead contaminated carpeting from the outdoor

firearms range office building and one double wide trailer housing Situational Response Training.

The carpeting removed was replaced with solid rolled vinyl floor covering, whereby cleaning with HEPA filtered vacuum cleaners will be effective in controlling the hazard. Additionally, equipment used within the Situational Response training was changed to Simunitions, which does not require shooting with blanks, therefore does not generate lead particulates. In new facilities for firearms training, solid rolled vinyl floor covering is being installed, and during renovations, old carpeting is being replaced with vinyl floor covering.

During 1994, twenty staff members completed on-site consultant provided mandatory training, testing, and certification for the Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Course, HM-181.

CERCLA: The final CERCLA SI report and Worksheets, Hazard Ranking Score was submitted to the FLETC December 1994, and was forwarded to EPA, Region IV, January 1995.

TOXICS: The COE asbestos survey was delayed until the first quarter of 1994, as requested by the FLETC. Completion of a complete Lead Paint survey became a higher priority based on the initial findings.

The COE District Laboratory completed the Lead Paint survey for all buildings at the FLETC. This information is valuable, and essential to construction design efforts within, or on the exterior of buildings.

The consulting firm, "Environmental Science and Engineering" (ESE), under the FLETC Memorandum of Agreement with the COE, completed chemical inventories and provided a report identifying those which have to be reported under E.O. 12856, "Federal Compliance With Community Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention". The firm has provided the selected Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), for submission to both Local Emergency Planning Committees and the State representative. In addition, ESE developed the TIER II reports for submission to the State and local committees by June 30, 1995. ESE staff have computed fugitive emissions, and will prepare the initial Toxic

Release Inventory (TRI) reports due to the State and EPA by June 30, 1995. Measurements of the fugitive toxic emissions emitted from the air filtration equipment in the Indoor Firearms Ranges were previously shown under Clean Air Act.

POLLUTION PREVENTION:

The FLETC Safety and Environmental Manager officially requested the Facilities Management Division to change from the current parts cleaner to a non-hazardous cleaner being marketed by Safety-Kleen. This change is in process with a projected change over during early 1995.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS:

ESE has been tasked and funded to conduct a "Pollution Prevention Opportunity Assessment" (PPOA) at the FLETC. This effort will be necessary to develop a Facility specific Pollution Prevention Plan.

Additionally, ESE has been tasked and funded to develop a "Hazardous Waste Management Plan". Within this plan we have requested both hazardous and non-hazardous waste be addressed, inclusive of professional and non-professional training requirements.

PROBLEM AREAS:

None except inadequate resources including staff and funding.

ACTION NEEDED:

None.

CONTACT: Milton E. Watson - (912) 267-2233
FAX - ((12) 267-2217

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Fort Benning (U.S. Army)

LOCATION: Columbus, Georgia

I.D.: GA213720084

MISSION: Headquarters U. S. Infantry: Main training base for infantry, airborne and officer candidates, rangers, and three Forces Command Units.

AREA: 182,000 acres

POPULATION: 98,344

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: All sources are permitted and minor. Numbers and types of sources are : 12 boilers; 1 incinerator; 59 fuel storage tanks; bulk storage facility. In preparation to submit permit application required by CAAA90.

WATER: In compliance with Safe Drinking Water regulations. Potable water from Upatoi Creek, and processed in Water Treatment Plant. The system has been surveyed and tested for compliance with 40 CFR 141.

WASTE WATER: NPDES # GA0000973
NPDES permit issued Aug.31,'94; expires Jul 31,'99. Miscellaneous point sources are found on-post. The date of the last inspection was Apr.19,'94; the major findings of this inspection involved bypasses of untreated waste water; STP unmanned. Storm water general permit GAR000000 was issued by the state on Jun.14,'93. Storm water Pollution Prevention Program success depends on full party of designated activity coordinators. Deployments associated with actions in Haiti, Iraq, and Somalia disrupted the designation of activity coordinators for many activities.

UST: There are 294 underground storage tanks as of Jan'95; approximately 80 are on the list to be removed or replaced. A corrective action plan is planned for 15 heating oil USTs, and 30 abandoned USTs are in the process of removal. From Dec.'94 through Jun.'95, tanks and soil will be tested. The contract for 184 USTs is in the planning phase for annual tank/line tightness testing.

RCRA: The facility is in compliance with RCRA regulations. RCRA # GA3210020084. Facility is a

generator/ storer. Part B permit granted in Sep.'85; scheduled for renewal in Sep.,'95. Facility in compliance with final regulations. Last inspection Dec 7-9,'94, corrective action has been completed.

CERCLA: Current status of IRP : NFA at 16 sites, RFA at 1 site, RFI at 2 sites, CMS at 3 sites, IRA at 1 site, RD at 2 sites. Future actions are planned at 44 sites.

TOXICS: PCB's are disposed of in accordance with TSCA regulations through DRMO (TSD) contractor as identified.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Ft Benning operates an active recycling program for nonhazardous wastes, i.e. paper products, non-precious metals, nonhazardous solvents, and plastics.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

In 1994 a comprehensive environmental audit was conducted under the Army's Environmental Compliance Assessment (ECAS). An Installation Corrective Action Plan is being developed to address the findings identified in the audit. Federal Facilities Multi-Media Inspections was conducted by EPA and the State Feb.10-11,'92.

PROBLEM AREAS

Hazardous waste management training, spill prevention.

ACTION NEEDED

Development and implementation of an 8-hour "train-the trainer" in Hazardous Waste Management with internal audits will continue to improve Fort Benning's compliance posture and positively direct environmental planning. In-place systems will move Ft. Benning toward resolution in each of the major problem areas: upgrades of the problematic water treatment plant will prevent sewage bypasses; an active hazardous management program plus an extensive training regimen in handling and disposal of hazardous materials should eliminate all but the rare, unanticipated problems; and designs for post-wide revisions of the major

sources of spills will preclude the continuing use of outdated facilities (e.g. washracks) that contribute significantly to spills. Revise RCRA Part B Permit and Installation Spill Contingency Plan.

CONTACT: John Brent - (706) 545-4766
FAX - (706) 545-7814

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Fort Gillem

LOCATION: Forest Park, Georgia

I.D.: GA214020046

MISSION: Fort Gillem is a subinstallation of Fort McPherson in support of Fort McPherson's official stated mission which is to "command, operate and administer the use of the resources of Fort McPherson to accomplish assigned missions in accordance with the provisions of AR 210-10 and appropriate general order and directives. Provide support to Headquarters Forces Command and assigned, attached, and tenant units and activities in assigned geographic areas."

AREA: 1,452 acres

POPULATION: 5,300

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Air Emissions Statement for 1992 was submitted to Ga EPD in Mar.,'94. Army will perform an Air Emissions Invertory Update and a Title V Permit review for Fort Gillem. For Gillem will most likely be classified as a "synthetic minor" and thus should not require a Title V permit. Fort Gillem has acquired the permit to operate " small industrial boilers" and have complied with the requirements listed in the NOV issued on Jul. 24,'94 by GAEPD's Air Pollution Branch.

WATER: In compliance. Water obtained from the Clayton County Water Authority and treated by chlorination and fluoridation before entering the installation.

WASTE WATER: Fort Gillem is tied into the Forest Park distribution system which is served by the Clayton County Water Authority distribution system which ties into the City of Atlanta. The Army is updating the sanitary sewer discharge permit for the City of Atlanta. There is no regulatory deadline for completing the permit application. The field work is scheduled for June to July 1995.

UST: In compliance. There are 19 USTs at Fort Gillem, including 13 fuel oil tanks. Eight tanks are scheduled for removal in '95-'96. All other USTs have passed annual tank tightness tests in 1994. Army is conducting a demonstration program to

determine if cathodic protection is a viable alternative for leaving UST in place to meet the 1998 federal regulations or if the UST needs to be removed/replaced.

RCRA: In compliance. Fort Gillem is operating under GA EPD consent order EPD-HW-1070 as a small quantity generator. Under the consent order, Fort Gillem is operating a central hazardous waste accumulation site and will not store waste longer than 90 days.

CERCLA: In compliance. Fort Gillem is operating under GA EPD administrative order EPD-HSR-002. The Army is conducting a remedial investigation at the old landfill in the North West Area, and site investigations at 6 additional landfill/burial sites, an abandoned industrial waste treatment plant, 2 abandoned sewage treatment plants, a former heavy maintenance/industrial complex, and an abandoned coal heating plant. USATHAMA completed the HRS2 assessment in Feb.,'92. EPA is currently rescoring the HRS2 assessment.

TOXICS: In compliance. All PCBs removed in 1988, no toxicants handled. USATHAMA completed the HRS2 assessment in Feb 92. EPA is currently rescoring the HRS2 assessment.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Army conducted a Pollution Prevention Opportunity Assessment in Mar.,'95. The draft report is due on Apr. 30,'95. During 1994, Fort Gillem has taken significant steps to reduce pollution by recycling paper, glass, aluminum, cardboard, plastic and motor oil; changing furniture stripping processes; and vehicle painting processes.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The Army will conduct an internal audit of environmental programs in Aug.,'95.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: David A. Heins - (404) 752-3702
FAX - (404) 752-2174

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Fort Gordon

LOCATION: Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905-5040

I.D.: GA213720368

MISSION: Signal school - Communication training.

AREA: 55,000 acres

POPULATION: 22,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Never inspected. EPA multimedia inspection was conducted 13 Jan 90. Environmental Compliance Assessment Survey completed Dec 10, '93. Findings in draft.

WATER: In compliance. Permit # 1121J0002, expires August 25, 1998. Last Inspection: Nov. '94. Environmental Compliance Assessment Survey completed Dec 10,'93. Findings in draft.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. NPDES permit GA0003484, expires January 31, 1997. Last inspection: Mar.,'95. EPA multi media inspection conducted 13 Jan 90. Environmental Compliance Assessment Survey completed Dec 10,'93. Findings in draft.

UST: In compliance. EPA Multi media inspection was conducted Jan.13,'90. Environmental Compliance Assessment Survey completed Dec 10,'93. Findings in draft.

RCRA: In compliance. Part B approved by the state, GA0210020368. Last inspection: Mar. 28-29,'95. EPA multi media inspection 13 Jan 90. Environmental Compliance Assessment Survey completed Dec 10, '93. Findings in draft.

CERCLA: In compliance. Fort Gordon has completed a Preliminary Assessment (PA) and is awaiting funding for a Remedial Investigation (RI). EPA multi media inspection conducted 13 Jan 90. Environmental Compliance Assessment Survey completed Dec 10,'93. Findings in draft.

TOXICS: In compliance. EPA multi media inspection conducted 13 Jan 90. Environmental Compliance Assessment Survey completed Dec 10,'93. Findings in draft.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Fort Gordon has an active recycling program. waste minimization is ongoing. Environmental Compliance Assessment Survey completed Dec 10, '93. Findings in draft.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District conducted a multi-media environmental audit utilizing the Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) protocol. The survey portion lasted from Nov 29 thru Dec 10, '93. The findings are still in draft. Any findings that could be immediately corrected, were corrected. Other findings will require programming for future resources. When the report is finalized, it becomes a public document.

PROBLEM AREAS

Resource issues(funding and manpower) remain an area of concern. Hiring additional personnel is ongoing. All known projects, environmental in nature are identified through the A-106 process.

ACTION NEEDED

None at this time.

CONTACT: Christopher Damour or Stephen Williard
(404) 791-2511 or 2397
FAX - (404) 791-3245

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Fort Stewart,

LOCATION: Liberty County, Georgia 31314-5000

I.D.: GA214020872

MISSION: Permanent stationing of the 24th Infantry Division (Mech) - soon to be redesignated the 3rd Infantry Division.

AREA: 279,270 acres

POPULATION: 22,875

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. State permit # 9711-089-6355-0 is for the Central Energy Plant, Bldg 1412 the Directorate of Logistics Paint Spray Booth, Bldg 1073 and the Wynn Army Community Hospital, Bldg 302 Pathological Incinerator.

WATER In compliance. Potable water source is deep wells. Current state permit number CG1790024. Water is treated with chlorine and fluorine. Six non community wells are permitted and in compliance.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Regional sewer system is operated by contract by the City of Hinesville. Fort Stewart discharges into the system on a fee basis. The maintenance area wash racks are connected to the industrial treatment system and treated by the Industrial Waste water treatment plant. It is in compliance and the effluent is discharged into Mill Creek. Package Treatment Plants at TAC-X and Evans Heliport and Land Application Systems at Camp Oliver and Wright Army Airfield are all in compliance. Received coverage to discharge storm water under General Storm water permit issued by GA EPD.

UST: In compliance. Fort Stewart has 256 underground storage tanks. Tank soundness and monthly leak testing accomplished. Unused/excess tanks are currently being removed.

RCRA: In compliance. Part B permit S&T. The facility is large quantity generator and stores hazardous waste in a conforming storage facility. Phase I of the RFI is completed and will be sent to the State .

In compliance with a consent order. Permit #089-010D (SL). Deficiencies being corrected include developing a groundwater monitoring plan, installation of ground monitoring wells, submission of approvable closure and post-closure plans.

CERCLA: Not on the NPL.

TOXICS: In compliance. Permitted PCB storage facility, Permit #9210020872. Fort Stewart is PCB free. Numerous buildings contain friable asbestos. Maintenance and removal operations have greatly reduced this threat. All schools are in full compliance.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A recycling program has been in operation since July 1990. Used oil is collected and burned for energy recovery. An EPA sponsored P2 workshop was conducted at Fort Stewart.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Last multi-media inspection was conducted in Jun.,'94. No major deficiencies were noted.

PROBLEM AREAS

Tank testing and UST removal operations continue. Funds have been requested through the A-106 process. The COE is developing ground water monitoring and closure plans for the installation's Municipal Solid Waste Landfill.

ACTION NEEDED

Continued funding for A-106 projects and an increase in personnel staffing.

CONTACT: John Spears - (912) 767-2010
FAX - (912) 767-9779

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Hunter Army Airfield (HAAF)

LOCATION: Savannah, Georgia

I.D.: GA214022733

MISSION: Provides aviation support and aviation training for the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart.

AREA: 5,370 acres

POPULATION: 4,768

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. State permit #9711-025-6356-0. Air emissions survey was completed. HAAF will be applying for Title V permit.

WATER: In compliance. I.D.# 2025 J 1239. Ga EPD and EPA inspected in Jun.,'94.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. GA EPD and EPA inspected in Jun.,'94.

UST: Hunter AAF has 123 underground storage tanks. Unused/excess tanks are currently being removed.

RCRA: In compliance. HAAF currently is a large quantity generator (>1,000 kg/mo) with 90 day interim storage. EPA and GA EPD inspection in Jun.,'94. Received notice of violation. Corrective action was taken immediately. Sampling plan for Consent Order EPD-HW-1068 has been completed and presently we are working the actual clean up through the work order process.

CERCLA: Presently not on the NPL.

TOXIC: Remediation/removal for PCBs is now complete. The 3 transformers at the commissary have been removed.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Recycling process center in operation. Fort Stewart hosted a 5 day class and work shop which was contracted through EPA.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) Draft report was submitted in Nov.,'94. EPA

multi- media inspection conducted in Jun.,'94.

PROBLEM AREAS

UST: Tank testing has been accomplished in accordance with time lines, monthly monitoring is an on-going process. Remediation has been completed for sites 710 and 728. Site 133 is currently being remediated and is almost complete. The Final Work Plan for Phase I site investigation of the hydrant system and confirmation sampling and quarterly monitoring at sites 710 and 133 have been completed.

AHERA: Asbestos surveys have not been completed on all public buildings. There are numerous buildings that contain Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) that require abatement/removal.

FIRE TRAINING PIT:
Hopefully, remediation work will start in 4 to 6 months. DERA funding will be provided.

ACTION NEEDED

UST: Funding for retrofit/remediation projects.

AHERA: Funds for ACM survey and removal/abatement.

CONTACT: John Spears - (912) 767-2010
FAX - (912) 767-9779

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Marine Corps Logistics Base

LOCATION: Albany, Georgia

I.D.: GA170023694

MISSION: The U. S. Marine Corps Logistics Base controls the acquisition, availability, and distribution of material in support of national defense; procures, maintains, repairs, rebuilds and stores such supplies and equipment as assigned.

AREA: 3,200 acres

POPULATION: 5,795

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Georgia permit #9711-047-11461 (current).

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is obtained from 3 wells on base. water is chlorinated and fluoridated. GA. permit CG0950035 (current)

WASTE WATER: Out of compliance. The Base pretreats industrial wastes before combination with sanitary waste. The combined waste is discharged to the City of Albany sewage system for disposal.City of Albany tests effluent monthly. During the month of December, a high lead reading was identified in the effluent. MCLB at this time is looking for solutions to this problem and corrective action is being undertaken. City of Albany permit 26 & 27.

UST: In compliance. All regulated tanks have been removed.

RCRA: In compliance. The Base has a Part B permit for storage and for groundwater remediation Industrial Waste Treatment Plant (IWTP). Six remediation wells have been installed to remediate groundwater contamination at IWTP. GAEPD issued a Notice of Violation based on September 1994 inspection. All violations were minor and have been corrected. Georgia Permit # HW-009 (S&D).

CERCLA: In compliance. This facility is a CERCLA National Priority List (NPL) Site. 26 sites are under various phases of investigation. Federal Facilities Agreement signed Jul. 12,'91. Record of decision for 2 sites Aug. 13'92. These sites have been cleaned and are awaiting land

restrictions from regulators. a ROD was signed in Sep.,'94 for a pump and treat operation at one of the sites. Construction of pump and treat operation and pilot scale test at another site are in final stages of completion.

TOXICS: Toxic waste is turned in to DRMO located on Base.They contract waste removal and disposal via DLA,Battle Creek, MI. Other wastes(Drying Bed Sludge, Blast Grit) are contracted for disposal via Public Works Branch of Facilities and Services Division.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A phase II waste minimization study performed by Foster Wheeler USA Corp has been completed. Dynamac Corporation is under contract to investigate all processes involved with hazardous materials to assist the Base in writing a Pollution Prevention Plan which is due in December 1995. Aqueous parts washers have been installed to eliminate the use of toxic solvents.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Southern Division conducted an audit in Mar.,'94. All findings have been addressed and corrective measures are under development. In May 1995 Headquarters Marine Corps will conduct a review of the progress that has been made on the previous audit findings.

PROBLEM AREAS

RCRA: Corrective action on upper aquifer under IWTP. Closure of drying bed of sanitary sewage plant. Closure of 3 less than 90 day Hazardous Waste storage areas.

CERCLA: Perform PA/SI on identified sites and RI/FS on previously screened site contamination.

ACTION NEEDED

RCRA: Corrective action on upper aquifer under IWTF. Closure of drying bed of sanitary sewage plant.

CERCLA: Perform PA/SI on newly identified sites and RI/FS on previously screened site with contamination.

CONTACT: Al Hargrove - (912) 439-5698
FAX - (912) 439-5444

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

Superfund Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended in 1986

MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE
Albany, Georgia

The Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) covers 3,200 acres in Dougherty County, about 5 miles east of Albany, Georgia. The base is surrounded by agricultural, residential, and commercial land. The Marine Corps constructed the facility in the early 1950s and has operated it since that time.

The main function of the base is to coordinate distribution of supplies to other facilities on the East Coast. The Central Repair Division rebuilds vehicles, radars, and other kinds of equipment; the Facilities and Services Division repairs and maintains the MCLB property and equipment. These divisions generate a major portion of the Hazardous wastes on-site through electroplating, cleaning, stripping, and painting operations.

From 1957 to 1977, a storm sewer received large volumes of metal plating solutions and stripping wastes. This sewer drains to a ditch that empties into the Flint River 4 miles to the west. Since 1977, these wastes have been piped to an on-site treatment plant or have been shipped off-site for disposal. Solvents, thinners, paints, sludges, and solid wastes reportedly were discarded in four on-site unlined landfills. Munitions, chlorine gas cylinders, acids, solvents, and soil sterilants were buried in an additional landfill in the eastern section of the site.

MCLB is participating in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). Under this program, established in 1978, the Department of Defense seeks to identify, investigate, and clean up contamination from hazardous materials. A 1983 IRP report indicates that trichloroethylene was detected in monitoring wells near sludge drying beds. The 4,200 people living on the base obtain drinking water and 2,200 acres of farmland are irrigated by wells within 3 miles of hazardous substances on the base.

In 1986, a Marine Corps contractor detected DDE, DDT, and PCB in sediments from the bottom of a drainage ditch into which hazardous substances were discharged.

The Marine Corps cleaned up the sludge drying beds in accordance with a permit issued under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The contaminated materials from the drying beds were removed and transported to a RCRA-regulated disposal facility. The beds were covered with a 12-inch concrete cap in October 1988. Part of the Closure requires that six test wells be installed to pump ground water to the surface and treat it to remove the contaminants.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Response Program

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Moody Air Force Base

LOCATION: Valdosta, Georgia

I.D. GA572124106

MISSION: The mission of the 347th Fighter Wing is to build an air-land team capable of rapidly and decisively projecting combat power anytime, anywhere.

AREA: 11,402 acres

POPULATION: 5715 (military, civilians, dependents)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Facility is in compliance with the Clean Air Act and was last inspected on September 5-6 1991. Sources are bulk fuel tanks, boilers, degreasing vats, all of which are classified as minor sources. However, MAFB is in progress of Title V permit application which will be submitted to the state by Sep.'95.

WATER: In compliance with drinking water quality standards. The State identification number is 1850125. Drinking water is treated by physical aeration and chemically treated with chlorine and hydroflourosilicic acid, and zinc phosphate for distribution piping corrosion control. The system has been surveyed and tested.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. treatment plant has one permitted point discharge. The last inspection was conducted by EPA on Sep.5,'91. The EPA inspector noted the waste water treatment facility was found to be in compliance. we are currently included in a HQ ACC group application, and received a General NPDES Storm Water Permit from GADNR effective Jun.14,'93. Permit #GAR0000001 expires Mar. 31,'98. Pretreatment is conducted by oil/water separators. All petroleum products are removed approximately once each quarter. All sludge is removed once each year.

UST: There are 32 regulated tanks, 17 of which are fully regulated, 15 of which are exempt from leak detection requirements.

RCRA: In compliance. Facility is a large quantity generator conducting hazardous waste treatment and storage prior to off-site disposal. Part "A" was submitted in July 1987 with amended version submitted in February 1988. Part "B" was submitted was submitted in March 1989. Hazardous waste facility permit # HW-077(S) issued on September 29, 1989. No further construction is planned for our permitted facility. However, we are planning to construct additional facilities for smaller 90-day storage areas located on base. Last RCRA inspection was conducted by DNR Mar 3,'94 and resulted in No RCRA violations.

CERCLA: Moody AFB is not on the NPL. Of the 22 IRP sites on this installation, 8 have been "finished" and Decision Documents prepared using the no further action alternative. 12 of the remaining sites are regulated by the State of Georgia as Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU). The remaining two sites are designated IRP sites by HQ ACC because DERA funds were used for clean up. Corrective Measures Study was awarded in Oct.,'94. The CMS Work Plan will be submitted to the state for review and approved. The CMS includes a full round of sampling from existing as well as new wells. Results of these samples will be reviewed by the state before any Remedial Action Plan can be developed. It has been determined by the earlier studies, no site on this installation presents any immediate danger to human health or the environment.

TOXICS: In compliance. Moody AFB is currently storing 4 small PCB capacitators in storage for disposal. Small quantities of asbestos are generated during building maintenance and repair. Asbestos is being disposed of in a permitted subtitle "D" landfill.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Source reduction and recycling programs include:

a. - Substitution of solvent cleaners/degreasers with biodegradable soaps.

b. - Installation of engine/ equipment steam cleaners to eliminate chemical degreasers.

c. - Extensive use of recycling contractor for recycling degreasing solvents and paint solvents.

d. - We have expanded our recycling program by establishing a recycling center with full-time employees. We have curbside recycling pickup in our housing area.

e. - We recently constructed a large building to house a bead-blasting unit for our corrosion control shop to eliminate chemical stripping.

f. - Elimination of Methylene chloride stripper in the corrosion control shop.

g. - Identification and elimination/substitution of products which do not contribute to ozone depletion.

h. - Conversion to high volume/low pressure painting apparatus at some base locations.

i. - We recently received 2 fluorescent light bulb recycling units. All light tubes will be disposed in these machines. This will eliminate mercury going unto the local landfill.

j. - We received a large tree limb chipper and have begun limb and yard waste mulching. This effort will eliminate a huge amount of waste going into the landfill.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Moody AFB environmental audits consist of the following:

a. Air Force Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP). An ECAMP assessment was conducted by contractor personnel in August 1993.

b. An in-house ECAMP assessment was conducted on May 18-22 1992 by Moody AFB personnel.

c. An ECAMP was conducted by contractor personnel 10-14 June 1991.

d. The State conducted an extensive audit during our RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) at Moody AFB, 30 May - 1 June 1989.

e. EPA multimedia inspection was conducted 5-6 September 1991.

f. An in-house ECAMP assessment was conducted on Aug.14-19,'94 by Moody AFB personnel, HQ ACC personnel and a contractor.

PROBLEM AREAS

Continuing turnover of trained personnel in RCRA hazardous waste operations at the generator waste accumulation areas.

ACTION NEEDED

Continue to improve and expand hazardous waste training programs. Monitor and document findings and action taken.

CONTACT: Capt. Gregory E. Rollins - 912-333-2665
FAX - 912 333-4961
Mr. Edward Long - 912-333-4980
FAX - 912-333-4981

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Air Station

LOCATION: Marietta, Georgia

I.D.: GA170024174

MISSION: To train and support 2860 Navy and Marine Corps Reservists assigned to more than two dozen aviation and non-aviation units. A cadre of over 900 active duty military and civilian personnel provide this training and support.

AREA: 164 acres

POPULATION: 2860

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: No permit required. Air Emissions Inventory reviewed and inspected by the State of Georgia on Mar.3,'94. In compliance.

WATER: In compliance. Water is obtained from city system.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Waste waters are tied into Air Force Plant #6 industrial and tertiary system operated by Lockheed Georgia Company.

UST: In compliance. All USTs meet 1998 Corrosion and Leak Detection requirements.

RCRA: In compliance with small quantity generator requirements. GA EPD NOV dated Jul. 15,'94. NOV resolved and signed off by State EPD on Aug 26,'94.

CERCLA: Supplemental Preliminary Assessment Report dated Jan. 25,'94 indicated one site which would require additional investigation. Additional investigation will be conducted under SOUTHDIV contract.

TOXICS: In compliance. No PCBs handled.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

In compliance with Waste Reduction Program: Started Central Distribution Locker (CDL) in 1993. Current recycling program for used oil, fuel, aluminum cans, paper, scrap metal and pallets. Scheduled 95 funding for cardboard bailer and metal drum compactor.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Self Environmental Compliance Evaluation by COMNAVRESFOR and SouthDiv completed Jan.,'94.

US Navy ADMAT Inspection completed Jan.,'94. In compliance.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: James Reimer - 404-919-5520
FAX - 404-919-5146

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay

LOCATION: Kings Bay, Georgia

I.D.: GA170027395

MISSION: To provide support for the submarine launched ballistic missile system; to maintain and operate facilities for administration and personnel support of the submarine force operations; to provide logistic support to other activities of the Navy in the area; and to perform such other functions as may be directed.

AREA: 12,590 acres & 4020 acres of easement owned by GA.

POPULATION: 10,500

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Air Quality Operating Permit # 9711-020-9263, dated Feb 4, 86, was received from GDNR for a coal fired thermal plant. A permit modification was issued May 5,'92, covering an increase in coal usage combined with reduced sulphur concentration in the coal. The modification also added the TRIDENT refit facility Industrial ventilation to the permit. An amendment dated Nov. 4,'93 decreased coal usage and an amendment dated Nov 23,.'93 included one additional boiler at the thermal plant and 3 boilers at the waterfront steam building.Air Quality Permit # 9711-020-9559, dated May 26,'87, covers 12 diesel auxiliary generators. An amendment dated Nov. 4,'93 changed the total hours for the 12 auxiliary generator.

An air toxic inventory study was conducted from March to August, 1993. The study identified SUBASE Kings Bay as a major source for pollutants NOX and SO2.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is obtained from wells on base and is softened, fluoridated and chlorinated. We have groundwater use permit 020-0010, issued Nov.25'91. System is operated by state licensed operators. Microbiological and chlorine residual system testing is performed according to our GDNR permit to operate a public water system (#GC0390013) issued on Jan.21,'85. We are proceeding with State directed testing of our water system for lead and copper. An inventory of fire sprinkler backflow preventers

(BFPs) is complete. a cross-connection prevention program has been prepared and defective BFPs are being repaired or replaced.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Both facilities (upper base and waterfront) are operated by state licensed operators. The waterfront waste water treatment facility is an activated sludge treatment system receiving waste water from ships and shore sewage facilities and from our industrial waste treatment facility (IWTF). The IWTF treats aqueous waste, some of which is classified as hazardous by characteristic under RCRA. The waterfront waste water treatment is operated under GDNR permit # GA0027707, reissued Apr. 27,'942 and expires Mar. 31,'99. Because of difficulty in meeting the new copper and nickel effluent limitations established under this permit, SUBASE is currently working under and administrative order from the state. As part of this order, modifications to the plant and its operation are being developed and executed to ensure full compliance with these limits. SUBASE has not exceeded the new copper and nickel limits since the departure of the USS CANOPUS. The upper base waste water treatment plant is an aerobic/facultative lagoon system with the effluent going to a Land Application System(LAS), covered by GADNR LAS Permit #GA03-751 issued on Mar.15,'90. An infiltration study performed on this system has shown considerable infiltration which must be corrected to protect the capacity of the plant. Design for the project is complete and SUBASE is awaiting construction funding, tentatively in this fiscal year. SUBASE is included in a group NPDES storm water permit application for Navy industrial activities. Drafts of the Industrial Waste water Management Plan and a Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan are complete.

UST: GA EPD conducted a review of our UST registration records and reconciled record discrepancies in anticipation of the upcoming requirement for annual UST re-registration.

We are actively closing and removing UST's no longer used. Three have been removed so far and another 6 are programmed for removal in the next year.

Our tanks are required to have a means of leak detection by Dec.31,'93. Our project to

accomplish this was completed in Dec.'93. We are also required to have cathodic protection, spill prevention, and overfill protection on our regulated tanks by Dec.31,'98. Projects have been submitted to accomplish these requirements. Project submissions are at SOUTHDIV pending receipt of design funds from CINCLANFLT.

As part of a joint EPA-GADNR multi-media inspection on Feb. 14,'95 the following comments were made on our UST program:

1- Pressurized fuel supply lines serving USTs are various locations have not been pressure tested annually. SUBASE has monitoring wells in lieu of annual pressure testing. Ref 40CFR280.41(b)(1)(ii).

2- Suction fuel supply lines serving USTs at other locations have not been pressure tested every 3 years as required by 40CFR280.41(b)(2).

3- Pressurized fuel line leak detectors have not been tested annually as required by 40CFR280.44(a).

4- No pressurized line leak detector on one tank at Bldg 2007.

5- Impressed current cathodic protection systems at Substations #1 & #3 have not been inspected every 60 days as required by 40 CFR280.31(b) and (c). (These systems are used to provide corrosion protection for the waste oil tanks at the Substations.)

We have issued a work order to our Base Operating Services (BOS) Contractor to correct the above deficiencies.

SPCC: We have completed the triennial review and update of our SPCC Plan. The revised plan was published in Aug.,'94.

Leaking piping from the UST at Bldg 1034 (Base Gymnasium) caused soil contamination at the building entrance. A site characterization study and a corrective action plan were prepared for submission to GAEPD for approval.

A malfunction of an oil water separator in the Port Services Maintenance Yard allowed diesel fuel and lubricating oil to enter the storm water system which empties into a retention pond. A contract to clean up this retention pond is complete. Contaminated soil was excavated and disposed of at a state permitted incineration

facility. A liner was installed in the reconstructed pond to prevent soil contamination in case of another fuel spill.

Leaking fuel tank fill lines at Substations 1 & 3 caused oil contamination of the soil. Site characterization and corrective action plans are complete. After owner certification these plans will be submitted to GAEPD for approval.

Leaking drain line from our Diesel Marine Fuel Facility caused soil contamination. A site characterization study and corrective action plan have been prepared. After owner certification these plans will be submitted to GAEPD for approval.

Storm water runoff from the parking lot behind Bldg 2007 caused petroleum contamination of the soil along the edge of the parking lot. A site characterization study is currently underway to determine the extent of contamination.

OPA 90: We have contracted with Jacksonville Spillage Control, Inc. to provide containment and cleanup assistance for oil spill(s) beyond the capabilities of our own response team.

We are currently updating our Spill Response Plan to comply with OPA 90 requirements. The Coast Guard has commented on our Draft Plan.

RCRA: In compliance . Our Part B permit was issued Sep.29,'89 as permit #HW-014 (S)(2) for the hazardous waste storage facility. A modification to the Storage Permit, for expanded Toxicity Characteristics Leachate Procedure listed wastes is still in processing at GDNR. The Explosive Ordnance Detachment continues to operate under interim status for open burning/open detonation. A GDNR inspection was held Dec.27 & 28, '94. No NOVs were issued. A joint EPA/ GAEPD inspection on Feb. 14, '95 cited SUBASE for failure to characterize an unknown in a timely manner. This violation was corrected and a change in procedures is in development to prevent a recurrence. A final Consent Order between SUBASE- Kings Bay and GADNR was agreed upon as a result of improper waste paint debris disposal. SUBASE forwarded GDNR $10,000 and provided funding for environmental in-kind projects in the amount of not less than $40,000. A consolidated RCRA Part B

permit modification will be submitted for approval in CY 95 which will include further investigation of SWMUs # 2, 5 and 16. Site 11(old county landfill) status: Under investigation since '92 to characterize and remove vinyl chloride, and other volatile organic compounds, within the groundwater. The RFI is completed and an Interim Corrective Measure groundwater extraction and treatment system is in place to control migration of this contaminated groundwater. A Treatability Study and Corrective Measure Study was initiated and a Corrective Action Plan will be incorporated into the consolidated RCRA Part B permit modification.

SOLID WASTE: Our inert debris landfill is in compliance. Preparation of a Solid Waste Management Plan is complete. A revised Closure/Post Closure Care Plan for our landfill was submitted to GADNR in Aug.,'94. State approval of this plan is pending.

CERCLA: Because SUBASE Kings Bay is operating under a current RCRA permit, the facility is following RCRA regulations to investigate a release at the Old Camden County Landfill. However, activities to characterize and mitigate contamination may be evaluated against CERCLA criteria in the future at this site. Therefore, to the extent possible, activities at site 11, Old County Landfill, have been designed to address both RCRA and CERCLA regulation.

TOXICS: All known PCB transformers have been removed from Base. The Scope of Work for a comprehensive asbestos survey has been prepared and submitted for funding. The survey is expected to be completed in CY95. Pesticides are applied with rinsates disposed through reapplication.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A hazardous material Reutilization Store is operating for our reissue of unused hazardous material throughout SUBASE. A Pollution Prevention Plan is under development to provide a hazardous material and hazardous waste database to track work center chemical usage, waste generation processes and chemical disposal data.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

An EPA multi media inspection was held on Feb. 14, '95. Findings are discussed under USTs and RCRA. No significant findings were noted in other media. An Environmental Compliance Evaluation Self-Audit was held during February, 1995. CINCLANTFLT performed an overview of our Environmental Program from Jan 30 to February 2, 1995 and their findings were that overall the SUBASE Environmental Directorate has made tremendous progress in organization and management of our environmental program.

PROBLEM AREAS

No major problems.

ACTION NEEDED

Several minor discrepancies need correction. However, there are no major problem areas requiring corrective action.

CONTACT: John Garner - (912) 673-8845
or Capt. J. R. Allen - (912) 673-4600
FAX - (912) 673-8875

DATE: June 1995

NAME: DOI - FWS Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

LOCATION: Camp Cornelia, Georgia

I.D.: GA143509314

MISSION: National Wildlife Refuge for protection and preservation of wildlife.

AREA: 3,678 acres in Florida
391,402 acres in Georgia

POPULATION: Varies

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Facility has no major sources

WATER: In compliance. Obtains all potable water from wells. Water is tested and monitored.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Raised sand bed system installed in March 1992. Old NPDES canceled.

UST: In compliance. Of 10 USTs, 4 have been removed and 6 are under contract or scheduled for removal in the next year.

RCRA: Conditionally exempt small quantity generator. Facility is reviewing current operations seeking additional waste minimization.

CERCLA No history of dumping hazardous material.

TOXICS: None.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

All Interior programs for the reduction of waste both in program and administrative activities are in effect. station is actively involved in waste minimization through improved inventory control, reduction of storage quantities, and product substitution.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Other than periodic inspections by various Georgia Department of Natural Resources personnel for program compliance, the station has received no formal environmental audit.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: James Poje - (404) 679-4104/4113
FAX - (404) 679-4121

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Robins Air Force Base

LOCATION: Houston County, Georgia

I.D.: GA57177724330

MISSION: As major Department of Defense air logistics center to mission of Robins AFB includes:
-World wide management for F-15, C-130, and C-141 aircraft including repair, modification, and overhaul of these aircraft and related systems.
- Storage, distribution, and other logistics support for AF installations located in such areas as the Eastern United States, Europe, and the Middle East.
- Repair of airborne avionics, electronic warfare, communications, radar, and navigation equipment.
- Space and special systems management of missiles, weapons, computers, and commodities.
- Support for more than 40 tenant organizations.

AREA: 8800 acres

POPULATION: 18,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS:

AIR: In compliance. No NOVs received in past year. Air permit 9711-076-10153 is current. Date of last modification was Nov.,'94 to add additional sources. The base is an attainment area for critical air pollutants.

An emissions inventory was completed in 1994 to identify all stationary sources and which sources will need to be permitted under Title V of the Clean Air Act. For 1995, a contract has been started to complete the Title V permit application. Upon completion, the Title V permit will incorporate all air pollution requirements into one permit.

WATER: In compliance. Permits CG1530042 (operate) and 076-0009 (use) are current. Drinking water is obtained from 9 wells located on base (7 active, 2 down for process control). Water is treated at the wells and operating logs are maintained. Sampling for water quality meets current regulations. There are 2 wells under construction to support new mission requirements.

Design is complete for the closure of 14 abandoned wells on base. Construction to accomplish closure of these wells is scheduled to complete by Jul.,'95.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. NPDES Permit # GA0002852 was renewed on Dec 1, '93. A pipeline completed in Jun'93 allows treated effluent to be discharged to the Ocmulgee River.

Upgrades to the industrial waste water and sewage treatment plants are currently underway to improve waste treatment and reduce the discharge of waste water contaminants and generation of industrial sludges.

STORM WATER: In compliance. General permit GAR000000 issued Jun.,'93. As part of permit compliance, a storm water management plan was finalized and annual sampling initiated.

A companion project that required an investigation of 48 oil water separators was completed during 1994. As a result of this investigation, recommendations were made for repairs and removal of nonoperational separators. A construction project scheduled to complete in Jun.,'95 will clean, repair, or remove oil water separators.

UST: In compliance. No permits issued. Robins AFB now identifies 74 regulated USTs. Tightness testing has been performed as required since 1989. 18 tanks require monthly monitoring for release detection. These tanks are equipped with wells to facilitate monthly vapor monitoring which is being performed under contract.

All tanks installed since Dec 88 meet requirements for new installations. Design of upgrades to all tanks was completed in FY91, and all upgrades were completed in FY94.

As a result of a background site characterization, all USTs have been identified as to age, site, material, construction, contents, and site condition. Based on this characterization, soil remediation has been initiated at 2 sites and is in progress.

RCRA: Out of compliance. RCRA storage permit, HW-064(s) was issued by GA EPD on Sep 29,'88. A permit modification was issued to Robins by GA EPD on Sep 30,'93 which included current waste streams and added 3 SWMUs. a proposed permit modification was submitted to GA EPD on Dec. 13,'94 to convert storage of sludge in Bldg. 352 from waste piles to containers and to document closure of Bldg. 369 as a hazardous waste storage unit. Approval from EPD is scheduled for Mar.,'95. In addition, a general update to the hazardous waste permit is scheduled for 1995.

Two RCRA NOV's were received from GA EPD in 1994. The first NOV, issued Feb.10,'94, contained 8 violations, 35 findings and 3 areas of concern. All corrective action was completed and the NOV closed on Jun.1,'94. The second NOV, issued Oct.6,'94, contained 6 violations and 14 findings. All corrective action was completed and the NOV was closed on Nov.16,'94.

Decision documents prepared for 22 of 31 IRP sites have been submitted to the state recommending no further action. RCRA Facility Investigations are ongoing at 7 sites with Corrective Action Plans under contract for 6 sites. Interim actions are ongoing at 5 sites and planned for the remaining sites. The Management Action Plan was revised in January 1995.

CERCLA: In compliance.There are 2 sites; landfill 4 and sludge lagoon, listed on the National Priorities List. The wetlands assessment study was conducted by EPA Apr 1-5,'91. The interim ROD for operable unit #1, source control, was accepted on Jun 25,'91. Recovery wells for the lagoon groundwater collection system were installed in Mar'91. Construction of the [illegible] control project was completed in Sep '93. The design for lagoon solidification was completed in Jan.'94 and the contract for full scale remediation was awarded in Nov.'94. The final design for cover renovation was approved in Jun.'93. A limited remedial investigation was conducted at a suspected drum disposal area confirming the potential burial of drums in one of three areas; test pits/removal

action is being contracted. Leachate Collection Phase II, installing a 150 foot pilot test collection drain at the toe of the landfill, is being constructed.

The interim ROD for Operable Unit 2, Wetlands, was approved Feb.25,'94. Implementation for the ROD was initiated in Sep.,'94 with the construction of a fence around the NPL site and development of sampling and contingency plans. The initial screening of alternatives for OU 3, Groundwater, was approved on Feb.24,'94. It established a point of compliance at Hannah Road and set standards used in the feasibility study, which was approved on Feb.3,'95.

TOXICS: In compliance. No permits issued.

In the area of PCBs, all electrical transformers on base have been tested and removal of transformers (over 50ppm) is complete. The base is reviewing the proposed rule to 40 CFR 761 which will limit the amount of fluorescent light ballasts that can be disposed of as municipal waste.

Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) has been identified and labeled in 265 locations within 159 of 410 facilities surveyed. The base has removed friable ACM from approximately 98 per cent of the facilities in an effort to meet the Command goal to be free of friable asbestos by the year 2008.

A survey to identify lead-based paint in critical facilities (i.e., day care centers, schools, military housing, and other areas frequented by young children) has been completed. Lead based paint on other facilities is being managed in place to prevent exposure to personnel. Abatement will be performed in conjunction with maintenance and renovation projects.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Robins AFB currently has numerous waste minimization initiatives underway. One focuses on reduction of RCRA waste by identifying waste

streams in all industrial processes and prioritizing those waste streams for an in-depth process analysis. This analysis will result in the identification of quick and long term fixes. Another effort is in response to the zero discharge goal and is predicated on a multimedia approach. The first phase of this program currently underway is a data collection effort. This information will be managed in a database and be used for prioritizing pollution prevention initiatives across all media.

The base is actively working to eliminate the use of Ozone Depleting Chemical (ODCs) and reduce the use of EPA 17 chemicals. Base aircraft maintenance directorates are evaluating and testing alternate depainting methods to reduce the use of methylene chloride strippers. Medium pressure waterstripping with sodium bicarbonate injection is now being used on C-130 and C-141 aircraft. Carbon dioxide blasting and plastic mediablasting are other paint removal processes under review. Another initiative involves the on-site recycling of numerous generated waste streams such as freon, paint thinners, 1,1,1, trichloroethane and others.

Robins AFB also actively participated in a municipal solid waste (MSW) recycling program which includes paper, cardboard, metals, grease, and wood. In addition, the base is actively purchasing and using paper and non-paper products containing recycled material. a MSW survey is complete which provides a baseline for reductions.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

USAF developed an Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) to ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state, local, DoD and USAF regulations. This program allows the base to anticipate and prevent future problems, to aid in preparing budget information, and to provide command a tool to track environmental compliance. The program involves one external assessment (performed by personnel not associated with the base) every

third year, and one internal (on-base) assessment per year. Out of 162 findings cited during the 1994 external ECAMP, corrective action is complete for 89 per cent of the findings.

In addition to scheduled ECAMP inspections, environmental compliance reviews are performed for each program area on a quarterly basis using ECAMP protocols in order to compile accurate compliance and funding index data for the base.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Col. James R. Marshall - (912) 926-9645
FAX - (912) 926-9642

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1986 (CERCLA)("Superfund")

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE
Houston County, Georgia

Robins Air Force Base covers 8,855 acres approximately 18 miles south of Macon in Houston County, in middle Georgia. It includes a 1,200 acre wetland.

The base has 13 areas that contain hazardous waste from past disposal activities. Two areas comprise the site in question: Landfill No. 4, where 1,500 drums are buried, and an adjacent sludge lagoon, which contains phenols and metal plating wastes. The two areas cover 67 acres.

The base is located in the Coastal Plain of Georgia and is underlain by units of the highly permeable Cretaceous Aquifer of Georgia. The water supplies for the base and the City of Warner are derived from this aquifer. About 10,000 people are affected. Trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene have been detected in ground water near the site, and phenols in surface water on the site.

Robins Air Force Base is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, the specially funded program established in 1978 under which the Department of Defense has been cleaning up its hazardous waste sites. The Air Force has completed Phase I (records search). Phase II (preliminary survey) is underway.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Department of Veterans Affairs
VA Medical Center (Atlanta)

LOCATION: Decatur, Georgia

I.D.: GA360015450

MISSION: Medical center for diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitative service to veterans.

AREA: 17 acres

POPULATION: Employees: 2,658 (employees, residents, volunteers and temporaries)
Operating beds: 492

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Medical waste incinerators no longer in use.

Small pathological incinerator activated Mar.,'95, no permit required.

WATER: In compliance. Facility purchases water from DeKalb County.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Facility uses DeKalb County system.

UST: In compliance. There are a total of 9 USTs presently located at this facility.

4 - 25,000 gallon heating oil/storage for boilers and emergency generators.

1 - 3,000 gallon fuel storage for emergency generator.

3 - 1,000 gallon, emergency generators

1 - 500 gallon, gasoline.

RCRA: Facility is a large quantity generator by GA EPD regulation. Request for change in status has been submitted.

Facility was last inspected in May 1993. All violations cited during the previous inspections have been corrected..

CERCLA. Not applicable, not a CERCLA site.

TOXICS: In compliance. All toxic materials have been removed.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Waste reduction plan has been submitted to GA EPD. No response received.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Facility is in compliance. This facility is audited annually by the Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Industrial Hygienist.

PROBLEM AREAS

No major or environmental problems found.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Jeffrey Jones - 404-321-6111 ext 6115
FAX - 404-321-6111 ext 2752

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center

LOCATION: Augusta, Georgia, 30904

This medical center consists of two divisions 3.3 miles apart. The Downtown division is located at 800 Baille Drive and the Uptown division is located at 1 Freedom Way. The mailing address for both locations is 1 Freedom Way, Augusta GA. 30904-6285.

I.D.: GA360030975

MISSION: To provide quality health care service for veterans and dependents.

AREA: 125 acres

POPULATION: 2100 Employees and approximately 823 inpatient visits and 12,420 outpatients per month.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR In compliance. The facility incine tor was inspected 1/9/85 by the State and was found in compliance with air standards. The state permit number is 9180-121-9428. Permitted source material is pathological waste.

WATER In compliance. Water is obtained from City of Augusta water department which meets state health standards.

WASTE WATER In compliance. Waste water permit for the Downtown division is #116. Waste water permit for the Uptown division is #116A. Permits for both divisions expire 2/28/97.

UST: The two divisions have a total of 17 USTs. All tanks contain No.2 diesel fuel except one 1,500 gallon gasoline tank. This tank was installed February 17, 1992 and is compliant with Georgia's UST program. The project for upgrading all number 2 diesel fuel tanks was completed in Oct.,'92.

RCRA: In compliance. Downtown division has EPA ID GA3360090010 and is a small quantity generator. The uptown division has EPA ID GA2360910242 and is also a small quantity generator.

CERCLA In compliance. No sites require inspection.

TOXICS: No PCBs present. Quarterly disposal of hazardous

chemical waste is contracted to waste handlers.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Lead-acid batteries, tires, used fluorescent light tubes, waste oil, paper, and cardboard are recycled.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Both divisions are evaluated annually by Regional safety, Fire Protection and Industrial Hygiene staff. In-house Environmental Risk Management staff, Engineering Service are responsible for day-to day hazard surveillance.

PROBLEM AREAS;

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Mary R. Sickman - (706) 731-7221
FAX - (706) 731-7247

DATE: June 1995

NAME: V. A. Medical Center (Carl Vinson)

LOCATION: Dublin, Georgia

I.D. GA360010264

MISSION: Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center

AREA: 175 acres

POPULATION: Patients - 522: Employees - 842

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: The facility has two sources of air emissions, the boiler plant and the infectious waste incinerator. The infectious waste incinerator is used only as an emergency back up to the biological sterilizer /compactor. Both these sources are considered "minor" and are permitted. Permit no. is GA8062-087-6420-0. The facility was last inspected in July 1994 and is in compliance with requirements of the Clean Air Act.

WATER: Potable water is obtained from and treated by the local municipality. Facility is in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

WASTEWATER: The facility's extended aeration activated sludge treatment plant is permitted and in compliance. Permit # GA0020281, Last inspection July 1994 No discrepancies were found. Overall operation was found to be good by inspector. Facility is in compliance.

UST: All gasoline underground storage tanks are in compliance. The 15 tanks used for storage of heating oil have received appropriate testing and the installation of monitoring equipment has been completed. Facility is in compliance.

RCRA: In compliance. Facility is a small quantity generator. Part A has been filed. We were last inspected in July, 1994. No findings reported at this time.

CERCLA Notification has been filed. There is no CERCLA activity at this facility.

TOXICS: In compliance. All PCBs have been removed and other toxicants are removed by qualified removal contractors.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

There is no recycling activity at this facility at the present time.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility is audited annually by the Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Industrial Hygienist. Facility is in compliance.

PROBLEM AREAS:

No major areas of environmental problems found.

ACTION NEEDED

None

CONTACT: Edward R. Nowak 912 - 277-2756
FAX -912 - 277-2757

PROBLEM AREAS

CERCLA: Continue the CERCLA program. Demands of fast track closure and cleanup at the Lexington Facility is leaving the Blue Grass Facility short staffed.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Terry Hazle (606) 624-6280/6265
Fax (606) 624-6465

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Federal Medical Center

LOCATION: Lexington, Kentucky

I.D.: KY151931855

MISSION: Federal Medical Center for Female Offenders

AREA: 482 acres, Lexington Fayette County

POPULATION: 1800 male inmates, 300 female inmates, 550 staff, 24 hours/day (3 shifts)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance; last visited and inspected on March 23, 1994, by Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection.

WATER: In compliance. Water is purchased from the Kentucky-American Water Authority.

WASTE WATER: The institution continues to operate a secondary treatment plant with a KYDES permit which expires May, 1996. The plant was last inspected by Kentucky EPA in July, 1994 and was found to be in compliance at that time.

UST: Two above ground storage tanks have been installed and are operational. Two of the three underground tanks, (one 10,000 gal and one 1,000 gallon), have been removed by an outside contractor. The third tank (10,000 gal) is out of service, and has been filled with an inert material for several years, and is to remain in place. This has been approved by KY EPA.

RCRA: Generate a very small amount of hazardous waste and contract with a permitted contractor to dispose of this waste. Inspected on Mar. 23, 1994 by the Federal EPA and the State.

CERCLA: Phase I has been completed and Phase II is underway and is coordinated by Central Offices Facilities Department.

TOXICS: Small quantities of paint and other toxic and caustic materials are used in operations. All staff and inmates are given "Right to Know" training in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200. 7 PCB transformers have been retrofilled by contractors, 4 of which have been certified "PCB free". A PCB leaching process is being performed on the

remaining 3 transformers until they are in compliance with EPA regulations.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

We have a recycling program in place at this institution which is recycling such items as cardboard, wooden pallets, aluminum cans, paper, glass, oils, tires, metal scraps, and others. Our recycling program has been expanding, and other items are continually researched and added to the total lists.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

An audit by Louis & Berger and Assoc, Inc, is scheduled for March, 1995.

PROBLEM AREAS:

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None requested or required at this time.

CONTACT: Dennis W. Stamper, Safety Director
(606) 255-6812 ext 395/396
Fax (606) 253-8842

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Hq, 101st Airborne Division (AASLT) & Fort Campbell

LOCATION: Fort Campbell, Kentucky

I. D.: KY/TN214020140

MISSION: To advance combat readiness of 101st Airborne Division. This includes housing, training areas, maintenance shops, administrative buildings and services.

AREA: 105,068 acres

POPULATION: 24,216 military; 10,383 family members on post; 4,702 civilians.

NOTE: Fort Campbell is regulated by both Tennessee and Kentucky

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: **Kentucky** -In compliance. New Kentucky permit was submitted to state on May 26,'93. state determined application was complete on Nov.29,'93 and are still awaiting the permit. Kentucky sources are on one permit, a total of 134 sources. Current operating permit #0-87-078. Quality pollutants 197 tons, total annual emission fee- $5,004.00.

Tennessee - There are 31 separate permits for the 165 sources in Tennessee. Out of these 31 permits, we are still awaiting some action for 4 of them. Quality pollutants 854 tons per year, total annual emission fee $4,255.40.

Air emission inventories for both states were conducted in Aug/Sep 1994, with a follow-up inventory to be completed in Feb.,'95. These inventories will be submitted to our consultant who is preparing Fort Campbell's Title V Operating Permit applications.

Both states submitted their proposed Title V permitting packages to EPA by Nov.15,'94. EPA has determined Kentucky's plan to be complete. Tennessee's was determined to be incomplete and they will be required to submit additional information.

When Kentucky's plan is finalized and approved, Fort Campbell will have one year to submit the Title V permit. Tennessee's permit will have to be submitted within 120 days of approval of their plan. Fort Campbell "volunteered" to be in the first round of permits to be submitted.

Friable asbestos exists in numerous buildings. Assessment, design and abatement is an on-going process throughout the installation.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is obtained from ground waters under the influence of surface waters and is treated at the installation water treatment plant. A wellhead protection plan is nearing completion for Boiling Spring which is Fort Campbell's drinking water source. Storage is 400,000 deficient, a waiver has been sought but not yet obtained. Backwash water from the rapid sand filters is to be discharged into the sanitary sewer. Filter media and bottoms have been replaced on the rapid sand filters.

WASTE WATER: Since November 1990, the waste water treatment plant has operated under Tennessee state administrative order due to toxicity. The plant has passed all biomonitoring toxicity tests for the past 3 years. In compliance with parameters of the permit although problems still exist. Legal needs written notification that the order has been closed out. Permit TN0021296.

NOISE: In compliance. There are no state or local laws in Tennessee or Kentucky that would cause a compliance issue.

UST: Number of USTs is 329 with 141 of these tanks having been removed, replaced or upgraded. An additional 111 USTs are currently being or are scheduled for removal, replacement or upgrade. On-going program established for tightness testing. Contract for maintenance and repair of environmental monitoring consoles is at DOC for bid approval.

The issue of the installation being subject to Kentucky UST registration fees has been settled. This should close 26 NOVs issued against the installation for non-payment of registration fees and enable the state to process closure documents. The installation recently received 2 NOVs from Tennessee for the failure of a contractor to file notice of closure before removing a tank.

RCRA: Class IV sanitary landfill is out of compliance due to insufficient ground water monitoring data. Class I landfill was converted to Class IV as of May 10,'94. Construction/demolition waste is disposed on post at the newly permitted Class IV landfill and the converted Class I landfill.

Storage facility for hazardous waste is operating as a 90 day storage facility. Compliance problems with satellite storage at military units and civilian points of generation noted in the multimedia inspection in 1992 and by Kentucky in 1993, and joint EPA, Ky and TN inspection in June'93.The latter inspection resulted in a proposed fine of $66,500.00 from EPA. Subsequent TN inspections noted no violations. Storage of medical waste is being done in an approved storage building. A Part B permit was received in Sep.,'90, for a 2400 square foot storage facility from Tennessee and a modification of the Part B was requested in 1993, to double the floor size. Permit to construct and operate a storage facility was issued by TN on Sep 8,'94.

Solid waste management unit plan is approved, executed and awaiting sampling results for submission to EPA. EPA extended deadline to Nov.15,'93. EPA extended comments to Mar.,'94. Part X, OB/OD permit application submitted in 1988. Presently operating under interim status. No NODs have been received.

CERCLA: Remedial investigation of JP-4 contamination at Campbell Army Airfield is complete. Last TRC meeting was on Feb 12, 1992. NOV on JP-4 problem received from Kentucky on Mar 21, 1990. No CERCLA notification has been filed. Facility is not on NPL.

TOXICS: All but 2 transformers with PCB above 500 ppm have been removed. All transformers with 50 ppm or greater and those with less than 50ppm on the Kentucky side of the installation are removed. We have responded to EPA's NONC and investigated 14 suspected PCB spills from the past and have remediated 2 sites and have contracted for the clean up of the 5 remaining sites which tested positive for PCB. An inventory of PCBs in equipment other than transformers was completed. The PCB storage building has been properly registered.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Antifreeze, batteries, used oil and fuels, being recycled to reduce generated hazardous wastes. Solvent recovery system is in place and functioning, eliminating the need for disposal of waste solvent. Antifreeze and POL contaminated soil is being collected and disposed as non RCRA waste through Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO). Sand/Timber secondary containment system has been replaced by two drum (55 gal.) poly storage containers. Crushers have been issued to all units to crush oil filters for

special waste disposal. A post-wide hazardous material inventory was conducted in Nov-Dec '94 in preparation of EPCRA reporting requirements. All Above Ground Storage Tanks, except bulk fuel storage, are being replaced with tanks with premanufactured secondary containment.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Army ECAS compliance assessment was completed in Jun.,'93. EPA Region IV, Kentucky and Tennessee conducted an unannounced RCRA-C inspection in Jun.,'93. Several violations were cited among five separate counts, and a proposed fine of $66,500.

PROBLEM AREA:

WATER: Continued emphasis on the cross-connection control program. Water Storage tanks inspections are nearly complete. Inspections have shown that there will need to be major repairs made to above ground tanks and clearwells. Study is underway to determine the best alternative for drinking water for the installation if the plant/water source requires major upgrades or additional treatment. Control of new connections to distribution system is needed to ensure that fire protection pressures are adequate and water demands are met. Record keeping has improved, but needs additional attention. Certification of the new water Plant Supervisor must be obtained to meet state requirements.

WASTE WATER: Toxicity remains a potential problem although the plant has passed all biomonitoring tests for the past 3 years. New NPDES permit is more stringent than previous permit and monitoring requirements are more frequent. Sludge disposal will be land application in the future. Work is under way to prepare contract documents and land application plan are required by Tennessee. Purging facility is nearly complete, oil/water separators have been upgraded, and pretreatment of sources of toxicity are being studied. Waste Water Management Plan is needed to control new connections. Additional pretreatment to new and existing sources should be addressed. Occasional spikes of permit parameter are experienced and are believed to be caused by excessive inflow problems. Inflow problems must be corrected.

NOISE: There are plans by local communities to develop housing within noise zone II and III off the installation. this action could significantly degrade the

installation's ability to perform assigned or projected mission,

STORM WATER: Revisions of storm water plans within required time frames will continue to be a problem as well as certification of outfalls.

UST: Total number of USTs is 329. Projects to remove, replace, and upgrade 111 regulated tanks will need funding to put program into compliance. UST closure and other response from Kentucky regulators remain a problem due to high turnover rate of employees and backlog of UST closure submittals.

RCRA: Although the RCRA Part B Permit was received in Sep.,'90, a modification of the permit to increase the floor size to 4800 square feet was filed in '93. Permit to construct and operate storage facility issued by Tennessee Sep.,'94. Construction of the conforming facility is scheduled in FY 95. EPCRA reporting requirements for the "City" of Fort Campbell is anticipated to be a vast undertaking.

Approval of Solid Waste Management Unit Plan by Kentucky.

ACTION NEEDED

AIR: Continue to monitor status of current permits and Title V operating permits with Kentucky and Tennessee. Finalize air emissions inventories in Feb.,'95. Need to conduct inventory for a/c equipment and determine how it will be affected by Title VI, Stratospheric Ozone. Need to monitor new Title III, Hazardous Air Pollutants, regulations and how they will effect the installation. Continue to work with regulators in both states in order to stay in compliance.

WATER: Obtain certification of new water plant supervisor. Continue to improve record keeping at the water treatment plant. Continue cross-connection program. Complete the Wellhead Protection Plan for Boiling Spring and start repairs on drinking water storage tanks.

WASTE WATER: Close out State Administrative Order through legal. Complete the Industrial User Survey, TRE studies and continue pretreatment program at the source of toxicity. Continue inflow study/ inflow correction to reduce peak flows. Complete sludge disposal plan, service contract, and land application manuals. Complete the Waste Water Management Plan for new and

existing connections to the waste water collection system.

NOISE: Continue to work with CERL in installing a noise monitoring and complaint system for the installation. Support Master Plans with JLUS Study with the surrounding communities.

STORM WATER: Completion of updates to the storm water plans, certification of outfalls and training to required personnel for BMP implementation.

RCRA: Issuance of Part X, OB/OD permit for current treatment area. Construction of the conforming storage facility for hazardous wastes. Obtain data and prepare for "R" for EPCRA reports.

Approval of remediation plan by Kentucky. Implementation of the Solid Waste Management Unit Plan.

TOXICS: Complete the PCB spill cleanups now under contract. Complete the removal of all PCB transformers in Tennessee containing less than 50ppm PCBs.

USTS: Continue to work with state regulators from Ky and TN to reach 100 % compliance status concerning regulated USTs.

CONTACT: Neal D. Smith, Chief, Environmental Division
502-798-3487

DATE: June 1995

NAME: U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox

LOCATION: Fort Knox, Kentucky

I.D.: KY213721405

MISSION: Army basic and advance training, armor vehicle training, NCO training, Army reserve component armor training, and ROTC training program. Home of the U.S. Army Armor School and the U.S. Army Recruiting Command.

AREA: 109,000 acres

POPULATION: 31,077

COMPLIANCE STATUS:

AIR: In compliance. Last inspection August 1993. A total of 23 types of sources exist at Fort Knox. These include, but are not limited to, service stations, motor pools, boilers, packaging, generators, woodworking operations, entomology operations, fuel storage, spray painting operations, plastics production, incinerators, open detonation, fire fighting training, and asbestos removals. Sources are included in the emissions inventory. An updated air permit will be required by the Clean Air Act Amendments. Presently a private contracting firm is conducting an air emissions inventory, and also is generating data in preparation for the application of our Title V permit.

WATER: Water is obtained from twelve wells and Otter Creek. Rapid sand filtering is the type treatment used. The water system is monitored for specific organics and inorganics. Unregulated inorganic contaminates will meet requirements prior to 31 December 1995. A lead survey was performed in 1989 with all results under the regulatory limits, including drinking water fountains in schools. The monitoring period for lead and copper was completed in May through July 1992, and January through June 1993. All requirements were met and a notice from the Commonwealth of Kentucky reduced the number of sampling sites for the 1994 monitoring period of January through June 1994. The Kentucky Division of Water notified Fort Knox that the requirements for lead and copper have been met. The installation has reduced monitoring and is not required to sample again until 1998 and every three years thereafter.

WASTE WATER: Fort Knox is currently operating under a Demand Letter from the State of Kentucky, Division of Water, due to a failure to meet KPDES permit limits. A new oxidation ditch waste water treatment plant (WWTP) is under construction.

The existing KPDES permit was renewed in December 1992. The new waste water treatment plant will be operational by May 1995. Storm water discharges are covered in the current KPDES permit. The last inspection by the Kentucky Division of Water found no violations. No pretreatment is conducted. Point sources include the WWTP, three water treatment plant lime sludge lagoons, seven landfill runoff sedimentation ponds, and four stream monitoring points.

UST: Fort Knox has 302 underground storage tanks for waste oil, heating fuel, and mobility fuels. To date, 89 tanks have been removed. The installation is in compliance with leak testing requirements. Currently, there are ongoing contracts to upgrade the existing systems and for the remediation of some of the removal sites.

RCRA: Part B Hazardous Waste Storage Permit was issued September 1986. A Part B modification for Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU) corrective actions was received September 26, 1994. The hazardous waste storage facility is in compliance. No violations were noted during a January 1995 inspection.

CERCLA: Phase I Installation Restoration Program has been completed. Thirteen identified Solid Waste Management Units are currently under investigation in accordance with RCRA Part B Permit. Modification to the corrective action section of the RCRA Part B Permit was signed in September 1994. Remedial investigations are currently in progress on 27 sites. No further action is required on 21 sites.

TOXICS: Transformers removed from service are tested for the presence of PCBs and are placed in a compliant storage facility prior to disposal as a hazardous waste. The installation presently has 99 transformers still in service with PCB concentrations of >50 PPM. These transformers have been identified and are scheduled to be replaced as resources permit.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Fort Knox is recycling used solvents, used oil, and off-specification fuels through contracts. Material recycling operations include paper products, plastics, metals, glass, and wooden pallets. A composting operation has begun to recycle leaves, grass clippings, and brush. The hospital laboratory has begun recycling of ethyl alcohol for reuse. A committee has been formed to initiate the institution of a pharmacy program for all using organizations on the installation to recycle paints and other common materials. A task force has been formed to study steam cleaning operations in motor pools to insure these operations discharge waste water through oil/water separators, and no detergents or other chemicals are being used in the operations. A hazardous material inventory is presently being performed throughout the installation. The completion of this inventory will enable the installation to further implement and monitor waste reduction and pollution prevention programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency - Nov 1990
Dept of the Army Inspector General - Oct 1991
Army Audit Agency - Nov 1991
Fort Knox Inspector General - Mar 1992
Headquarters TRADOC - Nov 1992
Fort Knox Inspector General - Jan 1993
Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) - Feb 1994
U.S. Army Audit Agency - Mar 1994
Pollution Prevention Baseline Survey - Feb 1995

PROBLEM AREAS

Fort Knox is currently required to operate under a Demand Letter due to difficulties meeting KPDES permit limits.

The clean-up and mitigation of underground storage tank (UST) sites as the UST program progresses and tanks are removed from service.

ACTION NEEDED

Completion of the construction of the new oxidation ditch waste water treatment plant.

Site remediation for contaminated UST sites.

Completion of an installation pollution prevention plan.

CONTACT: Albert W. Freeland - (502) 624-3629
FAX - (502) 624-3679

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Great Onyx Job Corps Center

LOCATION: Mammoth Cave, Kentucky 42259

I.D.: KY141719844

MISSION: Youth Training Center

AREA: 170 acres.

POPULATION: 265

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. No emissions.

WATER: In compliance. Water is supplied by Edmonson County Water district (municipal system) and is treated.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Permit No. KY0066621, expires July 13, 1998. This is an aerated lagoon system and was last inspected by the State of Kentucky on 9/24/93. Present system operating efficiently and in compliance.

UST: None.

RCRA: In compliance. Small quantity generator only.

CERCLA: No known sites.

TOXICS: None handled or generated in significant quantities.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Recycling for reuse mineral spirits and paint thinner.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Last audit was done in 1988 by Landen Garrett, State Division of Waste Management. No problems, negative findings.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Mr. Ronald R. Switzer, Superintendent - 502-758-2251
Mammoth Cave National Park FAX 502-758-2349

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Lexington Facility

LOCATION: Lexington/Fayette County/Kentucky

I.D.: KY21002059

MISSION: Lexington - On 1988 BRAC list, to be closed by end of FY 95.

AREA: 780 acres

POPULATION: 800

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance, permit #0-92-054. Permit transferred to Kentucky National Guard.

WATER: In compliance. System being operated by Lexington-Fayette County Government for Kentucky National Guard. Water obtained from private water company.

WASTE WATER: In compliance, KPDES #KY0020699 - 4 point source discharges, 1- activated sludge, 1 - lagoon, 2 - storm water outfalls. Permit expires July 31, 1996. Being operated by Lexington-Fayette County Government for Kentucky National Guard.

UST: The Lexington Facility has 1 regulated 10,000 gallon Underground Storage Tank (UST) and 1 non-regulated 275 gallon UST. The tanks are in compliance.

RCRA: Last inspection was Mar.4-5,'93. No violations. Part B submitted November 1988. On September 17, 1991 withdrew storage permit application due to base closure. Storage facility is under closure.

CERCLA: Notification filed. LBAD is not a NPL site. The U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency has completed an enhanced Preliminary Assessment Report as a beginning to determine cleanup actions needed for base closure.

TOXICS: PCBs are handled. Disposal is through EPA regulated contractors.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Scrap metal recycling program, solvent recycled off post, starting inventory control of new products.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Last audit was performed by U.S. Army Materiel Command, Installation and Services Activity, November 13-17, 1989.

PROBLEM AREAS:

Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Lexington Facility is scheduled for base closure in 1995. Clean up of facility is under construction. Plans are to turn property over to Commonwealth of Kentucky and will be operated by the Kentucky National Guard. State Division of Waste Management fails to buy into fast track cleanup and continues to conduct business as usual.

ACTION NEEDED

None. EPA Region IV is assisting with fast track clean up.

CONTACT: Todd Williams - (606) 624-6280/6265
Fax - (606) 624-6465

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Ordnance Station, Crane Division
Naval Surface Warfare Center

LOCATION: Louisville, Kentucky

I.D.: KY170024175

MISSION: Provide quality and responsive engineering, technical, material and logistics support to the Fleet for combat subsystems, equipment and components; gun/gun fire control systems; surface missile systems launchers; rocket motor casings; distribution of naval drawings, and shipboard nuclear weapons security as assigned by Commander, Naval Surface Warfare Center.

AREA: 142.4 acres

POPULATION; 1850

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR The Jefferson County region is considered non-attainment for ozone. The JCAPCD is developing a SIP revision to address emissions from mobile sources, area sources, and industrial sources. Production and manufacturing operations must meet VOC limitations.

The JCAPCD has re-issued conditional operating permits for the new plating facility, Bldg 117.

The chromium emissions rates were measured in a source test in June 1994. The rate were below the recently issued NESHAP standard for chromium. The new NESHAP standard for vapor cleaning will be applicable to the vapor degreaser used in Bldg 117.

The station was last inspected during the week of Jul. 11, '94 by JCAPCD. A NOV was received for operation of a vapor degreaser and a portable gasoline tank without a valid permit. The permits were obtained and the issue resolved. A NOV was received for exceeding the VOC emission limit for coating usage.

The annual Air Emissions Inventory (SAMs) was submitted to JCAPCD in April,'94.

WATER The station obtains all potable water from the city.

WASTE WATER — The station discharges all waste water to the local POTW. The current permit for discharge was issued on 1 May 93, and expires Dec 31,'96. Monthly self-monitoring at the out fall of the old metal finishing point source at Building E was eliminated. The station conducts monthly self-monitoring at the outfalls of the metal finishing point source at the Industrial Waste Treatment Facility (Bldg 118) and the discharges that make up the total facility discharge. The station received 2 NOVs from MSD for exceeding the discharge limitations for cyanide and total chromium at Building 118 during Oct.,'93 and total chromium at Building 118 during Feb.,'94. A NOV was received from MSD for having no flow data for the total facility discharge during Oct.,'94. MSD performed a waste water survey from May 1-10,'94. No violations were found as a result of the survey.

UST — The station has 21 USTs (1 regulated, 9 deferred, and 11 non-regulated). The closure report for the 3 motor fuel tanks was submitted to the state. In Apr.,'94, the state requested the installation of 3 groundwater monitoring wells at the site where the motor fuel tanks were removed. A contractor installed the monitoring wells in Aug/.'94. The sample results from the three groundwater monitor wells were submitted to the state in Sep.,94.

RCRA: — The station has a State RCRA permit and a Federal HSWA permit. Both permits were effective 30 Oct 85. The most recent RCRA inspection was conducted in Mar.,'94 by the state. A NOV dated Apr. 12,'94 cited 6 deficiencies. In Apr.,'94, the state resolved the station's dispute concerning the deficiency from the abrasive blast operation. The state agreed that the abrasive blast operations met the accumulation requirements and deleted all previous record of the violation. A follow up RCRA inspection was conducted on Jul. 14, 94 by the state. A NOV dated Jul 15,'94 cited no new violations, but 2 unresolved violations from the Mar.,'94 NOV. Only one deficiency remains unresolved for the written job descriptions not containing the hazardous waste duties or training that is required to fill the position. The job descriptions are in the process of being rewritten.

CERCLA: The station is on the Federal facilities Compliance Docket and the PA/SI was submitted. Follow-up site inspection and sampling results summary for PA/SI were provided to EPA in a submission on Mar. 22,'89. Due to heavy industrial usage of the old metal finishing facility at Bldg E, the station has considered that a RCRA CERCLA overlap may exist with respect to the site. Information concerning the site was provided in a letter to the state on Oct.7,'93.

TOXICS: Solvents, paints, paint thinner, paint remover, phosphate sludge, electroplating wastes, chromic acid, sodium hydroxide sludge and solution, 1,1,1, trichloroethane still bottoms, waste cyanide solutions, phosphoric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, and solid material containing heavy metals are stored on station in the Part B permitted facility prior to disposal.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The HAZMIN/ Pollution Prevention actions at the Station have included, but are not limited to:

a- replacing two vapor degreasers containing chlorinated solvents with hot water washers,
b- silver recovery from photographic solutions and film,
c- operating solvent distillation unit for 1,1,1 trichloroethene,
d- operating freon recycling unit when repairing and maintaining refrigeration equipment,
e- marketing lead acid batteries to commercial battery reclaimers,
f- reusing and/or marketing excess hazardous materials to users and reclaimers,
g- converting water wash booths to dry filter paint booths.
h- marketing off-specification used oil to used oil recyclers,
i- replacement of chemical paint strippers such as methylene chloride with abrasive blast units using baking soda.
j- replacing the use of chlorinated solvents in all operations with the environmentally preferred solvents.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

The Station was the subject of an Environmental Compliance Evaluation by the Navy in May of 1992.

PROBLEM AREAS

WASTE WATER — Monitoring the metal finishing and industrial waste treatment facility.

AIR — VOC compliance for coatings used in the industrial operations. Monitoring the metal finishing facility. Eliminating the use of Class I ODs for cleaning and degreasing in the metal finishing facility.

ACTION NEEDED

Continue efforts to minimize hazardous waste through process changes, material substitutions or recycling.

Complete a characterization study of the abandoned plating facility to determine if contamination extends beyond the immediate vicinity of the building.

Substitute low VOC coatings used in paint spray operations.

Inventory emission points for the Title V permit requirement.

Continue removal/closure of out-of-service USTs.

CONTACT: Douglas Meadors - (502) - 364-5903
FAX - (502) - 364-6772

DATE: June 1995

NAME: DOE - Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP)

LOCATION: Paducah, Kentucky

I.D.: KY891808982

MISSION: Environmental corrective actions, management of stored solid, hazardous, mixed low-level and TSCA wastes; management of decontamination and demolition (D&D) of designated facilities, maintenance of all facilities not leased to USEC, maintenance of all DOE facilities outside plant's perimeter fence, management of the depleted uranium stored on-site, and management of Environmental Restoration Program.

AREA: 3400 acres (750 fenced)

POPULATION: 200

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN USEC AND DOE:

PGDP is a uranium enrichment facility owned by DOE. Pursuant to Title IX of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the United States Enrichment Corp(USEC) was established as a wholly owned government corporation. In accordance with the Energy Policy Act, USEC and DOE have entered into an agreement pursuant to which USEC is operating portions of PGDP effective as of Jul. 1,'93. Under provisions of the lease, DOE continues to perform various activities including decontamination, decommissioning, and environmental response actions and corrective actions. DOE conducts its activities at PGDP through Martin Marietta Energy Systems. USEC conducts its activities at PGDP through an operating contractor, Martin Marietta Utility Services. This report reflects only those activities for which DOE is responsible.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR During April '93, DOE submitted to the State source information associated with currently operated DOE facilities. After reviewing the information the State on May 17,'94 determined that the DOE sources were insignificant and not considered to be toxic, therefore the State does not require the issuance of an operating permit. Open burning and fugitive emissions rules continue to apply to DOE activities at PGDP.

WATER: In compliance. PGDP/USEC obtains water from the Ohio River and operates a water treatment plant under Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW) permit #0732-457. Treatment consists of lime-soda ash softening process, sand filtration, and chlorination for disinfection.

WASTE WATER: PGDP is currently discharging waste water under a KPDES #KY0004049 effective Nov.1,'92. Permit grants discharge approval to both USEC and DOE. KDOW has issued a stay of metal limits, pH, phosphorous, and temperature limits, to PGDP until an Agreed Order(AO) can be negotiated.

In response to the 1990 PCB Notice of Violation (NOV), PGDP instigated the PCB Source Identification study by contracting with Corps of Engineers to conduct sampling and analysis activities in order to identify PCB sources at PGDP. A final report was completed in 1992 and identified no continuing source of PCBs from PGDP. A sediment characterization program was completed in Sep.,'94 to determine the extent of the PCB concentration in the stream sediment in Big and Little Bayou Creeks.

On Aug. 16,'94 and Nov. 16,'94, NOV's were received for PCB exceedances of effluent limits. A risk assessment was initiated through the COE to determine effects of PCBs in effluent waters. In addition, several remedial measures to control the sources of PCBs in effluent discharges have been initiated.

UST: PGDP UST program includes 10 USTs. The following reflects their status:
- The 2 existing tank systems addressed by regulation were installed in Feb.,'92. These USTs were installed within the regulatory requirements and do not need upgrading before the Dec. 22,'98 deadline.
- 8 HSWA permit deferred USTs - These 8 tanks will be required to close pursuant to 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart G. It is noted that DOE/PGDP has been allowed to defer the investigation for these tanks to the HSWA permit. Of these 8 tanks, 3 USTs are excluded from regulation - 2 USTs contain heating oil and have no regulatory driver; one UST has a volume less than 110 gallons and is, therefore, excluded from regulation. To date, 5 USTs have been closed.

RCRA: The RCRA & HSWA permit was issued Jul.17,'91. There have been 7 modifications to the permit. DOE/PGDP is inspected for RCRA compliance on an annual basis by the Paducah Regional Office of KDWM. The Sep.,'94 and Feb.,'95 inspections resulted in no compliance violations. LDR and TCLP Federal Facility Compliance Agreements (FFCAs) have been negotiated with EPA.

CERCLA: In Aug.'88, DOE and EPA entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) under sections 104 and 106 of CERCLA which required DOE to conduct routine monitoring

of residential wells potentially affected by the off-site contamination, provide alternative drinking water supplies to residents with contaminated wells, and investigate the nature and extent of off-site contamination.

Upon discovery of the off-site contamination, DOE immediately instituted the following response actions:
1 - Provided temporary bottled water to affected residences;
2 - Sampled surrounding residential wells to assess the extent of contamination;
3 - Extended the city water line to affected residences as a permanent source of water; and
4 - Began routine sampling of residential wells around PGDP.
5 - Subsequent studies have identified trichlorthylene (TCE) and Technitium (Tc-99) as the primary contaminant in off-site groundwater at PGDP.
6 - A northwest and northeast groundwater plume extends off-site and was delineated.
7 - PCBs and radionuclides are the primary contaminants detected in surface water and sediment in outfalls, ditches and creeks around PGDP.
8 - Several on-site sources were identified as potential contributors to off-site contamination.

Several interim remedial actions have been designed to prevent further off-site migration of contaminants and to reduce risks to human health and the environment. The surface water interim corrective actions included institutional controls (posting and fencing) for those outfalls, creeks, and lagoons to which the public can gain access. A series of interim actions have also been initiated for groundwater to reduce the current risks to human health and prevent further off-site migration of contaminants. DOE established a water policy to respond in the event additional off-site contamination was found.

However, in 1992 DOE modified the water policy to include provisions to extend a municipal water line to the entire area potentially affected by the groundwater contamination originating from PGDP. Construction to extend the municipal water line was completed in 1994.

The most significant interim action taken under the SCO was developed to evaluate groundwater extraction and treatment to reduce the spread of contamination. The ROD for Interim Remedial Action of the Northwest plume was signed in Jul.,'93. Construction activities to

implement the action are underway and are scheduled to be completed in 1995.

On May 31, 1994, PGDP was placed on the NPL. Negotiation for the FFA were started in 1993 and are expected to be completed in 1995. The FFA will serve as a comprehensive procedure for remediation of PGDP and will integrate the CERCLA remedial action requirement with the RCRA corrective action requirements specified in the RCRA permits. When the FFA is finalized, the Parties have agreed to terminate the CERCLA ACO since these activities can easily be continued under the FFA. Under the FFA, DOE is required to submit an annual Site Management Plan (SMP) to EPA and KDEP. The SMP will summarize the remediaton work completed to date, outline remedial priorities, and present schedules for completing future work.

TOXICS: 74 C-5 transformers are categorized as PCB (>499 ppm PCB) and approximately 8565 large, high-voltage, PCB capacitors were in service at PGDP the beginning of the year, of which about 40% have been removed and placed in storage, resulting in 5,084 PCB capacitors remaining in service at PGDP. 43 pieces of PCB-contaminated electrical equipment (<499 ppm) are in service at PGDP. All hydraulic systems except those in the C-340 building, that have been found to contain 50 ppm or greater have been drained and retrofilled with non-PCB fluid. Ventilation duct gaskets containing percent levels of PCBs have been identified in most buildings at PGDP. A project to trough all motor exhaust duct flanges was completed in November 1993.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A full time waste minimization/ pollution prevention coordinator was appointed for DOE/PGDP activities. Efforts are currently underway to establish pollution prevention programs for various waste streams. One such program is the office paper and aluminum can recycling program, which is nearing implementation.

A cross-functional work team has been organized to examine pollution prevention possibilities for a wide variety of projects. In addition, selected pollution prevention opportunity assessments will be performed to identify possible waste reduction. Additionally, an affirmative procurement program is being addressed.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

External environmental audits performed during 1993 include the following:

1- RCRA Part B Permit
2- Paducah Environmental restoration Program Audit
   - Performance System/Reporting Assessment
3- Paducah Environmental Restoration Program Audit
   - RFI Sampling Program
4- KPDES Laboratory Compliance Audit

PROBLEM AREAS

WATER: The NOVs issued to DOE by KDOW for PCB effluent exceedances in 1994 are difficult to resolve due to the extremely low effluent levels (.10 ppb +/-) Historic contamination of PC262s resulting from waste handling activities and equipment failures is present over much of the facility. efforts are in progress to include this issue into the FFA with EPA and the State which is currently being negotiated.

CONTACT: W. David Fidwell - (502) 462-2864
FAX - (502) 441-5803

PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT (USDOE)
Paducah, Kentucky

Conditions at Proposal (May 10, '93): The Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) is a uranium enrichment facility covering approximately 1,350 acres in western McCracken County, approximately 10 miles west of Paducah, Kentucky, and about 3 miles south of the Ohio River. PGDP began operating in 1952 and is owned and operated by the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE). The facility is currently managed by Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc.

Approximately 740 acres of the plant are located within a fenced security area. An uninhabited buffer zone surrounds the fenced area. Beyond the USDOE-owned buffer zone is an extensive wildlife management area of 2, 100 acres deeded or leased to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
PGDP performs the first step in the uranium enrichment process, enriching uranium-235 (U-235) in a physical separation process. The separation process is based on the faster rate at which U-235 diffuses through a barrier, in comparison with the heavier uranium-238 (U-238). Subsequent to processing at PGDP, the uranium is further enriched at another USDOE gaseous diffusion plant. Extensive support facilities are required to maintain the diffusion process, including a steam plant, four major electrical switchyard, four sets of cooling towers, a building for chemical cleaning and decontamination, a water treatment plant, maintenance facilities, and laboratory facilities.

Plant operations have generated hazardous, nonhazardous, and radioactive wastes, including PCBS, trichloroethene (TCE), uranium (multiple isotopes), and technetium-99 (Tc-99). In August 1988, USDOE found Tc-99 in an offsite drinking water well north of PGDP. TCE has also been detected in nearby private wells and onsite monitoring. wells. Approximately 1,400 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells within 4 miles of PGDP.

USDOE has detected PCBs in onsite surface water and downstream of the, plant in Big Bayou Creek and in Little Bayou Creek. These creeks are part of the West Kentucky Wildlife Management Area located adjacent to the facility. Big Bayou Creek is currently used for fishing. In 1989, the State of Kentucky's Division of Water warned against consumption of fish caught from Little Bayou Creek.

Status (May '94)- Two Records of Decision (ROD) have been signed for remedial activities under CERCLA. On July 22, 1993, EPA signed a ROD for an interim remedial action of the most contaminated portion of the northwest plume. The northwest plume is mainly composed of dissolved TCE and Tc-99. On March 25, 1994, remedial action was initiated in accordance with the ROD. The actions included delineating sites for construction activities. awarding a purchase order for seven water treatment skids, and issuing a Notice of Award for construction of ground water extraction wells.

On March 28, 1994, EPA signed a ROD for an interim action source control at the North-South Diversion Ditch (NSDD). The primary objective of this action is to initiate control (treatment) of the source of continued radionuclide releases into the NSDD. It will also mitigate the spread of contamination from sediment in the NSDD.

Negotiations continue between EPA, DOE, and the Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection for completing a Federal Facility Agreement.

Alternative water supplies (public water lines) have been provided to residents in the path of ground water contamination related to the releases from the plant. Residents have been offered the opportunity to change from the use of ground water to public water.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Paradise Fossil Plant (PAF), TVA

LOCATION: Drakesboro, Kentucky

I.D.: KY640013156

MISSION: Generate electricity by coal combustion

AREA: 2,223.36 acres (simple land, 9/30/84)

POPULATION: 195 salary; 761 trades and labor - 956 total

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Out of compliance. This facility is in compliance with mass emissions but not with opacity for units 1 and 2. Control methods in use are a wash plant and wet scrubbers on Units 1 and 2 and a wash plant and electrostatic precipitator on Unit 3. An Agreed Order has been negotiated for the opacity problem with the State and with EPA involvement. Kentucky Permit 072-2960-0006.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from Muhlenberg County, a community public water system regulated by the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WASTE WATER: Out of compliance. Permit # KY0004201 reissued Nov. 1, 1992. The new permit contains new ash pond discharge limits for metals. Limits for some of the metals have been exceeded on seven separate occasions since November, 1992. Corrective actions have been implemented to address these metals violations. Lagoon baffles were installed in the bottom ash settling pond during the winter of 1990/91 to eliminate suspended solids violations. Ky inspected the facility in May 1994.

Chronic toxicity limits on the Jacobs Creek ash pond discharge were exceeded in two consecutive tests in January and February 1994. A toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) plan has been submitted to and approved by KY.

UST: In compliance. There are 5 underground storage tanks on site, 2 of which have been closed in place. Of the 3 remaining tanks, 2 are regulated and in service, and one is exempt and in service.

RCRA: In compliance - hazardous waste generator. No hazardous wastes are stored on site for more than 90 days, or treated of disposed of on site. Treatment/disposal of hazardous waste is by contract at permitted off site facilities either directly or through TVA Muscle Shoals Storage facility. Utility wastes are treated/disposed of on site. A permit for an asbestos disposal landfill is pending.

CERCLA: No CERCLA issues have been identified.

TOXICS: PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted for treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility. Asbestos waste buried on site with state approval Aug.8, 1990. Presently asbestos waste is hauled off site to a state approved disposal facility.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proven to be effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The facility was audited in January 1993 by TVA's Environmental Audit Staff. EPA's regional Federal Facilities Coordination Program Office visited the facility in Oct.,'93.

PROBLEM AREAS

See "Waste water" section.

ACTION NEEDED

See "Waste water" section.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
FAX - (615) 751-7011

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Shawnee Fossil Plant (SHF), TVA

LOCATION: Paducah, Kentucky

I.D.: KY640006686

MISSION: Generate electricity by coal combustion.

AREA: 2,676.85 acres (simple land 9/30/86)

POPULATION: 168 salary policy; 798 trades and labor - 966 total (2/28/91)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Control methods used are complying coal and baghouses for Units 1-9 and AFBC boiler and baghouses for Unit 10. Kentucky permit 072-2460-0006.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the West McCracken County Water District, a community public water system regulated by the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WASTE WATER: Permit #KY0004219 reissued November 1, 1992. Limits for some of the metals have been exceeded on four separat occasions since Nov.'92. A task team has bee.. established to investigate metals violations. State inspected facility in October 1994, EPA visited in October 1993.

UST: In compliance. There are 5 underground storage tanks on site, 3 of which are in use, and 2 of which are exempt.

RCRA: In compliance - hazardous waste generator. No hazardous wastes are stored on site for more than 90 days, or treated or disposed of on site. Treatment/disposal of hazardous waste is by contract at permitted off site facilities either directly or through TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous waste Storage facility. Utility wastes are disposed of on site. Solid waste (industrial) is disposed of off site by contract at state permitted landfills. A special waste permit for flyash #073-00041 was issued Aug. 11, '93.

CERCLA: No CERCLA issues have been identified.

TOXICS: PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted for treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility.

Insulation containing asbestos is disposed of in off site state permitted landfills.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proven to be effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in August, 1993 by TVA's Environmental Audit Staff. EPA's regional Federal Facilities Coordination Program Office visited the facility in Oct.,'93.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
FAX - (615) 751-7011

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Whitney Young, DOL

LOCATION: Simpsonville, Kentucky

I.D.: KY1616(001)

MISSION: Department of Labor - Employment & Training Administration (DOL/ETA)

AREA: 84 acres.

POPULATION: 224 students - 87 staff.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. No permit required.

WATER: In compliance - West Shelby Water district provides potable water.

WASTE WATER: In compliance - NPDES permit #KY0052426 for a packaged aeration plant with tertiary filter. Analysis results monitored by the State on a monthly basis.

UST: The Center contracted deactivation of 3 underground storage tanks November 15, 1993, and placed in inactive status according to State of Kentucky regulations.

RCRA: In compliance.

CERCLA: No sites identified for inspection.

TOXICS: None.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Sewer line upgrade completed (tied in vocational buildings one on septic tanks into package plants).

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Shelby County health department audits the Center on a quarterly basis.

PROBLEM AREAS:

New water distribution system needed (National Office Project).. New gas distribution system needed (National Office Project). Sewer line problems still exist behind Building #7, Young Sr. (Gym).

ACTION NEEDED

The Department of Labor has identified the issues cited for funding. When completed, they will provide a new water and gas distribution system. The Department of Labor recognized the need for repair in the area behind Building #7, this item has been identified in the Center's Facility Survey of needs, conducted December, 1994.

CONTACT: Richard Flury - (502) 722-8862, ext 75
FAX (502) 722-8719

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DATE: June 1995

NAME: ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION

LOCATION: Vicksburg, Mississippi

I.D. MS960009871

MISSION: Providing consulting, research, and investigations for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and other government agencies.

AREA: 678 acres

POPULATION: 1600

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. No processes require air permits.

WATER: In compliance. Source of drinking water is the local municipal system.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Waste water is discharged into local municipal treatment system.

UST: WES has one inactive, 25,000 gallon permitted underground tank which is registered with the State of Mississippi. This tank meets all regulatory requirements for new underground tanks, but is empty and all lines (except vent line) have been capped.

WES also has one active 15,000 gallon underground diesel tank at Duck, NC, which does not meet current underground tank standards and is being closed. It was registered with the state of North Carolina in 1994. All current and past due fees were paid in 1994.

RCRA: In compliance. Part B container storage permit was issued on September 11, 1990, by MS Dept of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Part B revision for treatment in Miscellaneous Units was requested by, and submitted to MS DEQ on December 21, 1990.

EPA Region IV issued HSWA permit on October 17, 1990. All HSWA requirements for Confirmatory Sampling and Interim Measures have been completed and the results submitted to EPA by August 1991.

WES is also a large quantity hazardous waste generator.

MS DEQ inspected WES RCRA activities in Sep.'93. No deficiencies were identified.

Groundwater samples, fish tissue samples, and sediment samples were analyzed for contaminants in 1994. No elevated levels were detected.

CERCLA: In compliance. A site inspection report for the HRS2 requested by EPA was prepared by a USATHAMA contractor and submitted to EPA on February 4, 1992. WES's HRS2 rating of 5.0 out of a possible 100 was far below the EPA cut-off score of 28.5 which is used to identify NPL candidate sites.

TOXICS: Notification of the PCB activity was submitted to EPA on April 2, 1990. PCBs and other toxicants, primarily, in the form of contaminated sediment, are handled in a laboratory environment. Waste electrical ballasts containing PCB's are generated through electrical power system maintenance operations. When these materials become waste they are disposed through the Defense Logistics Agency or returned to the source.

EPCRA /TITLE III: In November 1993, a survey of WES was conducted to determine if WES meets the reporting requirements under Sections 302,311, and 313 of EPCRA, or Title III. The quantities of hazardous chemicals used and stored at WES were determined to be below EPCRA reporting criteria.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

WES prepared a Pollution Prevention Plan. Ongoing programs are in place for recycling scrap metal, paper, and used oil. Silver is recovered from spent photographic chemicals. Used trichloroethylene (TCE) is distilled and reused. The use of recyclable and non-hazardous solvents in parts washers was initiated in 1993.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

A comprehensive multimedia environmental compliance audit was completed in 1994.

PROBLEM AREAS

None

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Jerry W. Haskins - (601) 634-2298
FAX - (601) 634-4050

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Camp Shelby, Mississippi Army National Guard

LOCATION: Camp Shelby, Mississippi

I.D.: MS210020836

MISSION: Training facility for Mississippi Army National Guard

AREA: 133,500 acres (7,500 DOD; 9,000 State; 117,000 USFS)

POPULATION: 1,000 full/part time employees; 9500 during training.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Facility has completed an Air Emissions Survey, and had submitted applications for required air permits to MS-DEQ.

WATER: The facility is in compliance. Wells are located on Training Site and the water is treated with chlorine, caustic soda, and phosphate. Tests are conducted as required by the SDWA.

WASTE WATER: The facility is in compliance. The facility WWTP NPDES permit was reissued in January, '94. A dechlorination system was installed at the plant and the plant is meeting the new, lower discharge limits.

UST: The facility is in compliance. All regulated USTs have been removed from the training site.

RCRA: The facility is a generator and is in compliance. The last inspection was conducted by EPA Region IV and MS-DEQ in April, '93. No violations were found during the inspection.

CERCLA: IRP, Final Field Notes were received Sep.,'93, indicating past and current practices at the Camp Shelby Training Site do not present an imminent or substantial threat to human health or to the environment.

TOXICS: A PCB survey was completed in Mar.'94, resulting in the development of a management plan applicable to the Camp Shelby Training Site.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Substitution of biodegradable cleaning solutions

for some solvents, and the introduction of solvent filtration systems has reduced the waste generated at the facility.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) external audit was conducted in January,'94.

PROBLEM AREAS

The National Guard Bureau has not determined the required number of environmental staff personnel for a major training site.

ACTION NEEDED

The National Guard Bureau should develop an acceptable level of staffing for a major training site and fully fund those positions.

CONTACT: Col. Ervin Al Guynes - (601) - 973-6331
FAX - (601) - 973-6264

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

LOCATION: Philadelphia, Mississippi

I.D.: MS140911591

MISSION: Indian Tribal land. Main uses are agriculture, residential, social services, and clean industries.

AREA: 21,000 acres Approximately - 8 communities

POPULATION : 5,300

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Incinerator at hospital is only air source. Permit issued by State of Mississippi.

WATER: In compliance. The tribe operates three (3) community water systems. The other 5 communities are serviced by rural water associations which are inspected by the State.

WASTEWATER: In compliance. The tribe operates 15 treatment systems in 5 communities. All permits are current.

UST: In compliance. Seven (7) USTs. Date of last inspection: Dec.8,'94. The 2 tanks at the Village Co-op have been removed and the site closed.

RCRA: Tribe does not generate or store hazardous wastes. The tribe has contracted the disposal of solid wastes with a private company licensed with the State of Mississippi.

CERCLA: No hazardous waste ever reported or found disposed of on reservation property. EPA inspection April 1986.

TOXICS: No PCBs or other toxicants handled.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Tribal industries are clean industries and do not dispose of anything that may pollute the environment. A recycling program for paper, aluminum cans, bottles, etc. will be started in the near future. Solid Waste Educational Curriculum initiated in the Tribal School System (4th grade). A Solid waste Plan is also being

developed.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

No environmental audit has been performed on the Choctaw reservation. EPA Region IV Regional Indian Coordinator's Office visits the reservation at least once a year to discuss environmental issues, tribal environmental capacity building and general grants assistance.

PROBLEM AREAS

None at present

ACTION NEEDED

None at present.

CONTACT: Phyliss Flint - (601) 656-5251 ext. 406
FAX - (601) 656-9662

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Columbus Air Force Base

LOCATION: Columbus, Mississippi

I.D.: MS571524060

MISSION: Undergraduate pilot training

AREA: 6014 acres

POPULATION: Military - 1765; Military dependents - 4009; Civilian - 1360 (CS, NAF, Tenant)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance under current Mississippi air regulation. A comprehensive air emissions inventory was completed in Jun.'94 to comply with the new Title V requirements. Title V permit application is due to MDEQ Jan '96.

WATER: In compliance. Permit #MS-GW-01827, MS-GW-01828, MS-GW-01829. Potable water is obtained from 3 deep wells, treated with lime and alum, chlorinated, and fluorinated.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. NPDES permit #MS0040258. Expiration date 30 Nov 94. New permit awaiting approval by MDEQ. Conventional trickling system. Base facilities discharge industrial waste water to on-base treatment facility.

UST: Columbus AFB has 112 UST located on its property. Of these 112 tanks, 15 are regulated, 3 of which were closed in Aug.,'94.

RCRA: In compliance. Part A was submitted. Part B called by Mississippi in Nov 1988. Part B application canceled on 14 Dec 89. Facility has generator status only. Facility in compliance with generator requirements.

CERCLA: Installation is not a National Priority List site. To date, we have identified 30 sites of potential contamination. Clean up is finished at 23 of the sites. Eight of these sites will undergo long term groundwater and/or soil monitoring into the indefinite future. Confirmatory sampling will be performed at 4 sites the year. Seven of the 30 sites are still under investigation or are being remediated.

TOXICS: Toxics generated are waste pesticides. All items

are disposed of through the Defense Logistics Agency by an EPA permitted disposal contractor at EPA approved sites.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Columbus AFB has an aggressive waste minimization program to replace hazardous materials with non-hazardous or biodegradable substitutes. The base has established a recycling program that will incorporate recycling into the base's Waste Disposal contract by the end of Mar.,'95. A distiller was purchased to recycle 80 per cent of the base's #2 hazardous waste. The base is currently reviewing a contract to recycle the base's #1 hazardous waste, plastic bead blast media. Expected contract start date is Jul.,'95. Antifreeze recyclers are now operating at our vehicle maintenance and auto hobby shops.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The base conducted an ECAMP audit, Jun. 20-24,'94. The Air Education and Training Command is scheduled to conduct an ECAMP audit Feb. 6-10,'95.

PROBLEM AREAS

None

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: 1st Lt. Dawn Gallagher - (601) - 434-7955
(601) - 434-7377

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Keesler Air Force Base

LOCATION: Biloxi, Mississippi

I.D.: MS571524164

MISSION: Technical training in non-piloting fields, medical and electronic repair.

AREA: 3,550 acres

POPULATION: 20,559

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. There is a consolidated permit for the base, operating permit #1020-00006, by the state. An expanded "Air Emissions Inventory" was completed in May 94 to modify and adjust our permit to meet future Title V air permit requirements.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is obtained from 12 wells on base. All meet safe drinking water standards. Each well is treated by chlorine and fluorine injection prior to distribution. One well at the small arms firing range is presently shut down.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The main waste water collection system is connected to the Biloxi Regional POTW system. One housing area off the main Base is connected to the Keegan Bayou POTW.

UST: In compliance. A total of 36 underground tanks; 21 are regulated. A project planned for completion in 1995 will upgrade/remove or replace the remaining regulated tanks.

RCRA: In compliance. A State Compliance Evaluation in 1994 did not reveal any violations of Mississippi Hazardous Waste Management Regulations or the facility's Hazardous Waste Management Permit. Currently operating storage facility under Part B permit #MS2570024164.

HSWA: Records search conducted in 1984. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study began in 1987. Currently revising risk assessment work plan for Group I sites. Also revising Group II and AOC F decision documents from CERCLA to RCRA format.

TOXICS: In compliance. The base is PCB free. Other

toxics that are handled at Keesler include lead-based paint (LBP) and asbestos. Keesler has Asbestos/ LBP Management and Operating Plans in effect and in-house asbestos/LBP abatement team to perform large scale removal projects.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The resource recovery and recycling program recycles cardboard, paper, plastics, glass, and metals. A revised Pollution Prevention Management Plan now identifies each waste stream and offers options for reduction specific to the waste stream. The base formed a Hazardous Materials Section to identify, track, and control all hazardous materials at our facility.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

An External Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) evaluation was conducted during Jan.,'95. An Internal ECAMP and the EPA Multi-Media Compliance Inspection were conducted in Jan '94.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Capt. David Young - (601) 377-2489
FAX - (601) 377-4865

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant (MSAAP)

LOCATION: Stennis Space Center, Mississippi

I.D. MS210022966

MISSION: Efforts continue to reutilize portions of the facility for compatible activities by Government or private parties. Some facilities have been occupied by other federal agencies and commercial subcontractors. Mason Technologies Inc. is the facilities contractor at MSAAP contracted with the Army to reutilize the facilities.

AREA: 3628 Acres

POPULATION: Approximately 240

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: The facility is in compliance with the Clean Air Act and Regulations. Last inspected - September 1994 by the state. Mason Technologies Inc. (MTI), MSAAP Facilities Contractor, has a permit issued in their name to operated 8 emission points associated with 155 mm aluminum base production line. The SIP permit #1000-00018, expires Jul 1,'97. As of Oct 25,'94, the state transferred the Steam Plant Emission point to the MTI permit. PSD permit 1000-00029 has been canceled.

WATER: The facility is in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Standards. Water is drawn from two 700 foot deep wells. State I.D. number 230052. The system has been surveyed and tested. Recent lead and copper testing coordinated by State Agency proved negative.

WASTE WATER: The systems are in compliance. Current permit #MS0040797, expired April 30, 1993. Permit application in MTI's name was submitted November, 1992, to address all industrial discharge points. The current NPDES Permit was issued on Jun 14,'94, and expires on Jun 13,'97. Last inspection-Oct.21,'94, by state.

STORM WATER: Storm water General Permit #NSR 110012 issued to MTI July 14, 1992, and expires July 13, 1997.

UST: Three regulated UST's were removed in accordance with State and Federal Regulations March 1992. State I.D. #0-001534. Sampling results indicate no contamination existed. No remediation was

necessary. No other regulated UST's remain at MSAAP.

RCRA: The facility is in compliance, MSDEQ I.D.#MS0800016123. MSAAP is a Large Quantity Generator. MSAAP had operated a Part B permitted Explosive Waste Incinerator under state permit #MS0800016123. The facility ceased operations July 1992, and has been closed. A closure plan has been submitted to the State. Last inspected in July,'93 by the state. RFA Inspection completed by EPA contractor in July,'93. Draft RFA has been received by MTI and sent to the state for evaluation.

CERCLA: In compliance. Facility is not an NPL site.

TOXICS: No PCB's are present. Other materials handled are not reportable under TSCA regulations.

SOLID WASTE: The MSAAP Landfill ceased to operate in March,'94. The Landfill has never accepted off site wastes. We are in the process of closing the Landfill. Last state inspection - Jun. 8, '94.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Production has ceased pollution generation. Facility generates minimum quantities of waste products.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Last audit was completed by AMC January, 1994.

PROBLEM AREAS

None identified at this time.

ACTION NEEDED

None identified at this time.

CONTACT: Brad Cooley, MTI - (601) - 689-8170
FAX - (601) - 689-9300

DATE: June 1995

NAME: NASA John C. Stennis Space Center

LOCATION: Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

I.D.: MS800016123

MISSION: Static testing of shuttle engines.

AREA: 5 square miles

POPULATION: 3,544 (excluding the Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant) - December 1994

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. State of Mississippi's SSC's permit number is MS100000005. Application for modification was submitted. There are also 3 air construction/operational permits: #1000-00013 (Component test Facility) and #1000-00014 (Advanced Solid Rocket Motor), and #1000-0020 (High Heat Flux Facility). An air emissions survey for the facility was conducted in January 1994 and the Title V Air Permit will be submitted by July 1, 1995. EPA inspected this facility on Jan. 26,'94.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is derived from deep wells and chlorinated.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Permit #MS0021610 is current and will expire December 17, 1995. SSC presently has 6 active NPDES discharge points. The treatment systems are either facultative lagoon/water systems, vascular plant/microbial filter combinations or both in series. SSC was last inspected by the State in Apr. 93, and EPA Jan.26,'94.

UST: The removal of USTs was implemented during Jul and Aug 92. This implementation was in accordance with State regulations. 7 tanks were considered; 3 were abandoned in place and above-ground installed; 4 were removed and replaced with reinforced double walled fiberglass tanks and piping. An inactive hazardous waste UST is awaiting remediation activity this fiscal year.

RCRA: In compliance. Due to proposed remediation activity, SSC was reclassified as a large quantity generator in November 1994. SSC also constructed a new storage/transfer facility in December 1994,

that will accommodate storage/transfer requirements. SSC was inspected by EPA Jan.,'94.

CERCLA: In compliance. Preliminary Assessment. Site Screening Investigation field activity completed. Submitted Consolidated Remediation Program Plan for all sites in Jan.,'94. An RI on sites 7 and 10 is complete.

TOXICS: Transformers that were reclassified as non-PCB are now PCB contaminated after 2 years of reclassification. Presently negotiating to do additional retrofitting/filtration to polish each contaminated unit. Pole mounted transformers were sampled and 4 units were PCB contaminated and will also be placed in the retrofitting program. During 1994 the SSC pole mounted transformers were evaluated; 8 were identified as PCB contaminated and will be scheduled for replacement.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

SSC has developed a pollution prevention plan in response to the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. A revised version of this plan is in work to meet the December 1995 deadline. The site is also actively involved in the recycling of oil, freon, and paper, tires, light ballast and batteries.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

SSC was the subject of an environmental audit by Deleuw, Cather, and Company in May 1986. In addition, a facility audit was conducted by Bechtel in 1991 that identified environmental issues for further study. This study was conducted in 1992. NASA/SSC was audited by NASA Headquarters in Jan 31-Feb 4,'94. SSC conducts annual self-evaluations for environmental compliance. Landfill site is audited quarterly by MsDEQ.

PROBLEM AREAS:

None.

ACTION NEEDED:

None.

CONTACT: Ronald G. Magee - 601-688-7384
Douglas K. McLaughlin- 601-588-2004
FAX - 601-688-2660

DATE: June 1995

NAME: NASA Yellow Creek Production Facility

LOCATION: Iuka, Mississippi

I.D.: MS640031155

MISSION: Manufacturing of Reusable Solid Rocket Motor Nozzles

AREA: 1168

POPULATION: 2,500 (including surrounding community)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. State of Mississippi Air Pollution Control Permit to Construct Air Emissions Equipment, Permit # 2640-00003. The facility is under construction. A permit to Operate Air Emissions Equipment has been obtained. An application has been submitted for a new permit to reflect different process equipment to be installed during 1995-1996.

WATER In compliance. Water is obtained at the facility from a local rural water system (Short/Coleman Park water association). The rural water system has constructed facilities to withdraw and treat water from the Tennessee River. The system has been surveyed and tested.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. MSWPC permit to discharge waste water in accordance with NPDES Permit #MS0044954, expires Nov. 21,'99. Sanitary wastes generated during construction are being treated through a temporary treatment plant. Monthly compliance reporting is made to the State. A regional POTW will be constructed near the facility, and the facility will discharge sanitary and process waste waters into that system on a fee basis.

UST: In compliance. No underground storage tanks. No underground storage tanks will be used at this facility.

RCRA In compliance. The facility is under construction. A RCRA permit (HW-92-155-01) was issued by MsDEQ on September 24, 1992, has been transferred to NASA and modified to contain only the provisions pertaining to the Solid Waste Management Units. Large Quantity Generator #MS0000860726 has been issued to the facility for RSRM manufacturing activity.

CERCLA: Preliminary Assessment was prepared and submitted to EPA Region IV on Jun 11, '93. It was determined through EPA and NASA discussion not to conduct an additional assessment for the scope of RSRM operations.

TOXICS: The facility is under construction. Transformers have been tested for PCBs. None were found. No toxics substances regulated under TSCA are on site.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The facility regularly participates in Ozone Depleting Compound(ODC) Reduction Technical Interchange Meetings on the program and corporate levels. The facility will utilize an aqueous cleaning unit to replace vapor degreasing systems from previous operations. A recycling program has been implemented to recover aluminum, cans and high grade paper.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Facility under construction. Environmental audits will be performed during operation of facility by Thiokol Corporate and Federal auditors.

PROBLEM AREAS

None

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Wayne Wilson - (601) 423-4331
FAX - (601) 423-0694

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Air Station, Meridian

LOCATION: Meridian, Mississippi

I.D.: MS170024368

MISSION: Flight Training & Naval Technical Training Center

AREA: 8,065 acres

POPULATION: 3,650

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR	In compliance. Air Emissions sources survey completed. Compliance audit report issued Jan.'93. State contacted Mar.'93 relative to permitting all emission sources subject to CAA'90. Title V survey contract has been issued as of Feb. 17,'95.
WATER	In compliance. Potable water is derived from 3 wells, aerated, limed, filtered, chlorinated, and treated with fluoride. Water quality analysis for lead/copper of Feb.'93 shows station is in compliance with rule; VOC water quality tests shows compliance. All permits are current and facility operating properly.
WASTE WATER	In compliance. Waste water is treated by trickling filter, anaerobic digester, settling basin system. Operation and maintenance inspection report of Jan.'93 shows that plant is in top shape. Effluent discharge meets all permitted levels. NPDES permit expiration date is Mar.'96.
UST	In compliance. Phase II of replacement and upgrade of existing underground tanks is in progress. Phase III is being designed and removal/upgrade FY96. 18 monitoring wells were installed Dec. '89.
RCRA	In compliance. Hazardous waste reduction goals established by Chief of Naval Operations and Mississippi Waste Minimization laws have been met and exceeded. Recycling and material substitutions have been used effectively under the management plans implemented. Inspection of Jun 2, '94 by MS DEQ, HW DIV found no violations.
CERCLA	Site Investigation of 4 identified sites was kicked off with meeting on Mar. 10,'92. Final

Site Investigation Report dated Mar.3,'93 shows no major hits at these suspected contaminated sites. New HRS scoring has been forwarded to EPA for review. Interim final SI report completed Jul., '94.

TOXICS — In compliance. New pesticide control facility and Pest Control Management Plan with state of art dispensing, mixing, and clean-up practices have been very effective. All permits are current and training in compliance.

PCBs — In compliance. Transformers and capacitors have been replaced that contain more than 50 ppm. Larger transformers that needed replacement have been retrofilled. Survey completed for any equipment that could have been missed by original surveys. Station certified PCB-free.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Required applications for Storm Water permits and construction sites have been submitted. SOUDIVNAVFACENGCOM is presently completing Part II data for the Group Application. OPA90 regional and local plan submittal letter was sent Feb.16,'93. The engineering field division at Charleston is requesting funding for updating our plans to meet OPA90 requirements by Aug 18,'93. Final Pollution Prevention Plan will be completed by Jun. 1,'95.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Jun '94	Ms DEQ, HW Division conducted RCRA inspections. No violation found.
Oct '93	CNET/CNATRA Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) audit by Command echelon environmental staff engineers
July '92	NAS Meridian Self Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) audit by Station Environmental Staff.
Sep.'91	NAS Meridian Self Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) audit by Station Environmental Staff.
Mar '90	Environmental Compliance Evaluation(ECE) audit by Naval Facilities Engineering Command and Naval Air Training Command Environmental Engineers.
Mar '89	Multi-media Environmental Compliance audit by EPA, Atlanta, GA. and State of Mississippi.

PROBLEM AREAS

Pollution Control Reports/ A-106 process being utilized to try to meet published deadlines.

ACTION NEEDED

None

CONTACT: Perry W. Davis - (601) - 679-2113
FAX - (601) - 679-2157

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Construction Battalion Center (CBC)

LOCATION: Gulfport, Mississippi

I.D.: MS170022626

MISSION: Homeport, training center and supply center for naval mobile construction battalions

AREA: 1098 acres

POPULATION: 5,100 average

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In Compliance. In 1994 a comprehensive emission source inventory was completed. At present we are preparing our package to be permitted as a synthetic minor source under Title V of CAA 1990.

WATER: In compliance. Water is pumped from 5 deep wells and is chlorinated at the well head.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Waste water is discharged into the City of Gulfport's sewer mains, which is then treated at the Harrison County Wastewater Treatment Facility. We are sampling to ensure that we are not discharging restricted substances beyond acceptable sewer code limits.

UST: CBC Gulfport has no hazardous substance underground storage tanks. CBC Gulfport only has waste oil or fuel tanks. We have 19 active tanks, 2 of which are used for emergency generator purposes.

Of the 19 active USTs, 7 are double-walled fiberglass with electronic leak detection. We have 10 tanks monitored with ground water monitoring wells and 2 exempt emergency generator tanks. 9 abandoned tanks were removed in 1993. 4 tanks were found to have leaked and some soil contamination resulted. These 4 tanks affected 3 separate sites. A plan to remediate has been presented to MSDEQ and approved. Remediation at one site is complete.

RCRA: CBC Gulfport is not a RCRA permitted facility. This station is classified as a hazardous waste generator only. We do not treat or dispose of hazardous waste on site. Hazardous waste is accumulated for less than 90 days and sent to disposal contractors.

CERCLA: We have 7 sites in the IRP . We are in the early stages of phase 2, the RI/FS. The final work, sampling and analysis, and health and safety plans were published in De c.,'93. Copies of these plans were forwarded to US EPA Region IV and MSDEQ.

An interim action has been initiated at one of our sites. This site is referred to as Site 6 Fire Fighting Burn Pit. Field work to determine the extent of vertical and horizontal free-phase product, installation of recovery and monitoring wells, and pump test has been completed. A remediation system is being designed based on the information gathered during the field effort. The plume has been delineated and has not migrated off site.

A representative from MSDEQ has been present during field activities and reviewed all work plans.

A TRC has been established. The committee includes representatives from the US EPA, MSDEQ, COMNAVFACENGCOM, CBC Gulfport, the Cities of Gulfport and Long Beach, Harrison County Board of Supervisors, and a technically competent private citizen from the community. The Committee last met in Sep.,'92 and is expected to meet during the summer of 1994.

As a result of HRS2 scoring, CBC Gulfport was notified by EPA that we will not be placed on the NPL.

TOXICS: In compliance. Toxics generated at CBC Gulfport include: pesticides, solvents, paints and preservatives. Toxic materials are treated as hazardous waste and are disposed of in accordance with current regulations. All PCB contaminated items above regulatory limits have been removed from service and disposed of.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The hazardous material and hazardous waste programs are managed by the same individual in an effort to reduce/control the types and amounts of hazardous material purchased. By reducing hazardous material purchases, we are able to reduce hazardous waste generated.

We are developing a Comprehensive Approach toPollution Prevention (CAPP) program. This CAPP program will assist us in our future minimization efforts.

The Center operates a recycling program which includes: miscellaneous metals, office paper, cardboard, solvents and waste oil. We are reviewing our purchasing practices to include more products with recycled contents in the future. Our program is managed by a full-time coordinator.

We are concentrating our efforts on recycling and source reduction to meet our solid and hazardous waste minimization goals.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Independent Environmental Compliance Evaluation audits were conducted at CBC Gulfport in December 1992, March 1993 and April 1993. The Center is also required to conduct our own self audit on an annual basis. The next audit is scheduled to be completed in April 1994.

PROBLEM AREAS

CBC Gulfport is requesting delisting for F028 resulting from an Air Force and EPA R & D project. The state is reviewing the delisting petition at this time.

The site was cleaned to meet the EPA action level for dioxin of 1 ppb.

ACTION NEEDED

Two additional quarters of groundwater samples need to be obtained to support the delisting petition. Further, base wide sampling along pathways of surface water from the site will take place to determine the extent of any off site migration of dioxin.

CONTACT: Gordon Crane - (601) 871-2485
FAX - (601) 871-2188

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

LOCATION: Cherokee, North Carolina

I.D.: NC140909043

MISSION: Tribal land, main service areas include both commercial and residential

AREA: 56,000 acres

POPULATION: 10,700

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection Aug.'93, no significant sources of pollution location on the reservation. The Cherokee Indian Hospital has a small incinerator that is permitted by the state of North Carolina. This facility is considered a federal government unit.

WATER: Non-compliance, EPA surface water treatment rule SDWA. The tribe owns and operates its water treatment facilities and distribution systems. The two largest systems are surface systems, the other six are deep well systems. They are interconnected, but on occasion, do not meet peak needs. The two surface systems are filtered by direct filtration and chlorinated and fluoridated before entering the distribution system. The systems are tested daily in our own labs to meet requirements of EPA. EPA has provided the testing of VOC under contract with a commercial laboratory. The systems were inspected by EPA in May,'94. In addition, under compliance order/ safe drinking water detection, lead and copper monitoring will begin Jun,'95 on the new water system. Lead and copper monitoring at the Rough Branch system is ongoing.

WASTE WATER: In compliance with permit. The tribe owns and operates its own waste water treatment facilities and collection system. One of the waste water treatment plants has a capacity of 1 mgd with peak flows up to 2 mgd. This facility is located in the Birdtown community (NC0052493). One of the treatment plants is a package plant, 30,000 gpd located at a housing project on Rough Branch in the Soco community (NC0048089). EPA inspected

these waste water plants in 1994. Also, located on the reservation are 2 privately owned campgrounds with package plants, which were inspected by EPA in 1994 (Yogi in the Smokies #1 [NC00852507] and #2 [NC0052493]). These plants are operated by the tribe and maintained by the Cherokee Water and Sewer Tribal Enterprises.

The Water and Sewer Department provide both operations and laboratory service under contract. The laboratory at the waste water plant is a commercial lab certified by the state.

The tribe owns and operates a trout farm, and enterprise fishing waters on the reservation. The facility is permitted by EPA. The other two hatcheries are privately owned.

The tribe was selected for a model grant under the Indian set-aside program to install waste water collection in Jun.,'90 and the first phase was completed and money was saved. A request was submitted and approved to continue with the installation of additional mains. This grant was completed Sep.'91 and final inspection by EPA was completed.

The water and Sewer Department, under a 106 grant from EPA, monitors and analyzes stream samples and collection data for setting stream water quality standards for the reservation. The department also operates both a certified drinking water and waste water laboratory to conduct analysis for both water treatment and waste water treatment facilities.

UST: The inventory of USTs which come directly under the control of the tribe at this time, involves only one tank located at the Old Tribal Garage. This tank is not in use and is scheduled for removal in 1995. There are several privately owned businesses on the reservation where USTs are in place. Many of these tanks were inspected by EPA in '94 and '95 with notices of non-compliance being issued where appropriate.

RCRA: Based on a survey of the reservation, no hazardous wastes are generated. There is no facility of this type nor are there plans to

construct such a facility on the reservation. The tribe closed the municipal solid waste landfill in accordance with the Apr.,'94 deadline and the Oct.,'94 closure deadline. The tribe constructed a transfer station and currently contracts with Waste Management, Inc. for disposal in an off-reservation facility.

CERCLA: Hazardous waste: asbestos is buried in the municipal solid waste landfill in a designated area that is fenced and properly marked.

TOXICS: Based on a survey of the reservation, no toxics were discovered at this time. We will continue to evaluate and report any finding.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The reservation has a recycling program which collects aluminum cans, glass, paper and cardboard by a central recycling center. There is also a trailer which is placed in each community by a schedule that is published in the local newspaper. Recycling coordinator has an education program that is presented in the elementary school and to community clubs. This program plans to expand both collections and education efforts. An analysis was conducted regarding the reservation's solid waste program. This includes a waste stream analysis and efforts to place a 20 year solid waste management plan in operation. This effort has concluded with the development of a Regional Solid Waste Management Plan with the participation of adjacent counties of Swain and Jackson.

In other areas of pollution prevention, the tribe is utilizing assistance from the EPA and IHS in the development of a waste water sludge composting facility for the reservation. Additionally, the tribe is in the process of developing a storm water plan for the Acquoni Road section of the reservation utilizing resources from section 104 (b). The tribe is utilizing section 319 funds in coordination with the Soil Conservation Service and tribal funds for the critical treatment of tribal reserve land which was damaged due to logging activities in the '80's. This project is underway and represents Phase 8 of the on-going

non-point source and erosion control projects on the reservation.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians has had no agency conduct an environmental audit. This report will serve as our in-house audit. The Tribal Environmental Office (TEO) is supported via a multi-media grant from EPA. The effort is designed to build capacity to better manage environmental programs on the Reservation as well as consolidating all environmental programs in one department to better serve the tribe. The TEO is coordinating the development of an overall Tribal Environmental Plan for the Reservation. The plan addressed the feasibility and evaluated the tribe's options in the assumption of primacy for the various EPA programs available.

PROBLEM AREAS:

Water treatment facility does not meet SDWA treatment rule, and also experiences periods when demand for potable water cannot be met and problems are encountered with low line pressure. The new 3 MGD central water plant under construction should alleviate these problems and bring the system into compliance.

Waste water treatment plant is still experiencing infiltration/inflow problems during heavy rains. The plant can meet needs during the winter with low flows, but in the summer during high flows, problems with plant operations are encountered. Preliminary engineering plans are underway in the evaluating the options to expand the tribe's waste water facility to 3 mgd.

ACTION NEEDED

The Indian Health Service, HUD, and EPA have been approached for financial assistance for a new water treatment facility that will meet both treatment and demand needs. Design is complete and bids for construction have been received. David M. Sidbury Co., was low bidder and contracts have been signed with a Notice to Proceed issued. Construction is under way and approximately 65%

complete with a completion date expected in June or July, '95.

The infiltration problems with the waste water plant are being addressed in-house with assistance from Indian Health Service. This project is an on going process..

Continuation of efforts to plan effectively for the solid waste at the reservation over the next 20 years. We will also continue to look at working with adjacent counties in the management of solid waste. This regionalization effort was made possible through a pilot regional solid waste management plan previously referenced.

The tribe with EPA multi-media grant assistance, has in place a full-time Tribal Environmental Office to evaluate and better coordinate environmental programs for the tribe. Major emphasis is being placed on the development and construction of pollution prevention projects for the reservation.

CONTACT: Eddie Almond, Planner - 704-497-3814
Calvin E. Murphy, Director - 704-497-5555
FAX - 704-497-3615

DATE: June 1995

NAME: EPA Research Triangle Park Operations

LOCATION: Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711

ID: NC982133472

MISSION: Air Research

AREA: Eight buildings and corresponding parking areas

POPULATION: 1400

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. The Environmental Research Center has 1 permit (5112R9) for research combustion units. The building owner, Ralden Partnership, has one for on-site pathological incineration. One other building (annex) has emissions from exhausting fume hoods in research laboratories.

WATER; In compliance. Potable water is obtained from the city of Durham, North Carolina.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The ERC (DC-001) and the Fluid Modeling Facility (#DC-002) have Industrial Waste Water Discharge Permits issued by the city. The Fluid Modeling Facility, which has no pretreatment system, performs self-monitoring on a quarterly basis and was inspected by the city of Durham in Sep.,'93. The Environmental Research Center implements a neutralization system near the waste water discharge point and performs quarterly self monitoring events. Both facilities were inspected by the City of Durham in Sep.,'94.

UST: In compliance. There are currently 6 active underground storage tanks located at the Annex facility. The ERC facility maintains 3 active underground storage tanks.

RCRA: In compliance. Both the Fluid Modeling Facility and the Annex are classified as conditionally exempt small quantity generators. The ERC facility is classified as a small quantity generator and also maintains a RCRA RD&D Permit (#NC6680090002-R3) for the research combustion units. The ERC was inspected by the State in Apr. and Dec.,'94 and be EPA Reg. 4 in Apr.,'94.

TOXICS: PCB's are handled during research activities. Guideline for PCB use and handling in the laboratory are provided to researchers. Also, Health and Safety research Protocols are completed and approved before any work is performed involving hazardous agents. The protocols address safety procedures and health information concerning exposure to the materials being proposed for research initiatives.

CERCLA: EPA facilities are exempted from CERCLA reporting requirements. There has not been any release of reportable material during 1994.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Waste Minimization Plan of the ERC is comprised of 6 elements that address waste reduction through management techniques. These waste reduction programs include inventory control, chemical adoption, bulking of chemicals, assessment of generation records, training of personnel and recycling non-hazardous materials.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

During 1994, all environmental audits performed by local, state and federal inspectors resulted in EPA/RTP environmental programs being in compliance.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Jewell F.Morris - 919-541-4303
FAX - 919-541-1831

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Fort Bragg

LOCATION: Fayetteville, North Carolina

ID: NC214020121

MISSION: Fort Bragg and its sub-installation Camp Mackall support the training of assigned active and reserve component units.

AREA: 149,719 acres. Fort Bragg: 142,125 acres
Camp Mackall 7,792 acres

POPULATION: 65,697

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: The post is in compliance with the CAA under permit # NC4379R13. There are 4 incinerators,(3 pathological, 1 classified material), 14 boilers and 7 paint booths, all of which are permitted as minor sources. EPA's April '93 multi-media inspection checked the post's air program. The most recent inspection by the State was in December, '94.

WATER: The post is in compliance with SDWA under permit #NC0003964. Waste water is discharged from the water treatment plant. The Post's Public Water System number is 03-26-344. Potable water for both Fort Bragg and adjacent Pope AFB is provided by Fort Bragg's water treatment plant using the Lower Little River as a source. The Fort Bragg water treatment plant uses coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and chlorination to produce finished water. The post instituted a public awareness program in 1994 for lead, and trihalomethanes A corrosion control study has been instituted to determine the optimal operating levels for the post's municipal water distribution system. There are 3 wells serving drinking water needs in outlying areas of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation. each system has been surveyed and tested. All 3 drinking water wells are chlorinated. EPA's April 1993 multi-media inspection checked the post's water program.

WASTE WATER: The post is in compliance with the CWA under permit #NC0003964 for Fort Bragg and permit #NC0052477 for Camp Mackall. Fort Bragg's

treatment plant uses an activated sludge process. The post has programmed installation of an ultraviolet disinfection process. Farming of sludge from the Sewage Treatment plant is accomplished under the terms of permit # WQ0003472. The Fort Bragg central vehicle wash facility is operated under the terms of permit #WQ0000487. The post has applied for inclusion in a group storm water permit covering DoD installations. EPA's April,'93 multi-media inspection checked the post's waste water program.

UST: There are approximately 304 regulated UST's on Fort Bragg and one on Camp Mackall. All testable tanks have been checked for leaks. Leaking tanks will be removed. Consolidation of fueling locations will be upgraded with leak detection, cathodic protection, and overflow protection devices.

RCRA: The post is in compliance with its Part B permit which was obtained in Jun.,'90. The installation generates hazardous waste and stores it pending proper disposal under the terms of its permit. Unexploded munitions are treated by the 18th Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit in compliance with the permit. A conforming storage building is located at the DRMO-Bragg, and a temporary (90 day) conforming storage facility at DPWE. The U.S. Geological Survey is investigating 38 SWMU's under a work and analysis plan approved by EPA in Sep.,'91. EPA's April,'93 multi media inspection checked the post's RCRA program.

CERCLA: Not applicable to Fort Bragg as the post has no CERCLA sites. The post is not listed on the NPL.

SOLID WASTE: The post has 2 landfills. These are the municipal solid waste landfill, #26-02, and the demolition landfill, #26-0. The most recent inspection by the state was in Aug.,'94

TOXICS: The post has been surveyed for PCBs. PCB and PCB contaminated transformers have been removed and turned in for disposal. Toxic materials are stored, handled and used in accordance with current regulations. EPA's multi media inspection in Apr.,'93 checked the post's PCB program.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Environmental coordinators and assistants are appointed and trained in all units. DWPE conducts regular environmental compliance and assistance visits. Consolidated storage facilities for DS2 and STB will be constructed. USTs are inspected and unserviceable tanks removed. Consolidation of fueling facilities will greatly reduce the number of petroleum storage tanks. Photo labs have been brought up to current environmental standards. Detergents and solvents are screened by DWPE Environmental Branch. Only approved materials may be used on post. The post recycles waste oil, which is collected from motor maintenance facilities by a contractor and burned as heating fuel in the 82nd heat plant. The oil is tested for chlorinated solvents to prevent the burning of hazardous waste. Approximately 250,000 gallons are burned each year. The post is working to substitute less hazardous materials in maintenance processes. Reusable hazardous materials are redistributed for use, saving disposal and acquisition costs. Contracted parts washers now use less hazardous solvents. Hazardous material stockage levels are balanced to meet maximum utilization goals. DRMO-Bragg recycles excess or worn out military property through its sales programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

EPA Region IV conducted a multi-media inspection Apr. 20-21,'93. The Army environmental Center conducted an ECAS audit in Apr.,'94. The Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC) is briefed each month on the status of corrective actions.

PROBLEM AREAS

None

ACTION NEEDED

None

CONTACT: Bill Kern - 910-396-8988
FAX - 910-396-5830

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Kitrell Job Corps Center, DOL

LOCATION: Kitrell, North Carolina

ID: NC1616(001)

MISSION: Training in carpentry, painting, brick masonry, building and apartment maintenance, clerical, health occupation, culinary arts.

AREA: 50 acres

POPULATION: 350 students, 130 staff

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. No permit required.

WATER: In compliance. Receiving water from Kerr Lake Regional Water System, via Kitrell water Association.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Facility has a current NPDES permit which expires Jan.31, 2000.

UST: We have one and we are in compliance, in an upgrade status as of Jan.95 to meet standards.

RCRA: Not applicable. No hazardous wastes generated.

CERCLA: No sites identified.

TOXICS: Paints, solvents.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

All waste disposal has been contracted to a professional waste treatment company.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Quarterly Environmental Audits/Reviews are conducted by Dr. Fred S. Hauchman.

PROBLEM AREAS

None

ACTION NEEDED

None

CONTACT: John Pederson 919-438-6161 ext201
FAX 919-492-9630

DATE: June 1995

NAME: USMC Air Station (MCAS), Cherry Point

LOCATION: Craven County, North Carolina

ID: NC1170027261

MISSION: To support fleet readiness by providing services and facilities for aircraft maintenance and operations/force deployment and training for assigned tenants and commands.

AREA: 11,485 acres

POPULATION: 17,000 military and civilian employees plus 12,000 dependents.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. An emissions inventory of criteria pollutants, hazardous air pollutants, and North Carolina toxic air pollutants has been completed. This information has been loaded into an environmental data management software.

Preliminary data gathering and research is ongoing in response to the proposed aerospace NESHAP and Title III Emergency Response Program.

Air station activities use freon recovery/recycle equipment and repair technicians are EPA certified in accordance with Title VI of CAAA.

A contract is in place to prepare a Title V air permit application. Preparation will commence when North Carolina Title V program is approved.

Air station activities and outlying fields hold the following 3 air permits: MCAS Cherry Point air permit #4069R15, 28 sources; Naval Aviation Depot Air permit #5560R18, 260 sources; Piney Island air permit #6268R3, 1 source.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water obtained from a series of 27 deep wells, treated through softeners using sodium hydroxide, pH adjusted using sulfuric acid, ozonated for primary disinfection, filtered using multimedia rapid rate filters, then treated with chloramines for residual disinfection prior to distribution. Plant capacity is 6.0 mgd.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Effluent discharge from waste water treatment facility relocated from Slocum Creek to the Neuse River on Nov. 1, '94.

Submitted application for individual storm water NPDES permit to the state for review. Permit issuance anticipated in first quarter of '95. Began researching water reuse possibilities in mid'94, final report due second quarter of 1995.

UST: Site checks have been completed and submitted to NCDEHNR for 33 locations. Site assessments have been conducted at 23 sites, 10 of these sites required additional site assessments to be conducted. Two final addendum site assessment reports are pending submission to NCDEHNR. 7 UST sites are undergoing quarterly groundwater monitoring as the preferred remedial action for corrective action. Final design of the corrective action plan for Tank Farm B and the NADEP Pneumatic Shop is pending. Site specific CAPS are currently being developed for 5 UST sites. A Generic corrective action plan has been developed for the Air Station. Corrective action plans will be developed for 9 sites based on the generic corrective action plan. Interim free product recovery operations are ongoing at 18 sites. There are 35 active recovery systems being utilized to recover free product at these 18 sites. Tightness testing was conducted in 1993 on the 7 field constructed USTs at Tank Farm B and 6 of the 7 were leaking. To date, only 2 USTs at Tank Farm B have been removed from service. The Air Station is operating under an alternate compliance plan due to the necessity of the tanks to sustain operations. The NCDEHNR is considering entering into a special order of consent 9SOC) to bring the USTs at Tank Farm B into compliance. a project is currently in the design phase to have 7 USTs repaired and relined. Currently, there are 56 active USTs and 14 temporarily closed USTs. To date 170 USTs have been removed and 60 USTs are closed in place. A project has been awarded to remove 18 active USTs and replace these USTs with above ground storage tanks.

RCRA: A state RCRA inspection on Apr. 26,'94, resulted in a NOV, docket #94-200, for failure to provide

personnel training documentation.

To facilitate compliance with 40 CFR 270.10(d), as referenced in North Carolina Hazardous waste Management Rules, MCAS Cherry Point has prepared and submitted a modification to the Hazardous Waste Permit Part A Application. A comprehensive review of the Hazardous Waste Permit Part B Application is underway and a modification to incorporate any necessary changes will be submitted upon completion. To assist with the review of the permit, an up to date waste analysis plan for MCAS Cherry Point is being developed under contract.

Six previously identified SWMUs contaminated with petroleum have undergone Interim Measures remediation; construction has been completed but data is still being interpreted to determine the degree of success. Three new SWMUs have been identified and assessment Reports submitted.

The preliminary sampling Plan was implemented during 1994 and addresses deficiencies identified as a result of the review of 1993 documents. A Statement of Basis and permit modification for remediation at sites 5 & 17 was accomplished during 1994.

Three sections of industrial waste sewers were repaired in 1994 and design is underway for the last two sections suspected of leaking.

CERCLA: The Air Station was included on the NPL in December 1994. All IR program sites continue to be managed for both CERCLA and RCRA (3008 Consent Order) requirements. Sites have been grouped into operable units and a Site Management Plan established.

TOXICS: All network PCB and PCB contaminated electrical equipment has been either removed or certified PCB free after retrofilling. PCB and PCB contaminated items may still be generated on a minimal basis through turn in of tactical and other miscellaneous electrical items.

EPCRA In compliance. The Air Station has submitted reports on Sections 302, 311, 312 of EPCRA.

Section 313 form R's will be completed by May 1,'95 to meet the Jul.1,'95 deadline. A pollution prevention opportunity assessment has been completed, and a facility wide pollution prevention plan is currently under development to meet the Dec. 31,'95 deadline. A hazardous material tracking system is under development utilizing an environmental data management system. The tracking system will allow for better management of hazardous material incident response and pollution prevention.

OPA: The Air Station is in the process of developing a Facility Oil Spill Response Plan to comply with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and the recent regulatory requirements pursuant thereto and included as part of 40 CFR 112. A copy of the Plan was sent to EPA on Feb.17,'95. Additions and refinements will follow in the near future.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The expansion of used JP-5 fuels recycling began in 1992 at the heating plant thus providing direct cost and disposal cost avoidance. Also the collection and sale of waste wood at the air Station's C & D landfill started in 1992. To further pollution prevention and waste minimization, "no cost" recycling programs were implemented in 1992 aboard the Air station which includes office and computer paper, glass, and plastic/brown grocery bags. The curbside recycling program was expanded in 1994 to include drop off points for the barracks.

The Qualified Recycling Program (QRP) was expanded to include corrugated cardboard and telephone books on Oct.27,'94. Both of these items will be collected and processed at the Air Station's Material Recovery Facility (MRF). January 1995 marked the beginning of cardboard recycling within 2nd Marine Air Wing MALS-14 supply building #1016. This is the largest generator of cardboard at the Air Station.

Christmas trees were recycled again this December like last year. However, this year the trees were placed in the Air Station's C & D landfill and will be used as mulch. Last year they were

recycled at a local wood to energy plant.

Instituted wood waste/ yard waste composting program in June '94. Materials to be reused for landscaping and erosion control purposes around the Air Station. Instituted concrete debris reclaiming program in 1994 to reuse waste concrete rubble as beneficial fill and for shoreline stabilization.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

A state RCRA inspection of Apr. 26,'94 resulted in a NOV.

PROBLEM AREAS

RCRA: Significant Part B modification will be required as the 3008(h) Consent Order as an integral part of the permit. The modification will be required to remove NPL/CERCLA sites to be identified in Federal Facilities Agreement from the Consent Order. This will eliminate multiple regulatory management/cleanup of the sites.

Once regulatory agencies have reviewed SWMU Assessment reports for new SWMUs, some type of Corrective Action may be required.

The Air Station remains under direction to perform RCRA closure of waste water polishing ponds and sludge application areas. Requests for further information have been mailed to regulators.

CERCLA All CERCLA sites are presently managed under the RCRA 3008 (h) Consent Order. Official notification from EPA Region IV indicates that the Air station will be proposed for inclusion on the NPL December 16, 1994. This will require the negotiation of a Federal Facilities Agreement.

UST: Twenty seven different tanks or piping areas were cited during 1994 for NRR's. Nine were issued Notices of Violations.

ACTION NEEDED

Continue management of SWMUs and USTs. Negotiate Federal Facilities Agreement.

CONTACT: R.D. Nelson, M. A. Yokley -(919)466-4598
FAX -(919)466-2000

CHERRY POINT MARINE CORPS AIR STATION

Havelock, North Carolina

Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station is located within Havelock, Craven County, North Carolina. The air station covers 11,485 acres and is located on a peninsula between the Neuse River to the north and Core and Bogue Sounds to the south.

The air station was commissioned in 1942 and a massive aircraft assembly and repair facility, which later became the Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), was added in 1943. The NADEP Flight Line and Maintenance and Support Squadron are the primary generators of waste. Hazardous wastes generated by the air station include plating wastes which contain heavy metals and cyanides; organic solvents, paint removers and cleaners, waste petroleum, oil and lubricants; and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) wastes. Prior to 1982, most hazardous wastes were disposed onsite. Presently, hazardous wastes are placed in drums and sent to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office hazardous waste storage facility for disposal offsite. Other hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are piped to the industrial waste water treatment plant at the air station. Discharge of treated waste water to Slocum Creek is permitted under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

The air station submitted a RCRA Part A application on November 18, 1980, for the storage and treatment of hazardous wastes. The Part A application was modified and resubmitted on May 28, 1981. The air station submitted the first version of the Part B application on November 4, 1984 and submitted revisions in 1986, 1987, and 1988. Available file material does not indicate whether the Part B permit application has been approved.

The hydrogeologic units which underlie the air station include a surficial aquifer, an upper confining unit, the Yorktown aquifer, a lower confining unit, and the Castle Hayne aquifer. A discontinuity occurs in the confining units in the southern part of the air station. The air station is supplied by 24 wells located onsite which draw from the Castle Hayne aquifer. Sampling in 1986, conducted by the US Geological Survey, indicated elevated concentrations of benzene, arsenic, lead, and nickel in air station drinking water wells.

Surface water runoff from source areas travels to Slocum Creek or its small tributaries, Turkey Gut and Schoolhouse Creek, which all drain into the Neuse River estuary. The Neuse River is a recreational and commercial fishery. Sediment samples collected from Slocum Creek, in 1987 and 1990, have documented PCB and arsenic contamination. Slocum Creek is a recreational fishery and a state-designated inland primary nursery area.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

LOCATION: Onslow County, North Carolina

ID: NC170022580

MISSION: To provide training facilities, logistical support, housing, and certain administrative support for Marine Forces, Atlantic units and other units assigned; to conduct specialized U. S. Marine Corps Schools as directed.

AREA: 153,000 acres (of which approximately 26,000 acres are state owned water areas)

POPULATION: 75,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance; during 1994, all air quality permits were obtained from the state prior to construction or modification of emission sources. Procedures are in place to ensure future permits are obtained. An air quality Base Order is being developed to facilitate compliance throughout MCB Camp Lejeune and MCAS New River. The current 981 sources of emissions were in compliance during calendar year 1994 and did not receive and NOVs. A comprehensive study of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) was performed in 1994. An ODS Base Order is currently being reviewed. ODS recycling/recovery equipment and technicians are certified and in compliance with EPA regulations. A comprehensive regulatory analysis is in process to evaluate long-term air quality compliance with full range of air quality regulations.

WATER: Out of compliance. The 6 installation drinking water treatment and distribution systems are supplied by groundwater wells and have water softeners and chlorination treatment. These systems are out of compliance due to elevated lead levels in 5 of the 6 systems. Camp Lejeune is addressing the elevated lead levels by identifying and installing optimal corrosion control treatment.

1 - results for all 6 systems have been submitted to DEHNR by regulatory deadlines. Contract analysis of the drinking water distribution system

for lead and copper started in Jul.,'92 for Hadnot Point, Holcomb Blvd, and MCAS New River (the medium size systems) and in July 1993 for the remaining systems. NOVs received when a contractor failed to submit initial lead and copper summary reports for the 3 medium size systems to DEHNR in a timely manner, have been resolved. DEHNR has approved reduced monitoring of the Holcomb Blvd system which did not exceed the action levels during the first or second rounds of testing, nor did it exceed these levels during subsequent rounds of testing. The MCAS New River drinking water system has exceeded action levels during all 5 rounds of testing. Onslow Beach, Rifle range, and Courthouse Bay water systems exceeded action levels for lead during the initial and subsequent round of testing. A public education program has been implemented which focuses on encouraging water system users to flush spigots used to obtain water for drinking and food preparation. A licensed engineering consulting firm has been contracted to conduct a corrosion control study to evaluate measures which can be taken to make the water less corrosive.

2 - All systems are in compliance with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) monitoring. The 1991 quarterly sampling of VOCs has been completed without exceeding any MCLs. The Hadnot Point system showed trichloroethylene below the MCL, and the State has required the continued VOC quarterly monitoring of that system.

3 - Triennial monitoring for trace metals, completed during 1991 for all six systems with no MCLs being exceeded, was implemented in 1994 according to schedule and included Phase II and V parameters. Phase II and V synthetic organic chemicals, pesticides, and PCBs commenced in Apr., 93 were completed in Mar.,'94. No MCLs have been exceeded at this time. Annual nitrate testing began in 1993. One time requirement for nitrates was completed in 1993.

4 - Total tri-halo-methane (THM) monitoring is being conducted. All 6 systems are in compliance.

WASTE WATER: Out of compliance. Existing treatment capabilities of Camp Lejeune's 7 waste water

treatment plants can not meet effluent standards in DEHNR issued NPDES permits containing stringent, new state water quality standards for the New River.

1 - To resolve the non-compliance problem, Camp Lejeune plants are operating under a SOC which specifies: (1) a new Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) construction schedule; (2) interim WWTP effluent standards; (3) river monitoring to provide actual New River data for use in future NPDES River Modeling; and (4) stipulated penalties for noncompliance of Clean Water Act exemptions are waived. The three phase construction of the new WWTP will start in FY94 and will be completed by Dec.,'98. Total construction cost estimate certified to Congress is $78 million. Completion of the associated EIS, has been delayed pending results of mandated study of land disposal alternative(s). Except for minor, intermittent violations of effluent standards, Camp Lejeune is in compliance with the SOC at remaining 6 waste water treatment plants. SOC limits for BOD were exceeded at Camp Johnson plant for Jan.,'93 due to an apparent oil and grease overload. Efforts to improve BOD reduction include addition of temporary chemical feed in Feb.,'93 and increased grease trap servicing.

2 - Past NOV's related to toxicity of effluent have been resolved. Pre and post-chlorination testing indicated the toxicity to be directly attributable to the addition of chlorine as a disinfecting agent in the chlorine contact chamber. To resolve the NOVs, dechlorination was installed in the Hadnot Point facility and deferred at the 6 smaller plants during SOC negotiations with DEHNR.

3 - Discharges from storm water bypasses of wash racks, SPCC facilities, and other oil pollution abatement and waste water pretreatment facilities installed under NPDES compliance orders in the late '70's and '80's and other miscellaneous sources of pollutants being discharged to storm drains were included in the NPDES permit Part I application. The Camp Lejeune storm water study has completed mapping of pollutant sources; identified storm water out falls, and to monitored storm water quality in 20 out falls selected in cooperation with the state. The completed storm water NPDES application has been sent to DEHNR.

4 - The Onslow Beach water treatment plant backwash pond NPDES permit was renewed in Jul.,'93. A non-discharge permit has been issued for land disposal of solids from water treatment plant backwash pond maintenance.

UST: Out of compliance. The UST program is out of compliance in 3 areas: leak detection, tank closure/removal, and spill and overfill protection. Leak detection non-compliance is caused by the failure of a significant number of tank operators to satisfactorily implement or document inventory control requirements for release detection. Additionally, incidents of overfilling of USTs have occurred, indicating inadequate prevention equipment, procedures and training. The SPCC and FRP plans are both being updated. MCB Camp Lejeune is in the process of updating all UST systems by '96 to "new" tank standards. The following pertain:
1 - Revision of the SPCC and FRP will update the documentation of facilities and improve spill response capabilities. The SPCC will be integrated into the FRP providing site specific preventative and response procedures. A comprehensive tank management program will be implemented base wide, aimed at providing base compliance for all tanks.
2 - Standing Operating Procedures have been written for inventory control, spill/overfilling prevention, and leak detection methods covering the broad spectrum of tanks in use on Camp Lejeune. Inspection forms, gauging charts, and daily logs/documentation records are being developed to meet both operational and environmental requirements. Tank files are being established at each site to track and document management efforts.
3 - Past UST and AST studies are being reviewed by private consultants to determine remaining deficiencies and to address needed changes in the tank program. All USTs are scheduled for replacement, upgrade, or removal by 1996, well ahead of the Dec.22, '98 deadline. New tank systems and upgrades include Automatic Tank/ System Gauging, double wall corrosion resistant tanks and piping, and spill/ overfill protection. Initial training in inventory control has been provided for operators of regulated USTs. More

in-depth training in regulatory requirement, release prevention, and spill response is being developed.
4 - A UST/AST management program is in progress including regulatory compliance training. Removal, Replacement, and upgrading of some 505 active regulated USTs is well ahead of the '98 compliance deadline. Approximately 1/3 of the USTs are being eliminated, 1/3 replaced or upgraded to meet new standards, and 1/3 replaced with new ASTs.
5 - The 2 major UST problem areas are insufficient training for operators, owners, and maintenance personnel and inadequate design and installation of tank systems. Operational and compliance training is hampered by rapid turnover of military personnel, the lack of adequate maintenance and supervisory personnel, and shortages of training funds and time. Inadequate specifications and contract oversight have resulted in poorly installed tank systems and leak prevention systems.

RCRA: In compliance; no NOVs have been issued or are pending from State or Federal regulatory agencies. All bulk storage tanks requiring formal closure have undergone proper cleaning, state certification/ release, and have been dismantled and properly disposed of or upgraded for continued use within the used oil recycling program. Two of the sites affected by the formal closure cannot meet clean closure standards and have been programmed into the base IRP. An application to renew the Part B Long-term Hazardous Waste Storage permit was forwarded to the State in Mar.,'94. This application addresses site selection for and construction of a new DLA funded hazardous waste storage facility. The design directive for the Conforming Storage Facility (CSF) and Environmental Assessment (EA) has been initiated. The Marine Corps base maintains interim status for Open Burning/Open Detonation (OB/OD) under Subpart X. A consultant has been hired to assess OB/OD requirements, evaluate existing facilities (to quantify requirements for operational improvements), and recommend facility upgrades.

CERCLA: In compliance. NPL listing occurred on Oct 4,'89. The FFA was signed on Feb.15,'91.
1 - Preliminary site assessments have been

completed for 80 sites. Six sites have SI's completed. Five sites have SIs underway and are expected to be complete in FY95, and 2 sites are planned for completion of SIs in FY96. Eight sites have a completed RI/FS, 18 sites have an RI/FS underway, and 7 sites have a RI/FS planned for the future.
2 - An interim Remedial Action (RA) ROD for site 78 was signed in Sept.,'92. RODs for site 6, 9, 48, and 82 were signed in Sep.,'93. Additionally, RODs for sites 2, 21, 24, and 78, as well as an Interim ROd for site 35, were signed in Sep., '94. RODs for sites 1, 28, 30, 41, 69, 74, and an additional interim ROD for site 35, are expected to be signed in FY95 with additional RODs for 12 sites to be signed in FY96.
3 - Remedial Design (RD) for site 2 was completed in FY94. RD will be completed for sites 6, 9, 21, 78, and 82 in FY95 and for sites 1, 3, 7, 16, 28, 30, 35, 41, 69, 74 and 80 in FY96. In FY97, the RD for sires 36, 43, 44, 54, 63, 65, 73, and 86 should be completed. In FY98, the RD should be completed for sites 75, 76, 84, 85, and A, as well as in FY99 for site 68.
4 - RA has been completed at sites 2, 44, 69, 74 and 82 where fences were installed, and site 6 where 18 drums of DDT contaminated soil and material were removed, as well as at sites 2, 6 and 82 where contaminated soil was removed. RA for site 6, employing in-situ soil vapor extraction and ex-situ groundwater remediation, began in FY95 and is planned to be completed in FY96. RA for contaminated soil at sites 21 and 35 is scheduled to begin in FY95, and be completed in FY96.

EPCRA: In compliance. Section 302 notification to State (SERC) and the LEPC was made in Mar.,'94. Tier II reports were sent to SERC in Mar.,'95. Camp Lejeune is also actively improving hazardous materials tracking and inventory systems to improve reporting procedures. Camp Le Jeune is also conducting a pollution prevention opportunity assessment to provide necessary supporting information to the pollution prevention plan which is to be completed by Dec.,'95.

TOXICS: In compliance. Camp Lejeune is currently waiting for a final PCB inventory. The quarterly

inspections of PCB equipment by the Environmental Compliance Division found no problems with the program in FY94. A comprehensive asbestos management plan for the base has been completed. The plan consists of three phases:

1 - The inspection of sites; each inspected site was evaluated and given a priority.

2 - Sampling the areas of highest priority.

3 - Removal of asbestos containing materials. Phase I has been completed and Phase II has begun.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The primary objective of MCB, Camp Lejeune's pollution prevention program is to use the most cost-effective combination of management approaches to reduce the volume and toxicity of the wastes generated. These include, but are not limited to, applying specific engineering process and using innovative waste management procedures; reusing and/or treating waste generated by Base procedures and processes; using non-hazardous waste generating methods and/or products; capturing recyclable substances and processing them for reuse; conducting on-going education and awareness programs, and avoiding spills, discharges and bypasses. A Hazardous Materials Pollution Prevention Program Study is underway into regulatory compliance and to increase operation readiness by reducing nazards to life, property, and the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

An environmental Compliance Audit was conducted by Headquarters Marine Corps during tne period of Jan.4-14,'94. This Tier II environmental compliance evaluation, was conducted by a team of specialists from ATLDIVNAVFACENGCOM. The final report has not been received, but preliminary findings were used to prepare this profile. Installation use of COMPTRAK, tne Marine Corps compliance data base continues.

PROBLEM AREAS

WATER: Problems anticipated at MCAS New River, Courthouse Bay, and Rifle Range water treatment plants if reduced THM standards are implemented. Initial lead and copper monitoring of drinking water distribution systems indicates significant costly changes are required in water treatment strategy and facilities.

WASTE WATER: New sludge management regulations and solid waste reduction regulation require development of innovative approached to sludge disposal: i.e., composting and/or land application systems and methods utilizing resource recovery strategies.

UST: Implementation of adequate inventory control systems for tanks operated by military units has raised major personnel training and internal controls issues due to rapid turn over of personnel.

RCRA: Lack of clear guidance on CB/CD under subpart X, continues to impede installation compliance efforts. Require a DoD wide emphasis on improving DRMS contracting mechanisms for disposal of hazardous wastes from military facilities.

CERCLA: Significant groundwater contamination has been detected and an interim remedy is under construction to treat Hadnot Point Industrial Area Shallow Aquifer trichloroethylene contamination.

OTHER: Camp Lejeune has acquired 42,000 acres of training area which requires incorporation into the existing erosion control and sediment pollution prevention program.

ACTION NEEDED

WASTE WATER: Funding is required for military construction projects to upgrade waste water facilities to comply with permits and SOC mandated schedules.

CERCLA; Continued Implementation of the scheduled work in the Site Management Plan under the FFA and the Expedited Site Schedules. Continued coordination with the State relative to protection and

monitoring of Camp Lejeune's current drinking water supply wells and treated drinking water.

UST — All out-of service USTs must be removed as soon as possible. All in-service USTs must be replaced by 1998. Additional training in inventory control and record keeping is required for UST operators.

OTHER: — Development of revised erosion prevention and control plan to address additional requirements of the newly acquired Greater Sandy Run area.

CONTACT: Mr. Sammy Gwynn - (910) 451-5837
FAX - (910) 451-1164

Superfund Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended in 1986

CAMP LEJEUNE MARINE CORPS BASE
Onslow County, North Carolina

Camp LeJeune, a U.S. Marine Corps Base established in 1941, covers 170 square miles in Onslow County, North Carolina. The complex has a number of facilities, including the Marine Corps Air Station New River, which adjoins the base. The main function of the complex is training. ABC One Hour Cleaners in nearby Jacksonville is also being proposed for the NPL in June 1988.

The Navy has identified 76 potential waste disposal areas in Camp LeJeune and designated 22 as posing a potential threat to public health and the environment. The NPL site is "Site #21, Lot #140," a 220 - by 890 - foot area where pesticides were mixed and application equipment cleaned. During 1950-51, transformer oil was dumped in an 8-foot-deep pit on the lot. The Navy has detected pesticides, including DDT, DDE, and aldrin in soil from Site #21.

Ground water at the base is shallow (10 feet) and subsurface formations permeable, conditions that facilitate movement of contaminants into ground water. An estimated 13,800 people obtain their drinking water from wells within 3 miles of Site #21, the nearest one 1,400 feet away.

Camp LeJeune is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, the specially funded program established in 1978 under which the Department of Defense has been identifying and evaluating its past hazardous waste sites and controlling the migration of hazardous contaminants from these sites. The Navy has completed Phase I (records search). Phase II (hydrogeologic investigation) is under way.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: 1303rd Major Port Command
Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point

LOCATION: Southport, North Carolina

I.D.: NC210021386

MISSION: Ammunition Trans-Shipment

AREA: 16,396 acres

POPULATION: 228

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: No sources.

WATER: In compliance, Primary potable water source is Brunswick County water system. Backup water supplied by 2 deep wells. Water is treated with chlorine. PWS ID: 04-10-524. Last inspected Feb. 22,'95.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Waste water discharges into various septic systems throughout the installation. Sewage from the 3 wharves is treated in 3 sewage lagoons. NPDES Permit #NC0029122. Last inspected August ,'94. Received Storm water permit #NCS000208, effective Aug. 31,'94, expires Aug. 31,'99.

UST: There are 15 underground storage tanks located on the installation. In 1991, all but 4 were replaced with double walled fiberglass coated tanks equipped with leak detection warning devices. One 1000 gallon heating oil tank will be removed in 1998 when the facility is replaced. Three 550 gallon heating oil tanks supplying family housing will be removed during planned renovations.

RCRA: In compliance. The facility is a small quantity generator. Last inspection May 17,'94. Spill Prevention Control and Contingency Plan completed. First Responder training completed.

CERCLA: Preliminary Site Inspection Report completed July 1992 and submitted to EPA, Region IV in August, '92. This report is to be used to rescore the facility using the HRSII. Data errors in the report required additional site assessments. New site assessments have been forwarded for review.

TOXICS: All PCB transformers have been removed from the installation.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Currently recycling white paper, lumber, waste oil and ferrous metals. An extensive program has been initiated to provide secondary containment for all above ground storage tanks and liquid containers, regardless of size.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) Audit conducted in March, 1994.

PROBLEM AREAS

RCRA: Four facility sites have petroleum contamination and require clean up. All funding has been approved. Three sites are scheduled for cleanup late 1995 - early 1996. Due to the construction of a replacement facility, the fourth site will be delayed until 1998-1999.

AHERA: Numerous public buildings are in use on the installation which contain friable asbestos containing materials (ACM). Through the maintenance and inspection program the threat of air contamination is greatly reduced. All ACM is being removed as the buildings are renovated.

ACTION NEEDED

Cleanup of four sites.

CONTACT: Richard P. Lockwood, P.E. - 910-341-8603
FAX - 910-341-8369

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Pope Air Force

LOCATION: Fayetteville, North Carolina

I.D.: NC570024475

MISSION: Provide tactical airlift and close support for airborne forces and other personnel. Also provides aero medical evacuation of patients.

AREA: 1,874 acres

POPULATION: 11,215 (including dependents)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Pope AFB currently operates air emission sources in accordance with our existing air permit (#4308R5) from NC DEHNR. Our permit is valid through April 1995.

WATER: In compliance. Water for Pope AFB is obtained from Fort Bragg. Awaiting State review of our Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan and the subsequent development of our discharge permit.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Waste water from Pope AFB is treated at the Ft Bragg waste water treatment facility.

UST: Pope AFB currently has 79 USTs registered with the State. 22 of these tanks are fully regulated and annual tightness testing is conducted. We also perform tightness testing on 22 additional tanks associated with the hydrant fueling system and emergency generators. Recently, the base removed 23 USTs. 14 of the sites were contaminated and we have contracted with the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence to complete comprehensive site assessments and develop corrective action plans. We are still trying to get an accurate UST inventory and develop a record system by contract. While development of the record system has been validated for funding, the requirement for a survey is still being evaluated.

RCRA: In compliance. Pope AFB is a large quantity generator and transporter. The base disposes of hazardous waste through the DRMO at Ft. Bragg. The last State inspection occurred on Nov. 30,'94. There were no discrepancies noted.

CERCLA: In compliance. Currently, Pope AFB has 9 contaminated sites identified. They are being addressed under the Air Force IRP and are not on the NPL. Another basewide PA/SI was conducted in May '94 to ensure all sites have been identified. The draft results are in and indicate the possibility of additional sites. Pope AFB IRP sites were last inspected by the State Feb.8,'94. No discrepancies were noted. we continue to conduct regular meetings of the Restoration Advisory Board.

TOXICS: In compliance. All transformers were removed from Pope AFB by a Fort Bragg Contractor in Jul.,'93. Fort Bragg was the owner and operator of the transformers.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Pope AFB has an active Pollution Prevention (P2) Program. We have a P2 subcommittee of the base Environmental Protection Committee that is dedicated to preventing and minimizing pollution in all waste streams. A basewide Opportunity Assessment was conducted by contract in Nov.,'94 and we're currently reviewing the draft document. Additionally, a consolidated basewide recycling contract was implemented in Oct.,'94.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The last environmental audit conducted at Pope AFB was conducted by the Air Force Audit Agency from Oct 89 through Jan 90. We had our last Environmental Compliance, Assessment and Management Program evaluation in Jul.'94. EPA Region IV conducted a multi media inspection on April 21, 1993.

PROBLEM AREAS

CERCLA: Priority for funding projects under the IRP is given to bases on the NPL. Since Pope AFB is not on the NPL, funding for clean up projects is not always available at the time we program projects.

CONTACT: Ms. Omega Weeks - 910-394-4195
FAX - 910-394-2379

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Seymour Johnson Air Force Base

LOCATION: Goldsboro, North Carolina 27531-5005

I.D.: MC570024474

MISSION; The primary mission at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base is Air Combat Command's mission to train, deploy, and fight anywhere in the world utilizing the F-15E Strike Eagle weapon system and the KC-10 extender.

AREA: 3,233 acres

POPULATION: 6,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Air permit is currently for 27 point sources of air pollution. The permit (#3743R8) dated Aug.9,'93 expires Nov. 1,'95. The base expects to be a major source and will submit a Title V application in accordance with the state Implementation Plan.

WATER: Out of compliance. The base purchases its water from the city of Goldsboro. The base distribution system serves approximately 9,600 people. In addition, one well provides local service to approximately 20 people at the small arms training facility. A NOV was received for the small arms training facility well in Feb.,'95 for exceeding total coliform limits.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The storm drainage system on Seymour Johnson Air Force Base consists primarily of concrete conduits or open channels which drain toward the Neuse River either directly or via Stoney Creek. The base currently has two outfalls which are permitted to discharge waste water under a NPDES permit. The permit became effective on Sep. 29,'86; the current permit expires Jan. 31,'99. The base is in the process of applying for a NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit.

In the 1970's oil/water separators were installed in many of the sources and the effluent was discharged into the sanitary sewer systems. A survey in Jun.'89 showed that all industrial area drains are routed through an oil/water separator prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. In 1968, the Base entered into an agreement with the City of Goldsboro for the treatment of all

domestic sewage generated on the base. The base's sewage lines now tie into the City's system with its new waste water treatment plant which meets established standards.

UST: Out of compliance. The base was issued two NORRs and one NOV by NCDEM for petroleum contaminated soil discovered during a UST removal project. The base has begun a remediation contract in accordance with state procedures. All remaining regulated tanks have leak detection systems.

RCRA: In compliance. State conducted a RCRA inspection Jul 14-15,'94. An NOV was issued for deficiencies in training program and waste minimization. Follow up inspection in Sep.,'94 found all deficiencies corrected and base in compliance. The base requested and was granted temporary approval to store waste nickel-cadmium batteries as D006. Actions are now underway to modify the Part B permit. State conducted another RCRA inspection in Dec.,'94 and base was in compliance. The base implemented a Hazmat Pharmacy for life cycle management of hazardous materials and will be tracking all hazardous materials coming on to the base. Full implementation is scheduled for CY95.

CERCLA: Potential Hazardous Waste Site Inspection report for 10 sites was filed with EPA on Aug 9, 1982. EPA notification of Hazardous Waste Site, was filed on Oct.20.1982 in accordance with section 103(c) of CERCLA. The on-site portion of the IRP Phase I was performed April 19-22, 1982 by Engineering Science, Inc. The report was written and delivered July 1982. Research Triangle Institute performed Phase II evaluation between Sept 83 and Jul 84. The draft report was delivered Aug 84. Phase II, Stage I draft report was written and delivered Feb 85 and the final report in July 1985. A Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for Phase IV was written by Hazardous Materials Technical Center. The final draft was submitted to the Base in Nov 86. The final remedial action plan was received in Aug 87. The first draft of the Phase II report written by Research Triangle Institute was also delivered in 1987. All IRP work has been transferred to the Corps of Engineers (COE) and Law Environmental, Inc. In March 1989, all existing monitoring wells were sampled with results being received in Nov 89. The Remedial Investigation on the Tower Road site

was done by Geophex, Ltd. The report was received in Sept 89.In Jan 91, decision documents were prepared for 15 sites that proved to be insignificant during the initial phases of the IRP. These decision documents were signed by the Wing Commander in July 1991.

The base currently has 15 sites awaiting remedial design/remedial action. We are currently preparing No Further Action Decision Documents for 7 of the 15 active sites. Product recovery wells and trenches are now installed at 3 sites and to date about 54,000 gallons of JP-4 aircraft fuel have been recovered and reused. The COE has contracted for a RI/FS on the Tower Road site and the Dare County Range Dump Site. as soon as all comments are addressed at he Dare County Range Dump Site, a No Further Action Decision Document will be prepared. Work is due to begin in Sep.,'94. PA/SIs have been programmed for 35 SWMUs and 17 AOCs.

TOXICS: In compliance. The basewide transformer data base continues to be updated (retrofills, removals, etc.). Asbestos use occurs in areas where asbestos has been used for insulation. Repair, removal or demolition work dealing with asbestos is handled by our state certified asbestos abatement team or by a private contractor.

POLLUTION PREVENTION:

Product substitution continues to be used to reduce hazardous waste generation and disposal. Initiative taken by base personnel have led to a recycling program that reduces the waste stream over 40%. A significant contributing factor is the base's full scale yard waste composting operation (the largest in the AF). The base has initiated a bioremediation project which treats petroleum contaminated soil on base. The base is also pursuing several other initiatives which will lead the way in the field of pollution prevention.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

EPA Region IV conducted a multi-media inspection on Apr.23,'93. An external ECAMP audit was concluded in Nov.,'94. The audit was conducted by ACC and contract personnel.

PROBLEM AREAS

None

ACTION NEEDED

None

CONTACT Donald Abrams - (919) 736-6690
FAX - (919) 736-6829

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Tarheel Army Missle Plant

LOCATION: Burlington, North Carolina

I.D. NC210021874

MISSION: AT&T Technologies Inc., Not operating since March 1992

AREA: 32 acres

POPULATION: 10

COMPLIANCE STATUS:

AIR: In compliance. No permitted sources. Minor sources with control equipment only. Air permit #5606R6 issued Apr.4,'91 while facility operating.

WATER: In compliance. The plant gets its water from the City of Burlington. Plant has a well for fire use only.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Waste water is treated by the City of Burlington. Permit #003 determined no longer necessary by the City of Burlington, May 4,'92.

UST: Underground tanks have been sampled for hazardous contents. Tank release discovered in June'92. NOV to AT&T for release on Mar.9,'93. Tank removed. Three automotive fuel underground tanks removed in January 1995, not replaced. Two underground diesel fuel tanks removed in January 1995 and replaced with 2 above ground tanks. Diesel tanks are needed for emergency generators.

RCRA: Currently working on Baseline Risk Assessment.

CERCLA: Not applicable.

TOXICS: One transformer in use has >50 ppm Aroclor.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Not applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

Environmental audit report, Sep.'86 - no non-compliance issues..

PROBLEM AREAS

Groundwater contamination due to tank release.
Contamination confined to site.

ACTION NEEDED

NOV clean up.

CONTACT: Sam Fields - 205-876-3314
FAX - 205-876-0937

DATE: June 1995

NAME: U. S. Coast Guard Support Center

LOCATION: Elizabeth City, (Pasquotank Co.), North Carolina

I.D.: NC690608232

MISSION: The support Center is landlord and host command for the Coast guard reservation, Elizabeth City, NC. It provides facilities, utilities, maintenance, messing, berthing, family housing, recreation facilities, solid waste disposal, hazardous waste disposal, sanitary and industrial waste water disposal, environmental permits, and all such landlord functions for itself and the 4 co-located tenant commands whose missions include:

1-Overhaul and repair of Coast Guard aircraft.
2-Procurement and maintenance of spare parts for all CG aircraft.
3-Operation of fixed and rotary wing CG aircraft.
4-Training of all CG aviation enlisted personnel.
5-Administration and training of reserve personnel.

AREA: 822 acres in main reservation, 32 acres in family housing, and 34 acres leased to agriculture use.

POPULATION: Approximately 1800

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Operating under Air Quality Permit #4138R7 issued by the State of North Carolina which expires 1 April 1995. Facility will have a completed application for a Title V operating permit (CAAA90) ready for submission to the state by early summer '95. Inspected April 1994 by North Carolina and found in compliance. No current permitting problems are known to exist.

WATER: In compliance. Reservation receives potable water from Elizabeth City's potable water system.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The Support Center discharges domestic sewage to the Elizabeth City sewer system. Industrial waste water is also discharged to the city's sewer system under an Industrial Waste Water Pretreatment Permit (IWWP) issued in accordance with metal finishing industry regulation (40CFR 433).

The IWWP permit as issued by the City to the Support Center was renewed during calendar year '92 and expires on Decv. 31,'95. Sampling for ammonia(as a function of nitrogen) during the last half of 1994 found that the complex was not in compliance with the permitted ammonia standard of 18 mg/l. A thorough investigation of our processes found no single source of ammonia which would cause ammonia levels to exceed permitted levels. In addition, our research found that ammonia levels between 20 and 30 mg/l are typical of most industrial waste water systems. The support Center petitioned the city to raise the ammonia limits in our permit to 50 mg/l in Dec.,'94. The city granted the petition bringing the complex back into compliance.

The NPDES permit (#NC0079499) which covers the discharges of an oil/water separator at the new fuel farm and the groundwater after used in an air to water air conditioning system for building (#100) was renewed in '93 to expire in '97.

An application for an individual storm water discharge NPDES permit was submitted to the State during 1992. Storm water discharge permit is pending while the State considers issuing a General Permit for Aviation facilities state-wide..

RCRA: In compliance. Inspected by DEHNR Hazardous and Solid Waste Management 2 times during 1994, and found to be in compliance on each occasion.

The Support Center is operating under a RCRA interim status permit. Our part A application was submitted in the fall of 1983. Our Part B Application was submitted January 3, 1985. The State has prepared the draft Part B permit and has scheduled a public hearing on the application for Mar 15,'95. Approval of a Hazardous waste Management Permit is expected midsummer '95.

UST: In compliance. Under the Underground Storage Tank Regulations, the State was notified of a confirmed release from our aviation fuel farm in November 1988. An estimated 200,00 to 300,000 gallons of aviation fuel has leaked from a 50,000 gallon UST over many years. The UST was immediately taken out of service and all fuel was removed from the tank. A consultant was retained by the Coast Guard to design a response program to remove

recoverable free floating product. A pilot recovery system was installed at the site in January 1990. The success of the pilot system lead to the installation of an expanded fuel recovery system in September 1990, to date over 120,000 gallons of free floating product has been recovered. Site remediation is continuing under a State approved Corrective Action Plan (CAP) through both active and passive means.

The site of a JP-4 Jet Fuel pipeline break, reported to the State in 1989 is being remediated in accordance with an approved CAP. A modified air purging/bioventing bioremediation system has proven successful and the Coast Guard has recently petitioned the State to discontinue active remediation and install a monitored intrinsic bioremediation system to complete the clean up.

The Coast Guard Support Center Elizabeth City is continuing a voluntary RCRA corrective action clean up of a SWDMU at the Old Plating Shop. The Coast Guard, in conjunction with EPA's Kerr environmental Research Laboratory and a contractor have prepared a draft RCRA Facility Investigation /Corrective Measures Study (RFI/CMS) on the site with final RFI/CMS due mid to late spring of 1995. State of the art remediation techniques for the removal of chrome and Trichloroethylene (TCE) from ground water are being developed for this project. Expanded scale pilot studies are expected to be in place by mid-fall of 1995.

CERCLA: In compliance. Under CERCLA a Facility Assessment was completed on May 29, 1986 by an EPA, Region IV contractor. That report pointed out a number of locations which should be considered Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) or potential SWMUs and sampling requirements to verify whether a release had ever occurred at these locations. All were rated according to the EPA Hazard Ranking System in early 1989. A program of active investigation has been initiated to appropriately address these SWMUs.

TSCA: In compliance. All PCB transformers on this reservation were removed from service and properly disposed under contract during CY '89.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Support Center continues to stress a policy of

reduction in amount of hazardous materials used and hazardous waste generated on the facility. The Support center has implemented a P2 program which follows guidelines established by the Commandant of the Coast Guard. In addition, an Environmental Committee was formed in 1994 to address environmental issues on a complex-wide basis.

The Support Center is initiating a pharmacy concept for control of hazardous materials on the complex, which will assist us in both waste minimization and pollution prevention. A comprehensive recycling program for the complex has been developed and will be implemented as soon as approval from Coast Guard Headquarters is received.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

A comprehensive Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) was conducted during Oct.,'94 by a Coast Guard contractor. Final report is due during the first quarter of calendar year 1995. Recommendations made in the final report will be reviewed and a plan developed for implementation.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: CDR Richard H. Glover - 919 -335-6356
Env. Compl. Officer FAX-919 -335-6230

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Veterans Administration Medical Center

LOCATION: Asheville, North Carolina 28805

I.D.: NC4360010389

MISSION: Delivery of health care

AREA: 62 acres

POPULATION: Approximately 1235 employees and 365 beds

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Regulated by local agency, Western North Carolina Air Pollution Control Agency. Operating under current permits for 4 boilers, 1 emergency generator and 2 ethylene oxide sterilizers. Recently terminated use of the pathological waste incinerators and relinquished our "permit to Operate" with WNCAPCA. Presently in the process of requesting designation as a Synthetic Minor facility, modifying our permits so that they are federally enforceable and limit emissions from our facility. WNCAPCA has tentatively scheduled Synthetic Minor permit request for public hearings during April,'95.

WATER: In compliance. Utilizes city water system

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Facility uses the City of Asheville's MSD treatment facility. MSD operates under strict regulatory authority of North Carolina.

ASBESTOS/LEAD: In compliance. Facility has performed an AHERA inspection/assessment and Lead-based paint (LBP) survey of the facility's 27 buildings from Jul 11, to Aug.4,'94. The assessment and survey reports are currently under strict review by the facility's Industrial hygienist. After approval, a facility wide Asbestos Operations and Maintenance Plan will be implemented. All windows and trim were replaced throughout the residential quarters. Currently 3 residential quarters scheduled for renovation (excluding the basements) are undergoing lead paint abatement. An additional project has been funded to perform lead abatement of all quarters. Some asbestos remains in the residential quarters basement areas where the potential for damage is high.

UST: In compliance. Facility has multiple USTs that

contain No.5 fuel oil for heating purposes. All USTs are non-regulated. The facility is currently submitting a project for funding that will replace all existing USTs and install up to date monitoring equipment on all tanks.

RCRA: In compliance. Operating under local authority administered by North Carolina. Small quantity generator.

CERCLA: There is no CERCLA activity at this facility.

TOXICS: All PCB transformers have been removed and disposed properly. Some di-electric fluid containing PCBs are still present in our fluorescent light ballasts. When funding becomes available, we have a project to remove fluorescent lights. The PCB ballasts will be disposed of via a hazardous waste hauler.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Waste minimization and recycling programs are active at this facility. Items currently being recycled/recovered are items such as alcohols, cardboard, lead acid batteries, white/computer paper, silver from radiology solutions, and rigid plastic sharps containers containing medical waste.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

There has not been an environmental audit at this facility.

PROBLEM AREAS:

Some asbestos remains in the residential quarters basement areas where the potential for damage is high.

ACTION NEEDED

Funding for an asbestos removal project in the residential quarters areas. Also need to establish routine(within 90 days) pick up of laboratory hazardous waste.

CONTACT: Carl A. Wagner - (704) 298-7911 ext 5795
FAX - (704) 299-5201

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DATE: June 1995

NAME: Charleston Air Force Base (USAF)

LOCATION: Charleston, South Carolina

I.D.: SC570024460

MISSION: Headquarters 437th Airlift Wing (MAC). Transport of military personnel and supplies.

AREA: 3,772 acres

POPULATION: 4,521 active duty +1,804 civilian + 3,608 reserves

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Permit #0560-0019 issued Mar 31,'93 to Jun 30,'96. Last state inspection was Nov 18,'94. No violations were found.

WATER: In compliance. Public Water System Annual Operating Permit #1010501 renewed annually by DHEC. Potable water is supplied by Charleston Public Works.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. NPDES permit # SC0003921 expired Mar.31,'91. Reapplication submitted as part of USAF group application. The state has sent us our draft permit for comment. Anticipated issuance of renewal permit in Apr.,'95. The state informed us on Feb. 14,'94 that we are now covered under South Carolina's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity Permit #SCR000000, effective Oct 19,'92. We completed a Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan in Oct.,'94.

North Charleston Sewer District (NCSD) non-domestic discharge permit #007 expired Jan 1,'93. Submitted renewal application on Oct.30,'92. Per NCSD letter of Jun 17,'93, expired permit to remain in effect until a new permit is issued. Anticipate new permit to be issued in Jun.,'95. We received an NOV from the state on Jan. 12,'95 for exceeding our permitted limit on oil/grease; sample results were 156 mg/l vs standard of 15 mg/l. Previous and subsequent sample results were all well within permitted limits. Consequently, the NOV has been closed.

RCRA: In compliance. Part B permit 30 Sep 91 expires Oct.30,'96. Currently modifying permit to meet latest DEHEC seismic criteria. Anticipate having the completed permit modification by Mar. 31,'95

and beginning construction of seismic upgrade on Apr. 21,'95. Upgrade will include compaction grouting and dry-bottom vibro-replacement soil stabilization in the vicinity of the waste storage units. Facility will be paved with concrete and drum storage areas will be enclosed. Construction scheduled for 135 days. Last inspection was Aug. 30, '94. No NOVs cited.

Hazardous Waste Reports submitted to DHEC each quarter.

Hazardous Waste transporter permit renewed Feb. 14,'95 for a period of 3 years. Used primarily to transport waste munitions for disposal at Shaw AFB, SC and transportation of waste fuel and spill residue from North Auxiliary Airfield to Charleston AFB.

Executed RFI fieldwork on 94 SWMUs and 16 AOCs per the RFI work plan. Fieldwork ended in early Jun.,'94. expect final draft RFI report to be submitted to the regulatory agencies in May.'95.

CERCLA: In compliance. All sites now under RCRA or UST Corrective Action procedures.

TOXICS: In compliance. PCB free. PCB survey completed and all identified PCB items have been replaced.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A Pollution Prevention Management Plan has been developed. Opportunity assessments have been conducted and implemented to the extent practical. The Hazardous Materials Pharmacy is fully operational. All hazardous materials are bar coded and tracked from arrival on base to disposal of empty containers. Hazardous material is dispensed only in the quantity needed and hazardous waste generation from base processes has been reduced. Finalized a waste recycling agreement with Charleston County to provide recycling services. Currently providing curbside recycling in Military Housing, yard waste pick up and composting and full service (glass, plastic, paper and cardboard) for the entire base through recycling drop off stations. This effort started in Jan.,'95 and has resulted in 35 tons of recycled material in one month.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

ECAMP: HQ AMC/CEV performed an external audit in Jun '93. An internal audit was done in Jun.'94. All open findings from the external audit were identified as repeat findings in the internal audit. Audit resulted in 114 findings, 96 of which have been closed to date (84%). Internal audit planned for Jun.,'95.

PROBLEM AREAS

Waste water sampling is a very big concern. Permitted limits for NPDES and NCSD outfalls are very low and can be heavily influenced by numerous factors from weather to sampling technique/accuracy. We are concerned about getting NOVs for random anomalous waste water sample results.

Lead-based paint abatement is an emerging problem requiring workload for inventories, analyses, training and disposal. There does not appear to be many experienced contractors in this area.

New OSHA regulations on asbestos may greatly increase asbestos management requirements/costs.

ACTION NEEDED

A list of EPA guidance on storm and waste water management to include enforcement policy.

CONTACT: Col. Steven D. Kukuk - (803) 566-4956
Glenn W. Easterby,REM- (803) 566-2711
FAX- (803) 566-2697.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Charleston Naval Shipyard

LOCATION: Charleston, South Carolina 29408-6100

ID: SC170022560

MISSION: Repair of ships in the Atlantic Fleet

AREA: 1,397 acres (hard)

POPULATION: 22,000 (Naval Base Charleston, South Complex, military and civilian)

NOTE: This facility is included on the 1993 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) list with closur scheduled for April 1,.1996.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) permit #0560-0002 became effective March 8, 1989 and had expired. Request for the permit renewal was submitted as required. SCDHEC has provided verbal approval to continue operations under the existing permit. Currently awaiting renewal. Facility in compliance by source emission test conducted February 1-2, 1991 and latest SCDHEC annual air inspection conducted Feb. 15,'95. Waivers to source emission testing were granted for 1992, 1993 and 1994.

WATER: In compliance. Charleston Naval Base has a distribution system receiving water from the City of Charleston. Charleston Naval Base meets all the exemption criteria listed under 40 CFR 141.3 for the Lead and Copper rule.

Short Stay Recreational Facility in Monks Corner, SC is a recreation area serving a transient population of less than 24 full time employees and as such is also exempt from the Lead and Copper rule. Charleston Naval Base and Short Stay are continually monitored monthly for bacteria, residual and total chlorine (disinfectant). The results are maintained for periodic inspections from SCDHEC.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Sanitary sewers are tied into the North Charleston Sewer District's (NCSD) sewage collection system. Industrial Pretreatment Permit (IPP)#008 was issued by NCSD on January 1, 1990 for the plating shop, NSC fuel farm's waste oil

dewatering and the Naval Base sewer main. The IPP expired Jan. 1, '94. An application for renewal was submitted on Oct 29,'93. NCSD has advised that the existing permit is valid until the new permit is issued. Oily waste from the oiler houses, washracks and fuel farm pass through oil/water separators prior to discharge.

The NPDES application for permit renewal was submitted for the Naval recreation area Short Stay, Monk's Corner, S.C. on Feb. 13, 1991. SCDHEC has advised that the existing permit is valid until the new permit is issued. SCDHEC has forwarded the draft NPDES permit for review. The draft permit was returned to SCDHEC in Jan.'95 and is currently undergoing a 30 day public notice period.

A NPDES permit application has been prepared for drydock discharges and was forwarded to SCDHEC in March 1992. A NPDES permit application for the Naval Base was filed for renewal on Feb 21,'85. SCDHEC advised that our existing permit is valid until our renewal permit is issued. We received the draft NPDES permit which was returned to SCDHEC in Jan.'95 for comment resolution.

A contract has been awarded for an A&E study of the Charleston Naval Base to determine requirements for a group NPDES storm water permit. The group permit application was forwarded to EPA in Oct.,'92. Phase I of the study which is to collect information on facility storm water discharges and prepare a sampling plan was completed Feb. 23,'93. Phase II which includes storm water run-off sample collection and analysis is now complete forwarded to EPA. To date no storm water NPDES permit has been issued pending completion of the application process.

UST: In compliance. Currently we have 36 regulated underground storage tanks of which 9 are new. The remaining 27 will be emptied, cleaned and/or removed prior to December 1998. All non-regulated USTs will also be investigated and closed prior to Dec.,1998.

RCRA: In compliance. The facility is operating under final RCRA permit effective June 4, 1990. An application for permit renewal was submitted in Dec.,'94. Final RFCA report submitted January 21, 1993. A total of 203 AOC and 195 SWMU sites have been identified. The RCRA Facility Assessment is

being revised to include the newly listed SWMUs. A notice of violation was received on Oct. 29, '93 for the method in which mixed wastes have been managed. This problem has been corrected.

CERCLA: Hazard Ranking System (HRS) Final Scoring Package was reviewed by EPA and found that CNSY does not warrant further evaluation for inclusion on the NPL.

TOXICS: All PCB and PCB contaminated transformers requiring removal under 40 CFR 761 have been removed and disposed of.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Significant Hazardous Waste Minimization accomplishments have been made at the shipyard. Hazardous waste generation has been reduced by 75% since 1985. Specific examples of how this was accomplished include: treatment and discharge of metal finishing solutions and non-RCRA waste waters in accordance with a pretreatment permit with North Charleston Sewer District, implementation of a cyanide free electroplating facility, continued distillation of Freon 113 for re-use, used oil recycling, bulk paint procurement, and the disposal of empty paint and solvent containers as non-hazardous industrial waste.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The shipyard received 12 inspections/audits by EPA, SCDHEC, Local Agencies and Naval organizations during 1993.

PROBLEM AREAS

No problem areas at present.

ACTION NEEDED

None required.

CONTACT: R . L. Laney - (803) 743-5519
FAX - (803) 743-1475

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Defense Fuel Support Point Charleston, South Carolina

LOCATION: Hanahan, South Carolina

I.D.: SC971524432

MISSION: Store and issue military fuel, mostly for the Air Force

AREA: 55 acres

POPULATION: 12

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Has a state air permit (#0560.0145) for 14 sources, expires 31 August 1997. Notified state in July 1994 of conversion from the storage of JP4 jet fuel to JP8 jet fuel. Air emissions will be reduced drastically due to switch in products. Last inspection by the state was 8 April 1994, and was found in compliance.

WATER: In compliance. Water is supplied by the city.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. NPDES permit #SC0021997, is current and the DFSP is meeting limits as specified. An application for modification of the permit was filed in 1994 to cover upcoming construction projects scheduled for 1995. These construction projects will include adding a new oil/water separator, and changing the direction of flow of the discharge ditch.

UST: In compliance. Facility has 7 USTs of which 2 are used for spill containment. The remaining 5 are tested annually and inventoried monthly. A project to remove all 7 USTs and replace with above ground double wall tanks was halted in 1994 due to unforeseen high groundwater problems at the facility. Construction will resume in 1995 after contract modifications.

RCRA: In compliance. Generator status only. EPA ID #SC9570024332. The facility generated and disposed of 253 tons of hazardous waste in 1994. Waste was tank bottom water contaminated with benzene at greater than 0.5 ppm (EPA characteristic TC waste for benzene). Conversion to JP8 will minimize benzene as a contaminant.

CERCLA: In 1975, the site had a fuel spill that released a

considerable amount of fuel into the ground.

During July 1984, complaints of bad odors from a pond were received from homeowners next to the facility. The odors were noticed during periods of high water levels when it rained. The odor in the pond has been mitigated; however, there is still an intermittent odor problem in the low lying residential area next to the facility. A preliminary assessment for the DFSP was prepared by USEPA, Region IV and given a hazardous ranking of 12. Petroleum hydrocarbon contamination is exempt from CERCLA.

Studies were conducted (1987-88) which discovered a main plume of contamination which extends well off the facility to the north and under residential property. Remedial alternatives were recommended of which the most viable included consideration of the best attainable cleanup levels and the least amount of disturbance to private property owners. The groundwater cleanup system selected will meet all applicable design and level of treatment guidelines. This cleanup system, which employs a combination of groundwater withdrawal, treatment and biological remediation, has been constructed and became operational on 27 January 1992.

The studies and subsequent testing verify that there are two additional plumes of contamination, laterally east and west of the 1975 spill location. ABB Environmental completed its environmental assessment of the site in January 1995. IT Corp. will recommend the best remedial alternatives, and implement the best alternative.

EPA requested additional information in order to complete their Hazard Ranking System (HRS) scoring for this site, and information was supplied to EPA during May 1993. No further correspondence has been received from EPA.

TOXICS: Fuel and anti-static chemicals.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

DFSC has a hazardous waste minimization program in place to reduce the amount of hazardous constituents in waste water from tank bottoms. In addition, DFSC specifies use of non-leaded paint in facility painting contracts.

PROBLEM AREAS

CERCLA: Odors from the adjacent low lying grounds during periods of high water continue to present a problem. The Charleston area experienced a 20-year record rainfall during 1994. Will continue to monitor as part of the remedial agreement. Investigation of east/west lateral plumes has been completed. Remedial alternatives are expected in 1995.

ACTION NEEDED

CERCLA: Continue remediation project and incorporate remedial efforts on new contamination found as a result of the lateral plume study.

CONTACT: Cynthia French Smith - (703) 274-6989
FAX - (703) 274-1644

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Fort Jackson

LOCATION: Columbia, South Carolina

I.D.: SC971520449

MISSION: U. S. Army basic training and advanced individual training installation.

AREA: 52,301 acres

POPULATION: 25,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. SCDHEC Air Quality permit # 1900-00016, and is current..

WATER: In compliance. The SCDHEC system numbers for drinking water systems are as follows:

4070902	Normandy Well
4070908	Algiers Well
4070917	Omaha Beach Well
4070650	Twin Lakes Well
4070651	Weston Lake Wekk
4070907	Ammunition Supply Point Well
4010501	Distribution System

Permits are current and Fort Jackson is in compliance with the requirements of SCDHEC Drinking water Program

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The current NPDES permit is #SC0003786. This permit expired May 31, 1992. A permit renewal request was submitted to DHEC prior to the expiration date. SCDHEC has informed Fort Jackson that the permit renewal will be issued in the spring or fall of 1995. Fort Jackson is in compliance with the SCDHEC program requirements.

RCRA: Out of compliance. For Jackson has a permit for the operation of a RCRA Hazardous waste Storage Facility. SCDHEC issued Fort Jackson a Notice of Violation, dated Nov. 1,'93, for the alleged improper closure of our interim status storage facility. This NOV is currently being negotiated with SCDHEC.

CERCLA: Fort Jackson is in compliance and is not on the National Priority List.

TOXICS: Fort Jackson does not have a permit for this program.. Fort Jackson is in compliance with the Toxic Substance Control Act.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Fort Jackson does not have a permit for this program. Fort Jackson is in compliance with Executive Order 12856.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

The last external Environmental Compliance Assessment (ECA) was conducted in the Aug.,'92 by Environmental Science and Engineering. All deficiencies noted have been corrected. Fort Jackson conducted an internal ECA in Aug.,'94 and no deficiencies were discovered. Fort Jackson will undergo an external ECA conducted by U S Army Center for Health Promotion and Pollution Prevention from Mar.27 through Apr.7, 1995.

PROBLEM AREAS

None indicated.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: W. Ken Burghardt - (803) 751-5011/4687

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort(MCAS)
Townsend Gunnery Range(TGR)

LOCATION: MCAS -Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5000
TRG -Townsend, Georgia

I.D.: SC170023209

MISSION: **MCAS** -To maintain and operate the facilities to support flight operations for the U.S. Marine Corps.
TGR -Air to ground weapons range providing targets for bombs, rockets, and strafing. Operated by Georgia Air National Guard and owned by the MCAS - Beaufort. Used by Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps. Acquired in 1992.

AREA: **MCAS** - 6906 acres **TGR** - 5200 acres

POPULATION: **MCAS** - 9,000 **TGR** - 15

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: **MCAS** -In compliance. State permit # 0360-004 issued 31 Mar 94. Current permit will stay in effect until Clean Air Act Title V operating Permit is submitted Jan. 15, '96. Multi-media joint inspection by EPA and State on Sep.16-17,'92. Point Source Data Report submitted to DHEC on Mar. 30,'94. Incinerator under State permit #0360-004 shut down and scheduled for removal. Station emissions inventory completed in Apr.,'94. DHEC annual inspection conducted in Sep.,'94 with no findings of non-compliance.
TGR -No stationary sources. Estimated annual baseline aircraft emission not significant as point source.

WATER: **MCAS** -In compliance. Most potable water is obtained from the Beaufort-Jasper County water Authority. Water permits issued are 0740039 Laurel Bay, 0710502 MCAS, 0770910 B.732 Ordnance well, 0770911 Federal and State Dec.3,'93, removing #0750039, 0770910, and 0770911 from SCDHEC inventory.

WASTE WATER: **MCAS** -In compliance. Waste water is treated in two secondary filter systems, one for the main plant and one for Laurel Bay Housing area. Passed lab inspection Aug.,'93 and lab was recertified.

UST: **MCAS** -28 USTs removed, 18 replaced. 4 USTs permanently removed, 13 regulated USTs in service. 12 non-regulated USTs in service. Total 25 USTs in

service. Contamination Assessments completed at Laurel Bay, Tank Farm C and Fuel Pier.
TRG - None.

RCRA: **MCAS** -In compliance. Part B has been issued. No further construction of facilities is planned. Date of last state inspection was Sep.,'94, no notices of violation. Executive Order 12856- EPCRA 311 submitted to SERC and LEPC by Aug. 3,'94 deadline. POLs-OPA 90 Plan will be submitted by Feb.18,'95 deadline. SPCC plan has been updated.

CERCLA: Community Relations Plan completed.

TOXICS: Completed sampling of all transformers for PCBs.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

MCAS The Air Station Recycle Program accepts scrap metals, aluminum cans, automotive batteries, office paper, cardboard and used oil. The curbside recycling program is also included in all military housing areas.

TGR All scrap metal is recycled after range clearing by Georgia Air National Guard. Solvents and petroleum products bought in small quantities for reduction of waste.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

MCAS May 93, Environmental Compliance Evaluation conducted by Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division. No major deficiencies found. Project Management Review conducted by Marine Corps Headquarters in Jan.,'95. No major deficiencies found.

TRG Final Environmental Baseline Review prepared by Air National Guard Readiness Center, Environmental Division, Andrews AFB, MD received in Mar.,'93.

PROBLEM AREAS

TRG No survey of endangered species or wet lands prior to acquisition.

ACTION NEEDED

MCAS	Funding.
TRG	Assessment of possible past activities and disposal sites. Endangered species management plan and forestry management plan.

Contact: Alice G. Howard - (803) 522-7370/7907
FAX - (803) 522-7032

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Marine Corps Recruit Depot/Eastern Recruiting Region

LOCATION: Parris Island, South Carolina

I.D.: SC170022762

MISSION: Training of U. S. Marine Corps recruits.

AREA: 6,710 acres

POPULATION: 4,956

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance by inspection and regulations. Permit #0360.0002 issued May 31, 1988. Expired May 31, 1993. We are operating on the existing permit until SCDHEC completes the Dispersion Modeling. We are applying for Title V permit on Jul.15,'95 due to Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) at our Dry Cleaners. We are in compliance with Clean Air Act Regulations.

WATER: In compliance. Depot purchases all potable water from Beaufort-Jasper water authority but owns and maintains its own water distribution system. In compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Permit current. Permit expires Oct. 31,'96. Plant is a 3 MGD trickling filter-secondary treatment. Miscellaneous point sources - none.

UST: The Marine Corps Recruit Depot has 19 regulated underground storage tanks and one pipeline that are inactive and have been listed with the state in the UST program. It is the intent of this Depot to remove all inactive regulated tanks by 1997.

Contractually 5 tanks have been removed to date and a plan for clean closure has been completed and received approval. All remaining inactive tanks are contracted for Construction Removal or Design phase for Removal Action.

Additionally the Depot has 3-10,000 gallon active tanks located at the Marine Corps Exchange Gas station. These tanks will require upgrade to include leak detection equipment, cathodic protection for piping and double wall piping, as well as overfill protection devices.

RCRA: In compliance. Depot currently operating under generator status. Part B was called May 5, 1988 by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. After reviewing the hazardous waste management program, MCRD decided not to file a Part B application. SCDHEC was formally notified of this November 7, 1988. Approaching Clean Closure with the SCDHEC through a Removal Plan Action. EPA/SCDHEC inspected the depot Sep 6-8,'94. No significant discrepancies were noted for HW operation.

CERCLA: Facility is listed on NPL. 4 sites have been identified for CERCLA. Program has been implemented and negotiating no further action for the Causeway Landfill Site which had an Extended Site Investigation (ESI) conducted. The Initial Assessment Study was completed 1985. We believe 3 of the 4 remaining sites will undergo the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Process. SouthDiv plans an interim removal action on one of the 3 remaining sites. FFA scheduled for negotiation Oct.,'95.

TOXICS: In compliance.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Marine Corps Recruit Depot has an on-going recycling program which includes computer paper, aluminum cans, newspaper, cardboard, waste oil and brass. Additionally, the Depot has established programs for Freon recovery, Ethylene glycol, and aerosol can recycling.. Hazardous wastes have been reduced by 12% in 1994 with 48% of the waste stream being recycled.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

No official audit has been conducted or scheduled.

PROBLEM AREAS

RCRA: None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Johnsie Nabors - Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer (NREAO)
(803) 525-2779/2630
FAX (803) 525-3980

PARRIS ISLAND MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT
Beaufort, South Carolina

The USMC Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) is located on Parris Island and several smaller islands located approximately 4 miles south of the City of Beaufort, South Carolina. The primary activity at MCRD is the training of Marine Corps recruits. The facility covers more than 8,000 acres, including more than 4,000 acres of salt marsh and tidal streams.

Numerous potentially hazardous waste sites have been identified at the facility. The Incinerator Landfill and the Borrow Pit Landfill are located on Horse Island. The unlined Causeway Landfill was constructed across Ribbon Creek, a tidal stream and marsh between Parris Island and Horse Island. Wastes known to be disposed in landfills at MCRD include empty pesticide containers, oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and mercury amalgam. In addition, from 1950 until 1978, rinse waters from pesticide application containers and equipment were disposed in a dirt or grassy area (Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area) located between Quonset huts N282 and N277.

MCRD conducted an Initial Assessment Study (IAS) in 1986. Of the 16 areas evaluated during the IAS, 6 were recommended for further confirmation studies.

In February and March 1988, MCRD conducted sampling activities at the facility as part of the Remedial Investigation Verification Step. Mercury, lead, and other inorganic analytes were detected in surface water and sediment samples collected from the streams and marshland located adjacent to the Causeway Landfill.

In 1991, EPA conducted an Expanded Site Inspection at the Causeway Landfill: Numerous organic analytes, including PCB-1254, were detected in tissue samples from oysters collected from the tidal waters located adjacent to the Causeway Landfill. The average concentrations of several organic analytes in oyster tissue samples collected were higher for samples from an impoundment on the northeast side of the Causeway Landfill than for samples collected from the southwest side.

A release was documented based on evidence that hazardous substances were deposited directly into Ribbon Creek and adjacent tidal marshes. The presence of hazardous constituents in surface water, sediment, and tissue samples collected from Ribbon Creek, adjacent to the Causeway Landfill, demonstrate adverse effects associated with the release to surface water. Surface water runoff from MCRD enters salt marshes and streams which surround Parris Island. Several bodies of water located within 15 miles downstream of MCRD, including the Causeway Landfill impoundment and the Broad River, are used for fishing. Extensive estuarine wetlands and nesting areas for the loggerhead turtle are present within 15 miles downstream of MCRD.

All residents within 4 miles of the source areas normally obtain drinking water from the Beaufort-Jasper Water and Sewer Authority (BJWSA). BTWSA obtains water from a surface water intake located on the Savannah River which Is not affected by runoff from the facility.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Marine Corps Reserve Combat Vehicle Maintenance Facility

LOCATION: Eastover, South Carolina

I.D.: SC1700(001)

MISSION: Training Marine Corps Reserves in tank operations and performing maintenance on tanks at facility.

AREA: 10 acres

POPULATION: 13 on week days; 143 one weekend per month

COMPLIANCE STATUS

Air: In compliance. No permit required.

WATER: In compliance. Water is supplied by the National Guard/ Fort Jackson. Water is treated daily for suspended chlorine, monthly for bacteria coliform and biannually for volatile organic chemicals.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Work order was approved and repairs have been completed on the oil/water separator. The oil/water separator was placed back in operation and testing was resumed immediately and has tested to be in compliance with all local and state regulations.

UST: The unit has two underground storage tanks for fuel and heating.

RCRA: In compliance. Small quantity generator. Unit has both a POL storage & hazardous material shed with concrete floor and containment lip.

CERCLA: No known sites.

TOXICS: Fluids, solvents & oil are placed in separate containers, labeled & placed in the HW/HM site.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

There is not a sufficient amount of waste paper generated, so no recycling is done. Aluminum cans are recycled through local community organizations.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

During December 1994 representatives of SCDHEC inspected the tracked vehicle maintenance facility. as a result of reported discharge violations.

PROBLEM AREAS

A work order has been submitted to DEH for cost estimates to repair the unit's oil water separator.

ACTION NEEDED

DEH approval/disapproval of work order for water runoff control.

CONTACT: Sgt. B. K. Oswalt - (803) 783-0759/0814
FAX - (803) 783-0953

DATE: June 1995

NAME: McEntire ANG Base

LOCATION: Eastover, South Carolina

I.D.: SC4572825160

MISSION: Training of pilots and Tactical Fighter Group

AREA: 2,232 acres

POPULATION: Weekdays SCANG Technicians 385
SCARNG Technicians 89
Weekends SCANG Guardsman 1399
SCARNG Technician 545 (Army Aviation)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance.

WATER: In compliance.

WASTE WATER: Notice of /violation received Jan. 24,'95 for violation of monthly monitoring report due to SCDHEC. NOV has been corrected.

UST: 8 USTs were removed from the fuel storage area (POL) Nov.,'94. 31 USTs are scheduled for removal in CY-95.

RCRA: In compliance. Part A is on file, small quantity generator status, Part B permit does not apply. A small temporary hazardous waste accumulation point is located on base. Accountability of waste is transferred to DRMO, Fort Jackson for disposal. The waste remains at McEntire until DRMO contractor picks it up. ECAMP audit was conducted at McEntire ANG Base in May 1994.

CERCLA: A Site Investigation (SI) at IRP site #8 Fire training Areas #2, 3, and 4, was conducted Dec. 16,'93. Final site work plan has been approved. Site work to start early Apr.,'95.

TOXICS: In compliance. PCB free at McEntire ANG Base.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

SCDHEC Waste Minimization Department will visit the Base to assist in the pollution prevention program on Apr.12.'95.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Air National Guard Readiness Center (ANGRC),and Environmental & Earth Sciences Group conducted an Environmental Compliance Assessment (ECAMP) at McEntire ANG Base Mat 10-13,'94. A grade of satisfactory was given. Next ECAMP scheduled for McEntire ANG Base in June,1997.

PROBLEM AREAS

April, 1993 McEntire ANG connected to the City of Columbia drinking water system, there has been some problems in the quality of water received at McEntire ANG Base. 70 drinking water filter units have been purchased and on arrival will be installed at designated units through out the base until the drinking water problem can be corrected with the city. Expected delivery date of units is Mar. 10,'95.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

Contact: Kermet Scott - (803) 695-6535
Lt/Col. David Massey - (803) 695-6411
FAX - (803) 695-6465

BASE CLOSURE: MYRTLE BEACH AFB CLOSED ON MARCH 31, 1993. THE BASE CONVERSION AGENCY CONTROLS AND MAINTAINS THE GROUNDS AND FACILITIES UNTIL FINAL DISPOSAL. PRIOR TO FINAL DISPOSAL, THE AIR FORCE IS GRANTING INTERIM LEASES TO PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES FOR USE OF SELECTED AREAS OR FACILITIES.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Air Force Base Conversion Agency,Operating Location P, 1051 Shine Avenue

LOCATION: Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

I.D.: SC7570024821

MISSION: (Formerly) Tactical Air Base Flying A-10 Aircraft

AREA: (Formerly)3,744 acres; (currently) 2,617 acres

POPULATION: (Formerly) 3,350 Military, 605 Civilian

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Last state inspection of Jul.13,'92. MBAFB was designated a major source (plant) by South Carolina. The base had 2 permitted incinerators on permit # 1340-0005. Additionally, MBAFB has the following unpermitted sources: 91 boilers; 4 petroleum storage tanks; 2 painting facilities; 10 boilers and 12 degreasing solvent vats remain in operation.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is obtained from wells drawn from Black Creek Aquifer. Water is chemically treated (chlorinated) at the wells and all permits are current. System is tested monthly for biological and chemical contamination, and fluoride; and quarterly for radiological contamination. Sampling will continue until transferred to the city or regional system at a future, unscheduled date,

WASTE WATER: In compliance. MBAFB was connected to the Grand Strand Water and Sewer Authority Regional Facility in 1982 and therefore is not permitted. Storm water is tested annually in accordance with NPDES general permit # SCG 8000.

UST: All 8 regulated underground tanks are out of service. Five tanks were removed in 1994. The 3 remaining tanks are double-walled fiberglass tanks located at the former BX Service Station and will remain for future use.

RCRA: In compliance with interim (Part A) regulations. Facility was a large quantity generator and storer.

Facility is undergoing closure in accordance with RCRA interim storage closure requirements. A total of 254 Solid Waste Management Units have been identified (including CERCLA sites) and are in various stages of investigation/corrective action. Leased facilities generate "small quantities" of Hazardous wastes. A State/EPA inspection on Jan. 13, '94 found no violations or deficiencies.

CERCLA: Facility is not listed on the NPL. Facility has 49 IRP sites of which 22 are in the Site Investigation stage, 19 are in the Remedial Investigation stage, and 3 sites are entering the Remedial Design stage, and 4 sites require no further action and one site has remediation completed.

TOXICS: Toxicants handled at MBAFB at leased facilities are non-halogenated solvents used in maintenance equipment degreasing; paints and thinners; and pesticides and herbicides. Waste solvents and unused pesticides and herbicides are disposed in accordance with RCRA and SCDHEC regulations. There is no PCB or PCB contaminated equipment at MBAFB.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

None.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The last external environmental audit was performed by the Argonne National Laboratory in November 1992.

PROBLEM AREAS

None

ACTION NEEDED

None

CONTACT Richard Souza (803) 238-6080
FAX (803) 238-7324

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Weapons Station

LOCATION: Charleston, South Carolina

I.D.: SC170022620

MISSION: Provide material and public works support for assigned weapons, weapons systems, and facilities, and to perform additional tasks directed by the Naval Sea System Command.

AREA: 16,000 ACRES

POPULATION: 15,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. SCDHEC permit #0420-0014 is our current permit covering all regulated emission points. Permit has expired and new application is being held by the state pending submittal of Title V application. Title V permit application is due Nov.'95 and preparation is ahead of schedule.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is obtained from the City of Charleston. We operate a secondary water storage and distribution system under state permit #1030501.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Our NPDES permit, SC0022764, was issued March 1980 and expired March 1985. Renewal application was submitted to the state. We have applied for a Group Storm water permit. All remaining waste water is discharged to the Berkeley County regional sewage treatment plant or to the North Charleston Sewer District sewage treatment plant. Pretreatment permit has been issued by the Berkeley County Water and Sewer Authority. Monitoring is conducted monthly for this pretreatment permit.

UST: In compliance. Operating under permit #P-10-GF-01797.

RCRA: In compliance. We are a generator, transporter, storer, and treater of hazardous waste under permit #SC8170022620. Construction of our new storage facility is complete. Part B RCRA Corrective Action Permit was issued by EPA Region IV Sep., '92 with state concurrence.

CERCLA — Notification has been filed. In house HRS II scoring has been completed and the results have been sent to EPA Region IV for further action. Scoring indicated that we will be proposed for listing on the NPL. The original list of 23 DERA sites has been revised to 54 SWMUs and 12 AOCs. We are taking interim actions at 2 SWMUs to stabilize the sites and prevent migration via storm water runoff and transport to the shallow groundwater. Neither site poses an immediate threat to human health or the environment. In compliance.

TOXICS — In compliance. PCBs, organics, inorganics, pesticides, heavy metals, acids, bases, and solvents are used. All wastes are disposed of as hazardous wastes. SARA Title III data collection ongoing to report on schedule.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Pollution Prevention Survey is scheduled for the summer of '95. Results of this survey will be incorporated into our Pollution Prevention Plan required under executive order 12856. All new projects and designs are evaluated for pollution prevention opportunities during the early stages of concept inception. A hazardous material reutilization facility is being constructed. All new purchase requests for hazardous materials are evaluated for environmental and OSHA impacts and substitute material use. Current priority in Pollution Prevention is to evaluate all production processes with emphasis on high volume or toxicity wastes or emissions.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

We conducted a self-Environmental Compliance Assessment in November 1994. A Tier II Environmental Compliance Evaluation was conducted by Naval Sea Systems Command in Sep. 7-10,'93.

PROBLEM AREAS

No major problem areas

ACTION NEEDED

No major action needed.

CONTACT: Mark Epstein - (803) 764-4010
FAX - (803) 764-4177

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Poinsett Weapons Range

LOCATION: Hwy 261, South of Wedgefield, SC

I.D.: SC950090002

MISSION: An Air Combat Command (ACC) facility. The primary mission of this facility is to provide air to ground weapons training to military pilots. This site is also a regional open burn/open detonation facility for expended shelf life ordnance. Support provided by Shaw Air Force Base.

AREA: 12,500 acres

POPULATION: 0 residents/ 56 employees/ 24 hours per day 6 p.m. Sunday through 5 p.m. Friday.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Permitted by the State of South Carolina.

WATER: In compliance. Water obtained from bottled water service. A new drinking water well is under construction.

WASTEWATER: In compliance. Currently on septic tanks (2). Last inspection date unknown.

RCRA: In compliance. Part A and B submitted. Last inspection on Jan 19,'94.

CERCLA: Notification filed. Not on NPL. 3 sites on range introduced into IRP for investigation. Preliminary site investigation complete with draft report due in February, 1995.

TOXICS: No PCBs present.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Brass and other metal from open burning/open detonation activities sold for recycling through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Performed by EPA, 30 May 90. In Dec.,'94 the range underwent an External Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program Audit.

PROBLEM AREAS

Red Cockaded Woodpecker found on range. Survey has been completed.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Marshall Dixon - (803) 668-3257/5214
FAX - (803) 668-4383

DATE: June, 1995

NAME: United States Department of Energy (USDOE), Savannah River Operations Office, (DOE-SR)

LOCATION: Aiken, South Carolina

I.D.: SC1890008989

MISSION: The Mission of the Savannah River Operations Office is to serve the national interest by providing leadership direction, and oversight to ensure the Savannah River Site's programs, operations, and resources are managed in an open, safe, environmentally sound, and cost effective manner with a primary focus to:
- store, treat, stabilize, and dispose of waste materials
- restore the environment and manage natural resources
- develop mission supportive technology partnerships
- manage the disposition of nuclear materials and facilities
- support current and future national security and nuclear materials and facilities

AREA: 300 square miles

POPULATION: 18,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

OPERATIONS:

High Level Waste Management

At SRS, about 34 million gallons of high-level liquid waste from past operations is stored in 51 underground storage tanks. Two facilities have been designed and constructed in order to remove the radioactivity from the large volume of waste and then to concentrate the remaining waste for treatment, storage, and disposal. The first facility is Saltstone which will dispose of 93 percent of the waste volume in large concrete vaults. This waste will consist of decontaminated salts. The second facility is Defense Waste Processing Facility (DWPF), designed to convert the remaining high-level material containing the radioactivity into solid glass logs. The logs will be formed in stainless steel canisters and safely stored in a special SRS building until a federal repository is ready.

Environmental Restoration

DOE uses the term environmental restoration to refer to the assessment and cleanup of inactive waste disposal sites. With the application of innovative technology, the Environmental Restoration Division at SRS is testing and demonstrating bioremediation, air strippers, and horizontal wells to remediate contaminated groundwater. SRS has cleaned more than 1.7 billion gallons of contaminated groundwater and removed more than 300,000 pounds of solvent in the A/M area. In the past six years, SRS has successfully remediated and closed six waste units, totaling over eighty acres.

Reactors

K-Reactor is in a cold-standby status. R-Reactor and C-Reactor are on the DOE Surplus Facility List for transfer to the Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management for proper disposition. P-Reactor and L-Reactor are being prepared for placement on the DOE Surplus Facility List for transfer to the Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management.

AIR: SRS is in compliance. SRS is considered a "Major Source" under one permit number, 0080-0041. Individual sources consist of both major and minor sources. All area operating permits were renewed (5 year renewal) under permit number 0080-0041. On April 14, 1994, the SRS was officially notified by SCDHEC that the site will be required to submit a Title V Operating Air Permit application by November 15, 1995. The air permit application is being required as a result of the Clean Air Act amendments of 1990. SRS sources (point or fugitive) will be required to be included in the site air permit application if there is the "potential to emit" any of the listed Hazardous Air Pollutants or any Criteria Pollutant. It is anticipated that SRS will need to submit information on about 13,400 sources and detailed permit applications on about 300 sources. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) conducted a sitewide annual air compliance inspection of SRS's 175 permitted air emission sources in April 1994. The inspection yielded one deficiency for two unpermitted sources.

A Notice of Violation (NOV) was received from SCDHEC on July 27, 1994, for unpermitted sources identified during annual inspections and for failed sulfur dioxide (SO2) emissions from a D-Area boiler stack test. SRS undertook an inventory and review of all SRS storage tanks for applicability of the permitting requirements. Permit applications were submitted for the unpermitted sources. The SO2 emission rate was calculated based on the laboratory analysis of the sulfur content from coal samples. High sulfur coal supply was corrected. SRS submitted test results from a blend of high sulfur and low sulfur coal that resulted in satisfactory SO2 emissions below the permitted level. A Settlement Agreement 94-133-A was issued by SCDHEC on December 5, 1994.

SRS uses various chemicals in SRS operations. Some of the chemicals are listed as toxic air pollutants and hazardous air pollutants. As required by SCDHEC Regulation 61-62.5, Standard 8 (toxic air pollutants), SRS completed and submitted an air emission inventory and air dispersion modeling data for all site sources in March, 1994. The submitted data demonstrated compliance by computer modeling the accumulated ambient concentration of individual toxic air pollutants at the property line and comparing them to the Standard 8 maximum allowable concentrations.

SRS is also in compliance with radionuclide emissions relative to its NESHAP FFCA. All milestones under the FFCA have been completed on schedule. The first amendment to the FFCA for Radionuclide NESHAP was signed by EPA-IV on August 16, 1993. The amendment provides SRS with an extension to the original FFCA through February 10, 1995, in order to accomplish monitoring and/or sampling system upgrades to four additional SRS emission sources.

SRS is in compliance with asbestos removal and disposal regulations. Asbestos is removed during maintenance and renovations of equipment and buildings. During 1994, SRS removed 18,558 linear feet and 7,556 square feet of asbestos pipe and surface insulation. An additional 115,323 square feet of transite panel, which contains asbestos, also was removed. It is estimated that 26 percent of the friable asbestos form that can be crumbled or pulverized with hand pressure when dry has been removed from the site since a program of removal was begun in 1988. The site will continue to

identify and remove such asbestos according to state (SCDHEC R.61-86.1) and federal (40 CFR 61, Subpart M) regulations and best management practices. A Notice of Violation (NOV) was received from SCDHEC on August 19, 1994, for lack of notification to the state for small demolition projects. Corrective actions have been completed by SRS.

WATER: The SRS drinking water supply is from ground water sources. Thirteen (13) of the 28 domestic water systems onsite are classified as non-community non-transient (NCNT) systems and, as such, are regulated by SCDHEC. The remaining 15 systems have been classified as state systems by SCDHEC and receive a lesser degree of regulatory oversight. Generally, water treatment for all systems consists of chlorination and pH adjustment. Several systems have polyphosphate for corrosion control and/or iron sequestration, and 2 areas have iron filtration systems.

A report describing SRS domestic water system consolidation was approved by SCDHEC on 5/24/93. The report recommended the consolidation of 11 large domestic water systems to 3 systems through the installation of 3 elevated storage tanks, a new chemical treatment facility, and looped distribution piping. SCDHEC also approved the project schedule, which is presently due for completion by 9/97. The upgrades associated with this project replace those previously approved for SCDHEC in 1991.

WASTEWATER: SRS is in compliance with wastewater regulations. SRS has five NPDES permits: two for industrial wastewater discharge (SC0000175 and SC0044903) ; two for general storm water discharge (SCR000000 and SCR100000) ; and one Land Application Permit ND 0072125. During 1994, permit SC0000175 regulated 76 NPDES outfalls and permit SC0044903 regulated seven additional NPDES outfalls at SRS. Of these 83 industrial wastewater outfalls, 67 discharged (operated) during 1994, 10 did not discharge, and six were not in service. All the operational outfalls were sampled, while the 10 that were not in operation continued to be monitored. All analytical results, including those that indicated zero discharges at the 10 non operational outfalls, were reported to SCDHEC in the monthly discharge monitoring reports, per the NPDES permit

requirements. NPDES permit compliance at SRS has steadily improved during the past 10 years. In October 1994, SCDHEC personnel conducted a two-week audit of SRS wastewater facilities and found one exceedance. The compliance rate for 1994 was 99.9 percent, based on over 8,000 analyses. SRS reported that nine analyses exceeded NPDES permit limits. SRS received a Notice of Violation from SCDHEC in September 1994, for past exceedances of the trichloroethylene (TCE) effluent limitations at Outfall A-005. Corrective actions have been taken by SRS.

Forty-eight stormwater-only point sources are covered under general permit SCR000000 for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, excluding construction activity.

As required by the general permit, a pollution prevention plan was developed and implemented for the identified stormwater outfalls. The plan identifies facility areas where best management practices and/or best available technology should be implemented to prevent or mitigate the release of pollutants with stormwater runoff.

All construction activity which will result in a land disturbance of five or more acres total land area is required to be permitted. Currently, there are six land areas associated with construction activity which meet the permitting limits.These are permitted under the SRS general permit SCR100000. The pollution prevention plan for permit SCR100000 also requires a sediment reduction and erosion control plan.

Land Application Permit ND 0072125 allows for land application of sanitary treatment plant biosolids to SRS pine forests on two plots of land. After site preparation by the US Forest Service, biosolids were land applied in July, 1994.

UST: Underground storage tanks at SRS house petroleum products such as gasoline and diesel fuel and hazardous substances (as defined by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, or CERCLA). SRS has 38 underground storage tanks which are subject to SCDHEC regulation. All the tanks are regulated under Subtitle I of RCRA. The regulations set standards for upgrading existing tanks based on their age. Meanwhile, existing tanks must be

monitored for leaks and records must be kept for inventory control. Of the 38 petroleum storage tanks, 14 meet the new tank standards. Eleven old tanks were removed or replaced during 1994. The 13 remaining tanks are to be upgraded, replaced, or abandoned to meet the December 22, 1998, deadline.

USTs not meeting the new tank standards are being monitored for releases by performing monthly inventory and annual tightness testing, as required by regulation. In 1994, tightness testing was performed on 15 tanks as required by SCDHEC regulations. All pressurized piping related to USTs have been tightness tested.

RCRA: SRS has hazardous waste management units that are subject to either interim or final status regulations under RCRA Sections 3004 and 3005. SRS submitted an original Part A Application to SCDHEC in 1979. In addition, Part B Permit Applications have been submitted to SCDHEC and EPA. On September 30, 1987, SCDHEC issued a permit (RCRA Permit #SC1890008989) that granted final status (Part B) to four hazardous waste storage buildings and approved the post-closure plan for the M-Area Settling Basin and vicinity. On September 30, 1992, SCDHEC modified the permit to add the Consolidated Incineration Facility and the F/H Area Hazardous Waste Management facilities. In January, 1993, construction was started on the Consolidated Incineration Facility.

The March 1991 Federal Facility Compliance Agreement, amended April 1992 and April 1993, is a compliance document between DOE and EPA. The agreement addresses Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR) compliance involving solvents, California-list waste, and "Thirds" Mixed Wastes. Schedules have been agreed upon within the document to provide compliance through construction and operation of treatment facilities. Additional waste management conditions are mandated for the storage of LDR mixed wastes. On June 20, 1994, the LDR FFCA Bridging Amendment was executed by EPA. The revised agreement allows for alignment with the Site Treatment Plan (STP) and establishes commitments in the interim until a Site Treatment Plan Consent Order with the state of South Carolina is executed on or before October 6, 1995.

As a requirement of the Federal Facility Compliance

Act of 1992, SRS prepared the Mixed Waste Inventory Report, a listing of mixed waste generated at SRS or projected for generation in the next five years. The report was submitted in April 1993 and will be updated regularly. SRS has developed and used the 1st and 2nd phases of the Site Treatment Plan. The Conceptual Site Treatment Plan (CSTP) was submitted to State and Federal officials and others in October 1993 and the Draft Site Treatment Plan in August, 1994. SRS is currently developing the proposed Site Treatment Plan which is due to State and Federal officials by March, 1995. The proposed Site Treatment Plan will be the basis for the preparation of a compliance order with South Carolina. To avoid possible fines and penalties under the FFCAct, the order must be in place by October 6, 1995.

The hazardous waste permit issued to SRS in September 1987 requires that the site institute a program for investigating solid waste management units. The RCRA Facility Investigation program in the permit mandates the investigation and remediation (if necessary) of contamination caused by releases of hazardous waste/constituents from solid waste management units at the site.

The RCRA Facility Investigation Program Plan was expanded in 1992 to address CERCLA hazardous substances and was renamed the RCRA Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation Program Plan. The integration of RCRA and CERCLA regulatory requirements provides a more cost effective and focused investigation and remediation process.

CERCLA: In accordance with Section 120 of CERCLA, DOE, EPA Region IV, and SCDHEC entered into a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA), which was executed by the three parties January 15, 1993, and declared effective by EPA Region IV August 16, 1993. The FFA, which sets the terms of environmental remediation at SRS, coordinates site cleanup activities into one comprehensive strategy. There are 125 units at SRS identified in the FFA that are scheduled for investigation and remediation, if necessary, under the terms of the agreement.

The FFA also identifies more than 300 onsite locations being evaluated to determine if they are subject to the integrated RCRA/CERCLA process. All SRS releases to the environment, including those

from the identified RCRA/CERCLA units, must be evaluated under the FFA. Work plans detailing the proposed investigations for the RCRA/CERCLA units must be approved by both EPA and SCDHEC prior to implementation. During 1994, nine field starts were initiated in accordance with approved work plans and the FFA Appendix E schedule. Site evaluation reports for 24 areas were submitted to EPA/SCDHEC during 1994.

Proposed Plans and Records of Decision issued in 1994 documented the RCRA closure of both Tank 105-C and the Mixed Waste Management Facility (MWMF). An Interim Action Proposed Plan and Record of Decision were issued for the TNX Ground Water Operable Unit in 1994. The Par Pond Interim Action Proposed Plan was approved and the Interim Action Par Pond Record of Decision is expected to be issued in 1995.

An SRS Public Involvement Plan (PIP) has been designed to facilitate public involvement in decision making processes for permitting, closure, and the selection of remedial alternatives. The PIP addresses the requirements of CERCLA, RCRA, and NEPA. Information repositories have been established at DOE's Public Reading Room located at the University of South Carolina campus in Aiken and at the University of South Carolina campus in Columbia, South Carolina.

TOXICS: SRS uses various chemicals identified as toxic or hazardous air pollutants. These include many common consumer products-off-the-shelf bug sprays, correction fluids, paints, sealers, janitorial cleaning supplies, gasoline for vehicles, etc., as well as a number of typical industrial chemicals, such as degreasers, solvents, metals, batteries, diesel fuel, etc. Under Section 312 of EPCRA, SRS completes an annual Tier II Inventory Report for all hazardous chemicals stored or used in excess of specified quantities. Hazardous chemical storage information is submitted to state and local authorities by March 1 for the previous calendar year. In addition, under Section 313 of EPCRA, SRS files a Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRI) report annually by July 1. SRS calculates chemical releases to the environment and reports aggregate quantities for each regulated chemical that exceeds established threshold amounts. In 1994, SRS submitted the annual Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Report that listed ten chemicals meeting release reporting requirements. SRS is initiating

source reduction programs to reduce the use of toxic chemicals.

SRS has PCBs in site transformers, small capacitors, and fluorescent light ballasts. Such PCBs are managed in compliance with TSCA, DOE orders, and WSRC policies. Disposal of PCBs from SRS is done at EPA-approved disposal facilities within the regulatory time frame. In addition, SRS has some PCBs-radioactively contaminated during a spill that have been stored onsite since 1977. TSCA regulations call for annual disposal of PCB waste, but there is insufficient capacity for disposal of radioactive PCB waste. In a continuing effort to address this problem, SRS has identified a vendor dechlorination treatment which potentially could render the waste non-PCB. In July, 1994, SRS requested permission from EPA Region IV to conduct a treatability study on the waste. EPA has not yet made a decision on the proposal. The waste was shipped to the vendor on February 2, 1995 for characterization only.

POLLUTION PREVENTION:

A Waste Minimization and Pollution Prevention Awareness Plan was developed and implemented. The plan is modified annually and transmitted from DOE to EPA, in conjunction with an annual waste minimization accomplishment report required by the LDR-FFCA. A Pollution Prevention Program includes the development of an annual Hazardous Waste Minimization Report which is submitted to SCDHEC by January 30. A statewide report is then compiled by SCDHEC and forwarded to EPA biennially. DOE has directed the development and implementation of a waste minimization-reduction program addressing radioactive, mixed, hazardous wastes, and non-hazardous waste. DOE-HQ also requires DOE-SR to submit an annual Waste Reduction Report by March of each year for the previous year's accomplishments. This report was submitted to DOE-HQ in March 1994 for calendar year 1993.

The SRS Waste Minimization Program, a comprehensive plan to minimize waste from all SRS operations, is designed to meet the requirements of RCRA, of DOE orders, and of applicable executive orders. The program focuses mainly on source reduction, on recycling, and on increasing employee awareness of and participation in waste minimization. Source reduction opportunities are identified through

formal facility process waste assessments and through informal reviews of facility operations and activities. Process waste assessments, conducted by all major waste generators, identify and prioritize key areas for eliminating waste. They are supplemented by additional efforts to eliminate hazardous materials through improved housekeeping and maintenance practices, chemical inventory controls, and identification of nonhazardous alternatives. Typical source reduction programs include reduction of Radiological Controlled Area size; improved labeling and consolidation of maintenance materials; and replacement of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)-based automotive maintenance cleaners with nonhazardous, CFC-free products. Waste reduction is reported annually to state and federal agencies. SRS has an aggressive program to recycle and reuse excess/waste materials. The site continually seeks to identify new materials for inclusion in the program, which includes the recycling of materials such as computer toner cartridges, office and computer paper, antifreeze, tires, furniture, construction chemicals, metals, paint solvents, aluminum cans, oil, lead, treated lumber, and wood pallets. An affirmative procurement program to purchase products made from recycled materials is also being implemented at SRS.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT:

Three comprehensive compliance audits were performed by SCDHEC during 1994. SCDHEC also performed numerous regulatory compliance inspections throughout 1994.

During April 18 - 21, 1994, SCDHEC conducted the Annual Air Compliance Inspections for 46 of SRS's 175 permitted air emission sources. The inspections consisted of the observation of visible emissions (opacity), review of diesel logbooks for hours of operations, and a review of general source compliance with the operating or construction permit requirements. During the inspections, two potential sources of air emissions were identified which had been constructed without proper SCDHEC Bureau or Air Quality Control construction permits. Air quality control permit applications for the diesel fuel oil storage tanks were submitted to SCDHEC on May 20, 1994.

During April 18 - 29, 1994 representatives of the

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) conducted the 1994 Comprehensive Monitoring Evaluation (CME) for compliance with hazardous waste management regulations at the Savannah River Site (SRS). The inspection yielded some deficiencies which were corrected.

During October 10 - October 21, 1994, the SCDHEC performed their annual operation and maintenance inspections at SRS' wastewater treatment facilities and collected grab samples and composite samples at SRS' NPDES discharge points. SCDHEC reported that the wastewater treatment facilities were found to be well maintained. While sampling SRS NPDES discharge points, an exceedance of the total suspended solids limit was observed during a rain storm at one outfall. The condition has been corrected.

PROBLEM AREAS:

As noted earlier.

ACTION NEEDED:

Continuation of improvement in all media.

CONTACT: H. S. Etheridge - (803) 725-2308
FAX - (803) 725-2308

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
Superfund Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended in 1986

SAVANNAH RIVER SITE (USDOE)
Aiken, South Carolina

The Savannah River Site (SRS), formerly known as the Savannah River Plant, has produced nuclear materials for national defense on a 192,000-ace site near Aiken, in Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina, since 1951. First operated by the Atomic Energy Commission, it is now operated by the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE). The area around SRS is heavily wooded and ranges from dry hilltops to swampland.

SRS operations generate a variety of radioactive, nonradioactive, and mixed (radioactive and nonradioactive hazardous wastes. Past and present disposal practices include seepage basins for liquids, pits and piles for solids, and landfills for low-level radioactive wastes.

According to a 1987 USDOE report, shallow ground water on various parts of the site has been contaminated with volatile organic compounds (degreasing solvents), heavy metals (lead, chromium, mercury, and cadium), radionuclides (tritium, uranium, fission products, and plutonium), and other miscellaneous chemicals (e.g., nitrates).

Contamination has been found in the A-Area Burning/Rubble Pit, where degreasers and solvents were deposited during 1951-73. In 1985, trichloroethylene (TCE) was detected in nearby monitoring wells. Soil in the A-Area Miscellaneous Chemical Basin, which reportedly received drums of waste solvents, also contains TCE. The 3,200 residents of Jackson, South Carolina, receive drinking water from wells within 3 miles of hazardous substances on SRS.

A small quantity of depleted uranium was released in January 1984 into Upper Three Runs Creek, according to USDOE. The creek and all other surface water from SRS flow into the Savannah River, which is a major navigable river and forms the southern border between South Carolina and Georgia. Along the banks of the river is a 10,000-acre wetland known as the Savannah River Swamp. A March 1987 USDOE report indicates the swamp is contaminated with chromium, mercury, radium, thorium, and uranium, which overflowed from an old seepage basin.

USDOE is investigating SRS under its Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program. Under the program, USDOE is developing plans for studying several contaminated areas. Also USDOE will close some areas on SRS and conduct postclosure monitoring under a permit issued under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Shaw Air Force Base

LOCATION: Sumter County, South Carolina

I.D.: SC570024466

MISSION: An Air Combat Command facility whose primary mission is to rapidly deploy fighter forces worldwide. Also hosts Headquarters 9th Air Force.

AREA: 3,300 acres

POPULATION: Approximately 8,400 resident and 7,000 Active Duty and Civilian Employees.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. State permit #2140-0004 expiration of Oct 31,'93 extended until new permit is issued. State performed annual compliance inspection Mar 11,'94. Air Quality Modeling/Air Toxics Package submitted to State Mar.11,'94.

WATER: In compliance, State system #431051, inspection performed Apr, '93.. Water obtained from 6 wells and treatment occurs at the well head with lime, fluoride and chlorine. State permitted air strippers operating on 3 wells for VOC treatment.

WASTE WATER: Currently in compliance. SCDHEC permit #SC0024970. Sometimes exceed discharge limits. Extended aeration activated sludge system. Upgrade project of treatment plant completed Jan 4,'94. The Oct 31,'93 expiration date of permit extended by State to coincide with basin renewal program. 2 permitted storm water discharges are currently permitted. An Air Force group application for the other storm water discharge points approved by EPA. Completion of application process from group multi-sector permit scheduled for May,'94.

UST: In compliance with 26 regulated and 60 heating oil underground tanks. Project in progress to upgrade regulated tanks.

RCRA: In compliance. Part B permit effective Oct.30,'92. Last inspection Jan 19,'94.

CERCLA: Notification filed. Not on NPL. Preliminary Assessments completed. Site investigations, remedial investigation, feasibility studies, and interim removal actions currently underway. Approximately 33 sites covered by a compliance

agreement between Shaw AFB and EPA signed August 1990.

TOXICS: Currently have 10 voltage regulators with possible PCB.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Currently the base has one operable solvent recycling machine, 4 plastic media blasters, and one plastic media blasting booth. Plastic media blasting will negate the need for chemical stripping in some shops and reduce the amount of waste generated. Hazardous waste paints and solvents are mainly recycled by off-base contractors, as is used oil. Jet fuel (JP-8) is recycled on base by reintroduction into the POL system.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

EPA performed an audit in May 1990. Air Combat Command (ACC) performed an external Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) audit in December 1994

PROBLEM AREAS

Waste Water Treatment Plant has at times exceeded NPDES Permit limits.

ACTION NEEDED

Infiltration/inflow study of sanitary sewer system is complete. Final report is due March 1995.

CONTACT: Marshall Dixon - (803) 668-3257/5214
FAX - (803) 668-4383

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Veteran's Hospital - Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn

LOCATION: Garners Ferry Road, Columbia, SC 029201

I.D.: SC360007285

MISSION: Medical Care facility for Veterans

AREA: 94 acres

POPULATION: 1,232

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance with Clean Air Act. State permit #1900-00023, last inspected by SCDHEC Dec 5, 91. Seven sources: 4 boilers, 1 medical waste incinerator, and 2 ethylene oxide sterilizers. The only sources currently permitted are the incinerator and #4 boiler. The operating permit #1900-002 for the existing incinerator and #4 boiler was received on Dec.13,'93 effective Dec.6,'93 to May 31, 1997.

WATER: In compliance with Safe drinking Water Standards. Potable water source is the City of Columbia on a fee basis. Water is treated by conventional Surface Water Treatment Plant. The system is surveyed by SCDHEC and continually tested. Permit to operated #1947.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Regional sewage system is operated by contract by the City of Columbia. The facility sewage system discharges into the City's system on a fee basis. Facility storm water discharges into City of Columbia storm water system. No permit for storm water discharge. No pre-treatment conducted.

UST: WJBD Veteran's Hospital has 11 underground storage tanks: 4 heating oil tanks, 1 gasoline tank, 5 diesel generator tanks and 1 varsol tank. The gasoline tank is tested for tank tightness each year. Remaining tanks are in compliance. All UST's are programmed to be updated or replaced as appropriate in the future to meet regulations. 1995 permit #N-40-GF-07394 (DHEC).

RCRA: In compliance. Permit # SC4360090001, last inspection by SCDHEC was December 2, 1987. Violations were found. All deficiencies were corrected and the Region was informed by letter on Jan 8, 1988. A waste management plan has been

implemented. No Hazardous Material Response Team on station. In the event of a hazardous material spill, the city Fire department, Hazardous Materials Unit will be called.

CERCLA: No Superfund activities on station. No reports on file with SCDHEC. Plans are being implemented to comply with SARA Title III, reporting requirements.

TOXICS: 3 transformers have been reclassified as non-PCB status. The 25 small PCB transformers have been tested and were found to have a PCB content below action level.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Facility recycling programs consist of a joint effort by Engineering Service and Acquisition and Materiel Management Service to recycle batteries, tires, wood, pallets, and scrap metal. Environmental Management Service recycles all cardboard materials. Environmental Management Service has initiated a contract for the recycling of all paper products to include shredded confidential documents with a bonded outside contractor.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

No environmental audit.

PROBLEM AREAS

AHERA Some buildings are in use which contain friable asbestos containing materials. This material must be removed prior to any renovation or demolition. A comprehensive asbestos assessment for the facility was conducted Aug 12, 1991 to Oct 25, 1992.

ACTION NEEDED

UST Funding for replacement or up-dating of USTs.

AHERA Funding for asbestos removal as part of renovation projects.

CONTACT Rosalind B. Smith - (803) 695-6824
FAX - (803) 695-6739

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Veteran's Medical Center - Ralph H. Johnson

LOCATION: Charleston, South Carolina

I.D.:

MISSION: Comprehensive health care for the veteran patient

AREA: 16.2 acres

POPULATION: 1400 employees and patients

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. State permit #0560-0047. Last inspected 9/9/94 by state. There are 4 boilers and one pathological waste incinerator. Classified as a major point source.

WATER: This facility obtains its water from the Charleston Public Works Department.

WASTE WATER: This facility discharges its water to the Charleston Public Works Department.

UST: This facility maintains 3 underground storage tanks. None of the tanks are regulated. All are in compliance.

RCRA: In compliance.Small quantity generator, EPA Region IV inspection occurred 5/11/94. Currently under a Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement.

CERCLA: There is no record of any notification being filed.

TOXICS: PCB transformers have been removed and destroyed. Certificate of Disposal received February 1993.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Recycling program has been initiated. Currently recycling all products for which there is a market.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

There has been no environmental audit conducted at this facility.

PROBLEM AREAS

Problem in locating recycling vendors due to South Carolina not having many laws mandating recycling.

ACTION NEEDED

AHERA — Funding for removal of remaining asbestos. Currently removed as part of all renovations.

CONTACT: Scott Barnhart - (803) 577-5011
FAX - (803) 722-8952

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DATE: June 1995

NAME: Arnold Engineering Development Center

LOCATION: Arnold Air Force Base, Tennessee

I.D.: TN570024044

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

AREA: 39,081 acres (main testing complex - 3,000 acres)

POPULATION: 3,500

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. AEDC presently has 33 Air Pollution Control Permits issued by the TDEC. Annual inspection was conducted Dec.5, '94. AEDC has completed field work in preparation for obtaining Title V permits. An emissions inventory of all potential sources will be completed in April '95.

AEDC has initiated a number of projects to manage existing Ozone Depleting Chemical (ODC) resources and equipment. Projects totaling $1.8 million will be executed this fiscal year to replace chillers, install purge units, and repair leaks. There are projects totaling $318,000 in FY 96 and $7.7 million in FY 97 to upgrade, convert, or replace refrigerant systems which are essential for AEDC's engine testing mission.

WATER: In compliance. The main base is served by the AEDC Water Treatment Plant under PWS ID #0004408. A sanitary survey was conducted by TDEC on Jun. 15,'94 and the system was rated "Approved." Water supplied to the main base is supplied from Woods Reservoir and is pretreated through conventional alum coagulation, settling, rapid sand filtration and chlorination. An AEDC Water Treatment Plant Laboratory Survey was conducted by the state in Nov.,'94 relating to the microbiological certification program. The state granted Interim Certification until recommendations are implemented. Recommendations included improvements to analytical methodologies and the development and implementation of a quality control/ assurance program.

The potable water distribution system at Arnold Village (military housing) is serviced by the City of Estill Springs. A sanitary survey of the distribution system at Arnold Village was conducted by the state on Jun 15,'94 and the system was rated "Approved". Lead action levels were exceeded in 4 of 10 residences during the lead and copper control study performed at Arnold Village in Dec.,'93. As a result, AEDC implemented the required (1) public notification, (2) water quality sampling, (3) materials evaluation, and (4) interim flushing procedures. The City of Estill Springs, TN began adding corrosion inhibitor in Mar.,'94. No lead or copper levels were met at Arnold Village in the lead and copper control study performed in Jun.,'94 and Nov.,'94. As a result, AEDC requested reduced monitoring (frequency and number of sites) in a letter to TDEC dated Nov. 18,'94.

Potable water at the AEDC Golf Course is supplied by groundwater wells under PWS ID #0004409 and chlorinated before use. The last survey was performed Jun. 15,'94 by the State of Tennessee and rated it "Approved".

Potable water at the TNARNG Rifle Range is supplied by a groundwater well under PWs ID #0004484 and chlorinated before use. The last survey was conducted Jun.15,;94 by the State and the system was rated "Approved". Note: Operation of the potable water system at Rifle Range is the responsibility of TNARNG.

WASTE WATER: Partial compliance. NPDES permit TV0003751 covers industrial and 2 sanitary waste water outfalls. The revised NPDES permit became effective on Oct 1,'92. A waste water inspection was conducted by TDEC on Sep.13,'94.

Rowland/Rollins Creek Outfall #001 is <u>in partial compliance</u>. Discharges through the outfall include contact and non-contact cooling water, sanitary and industrial waste water and storm water. Excursions of total iron, lead and copper have occurred. Metal excursions have been traced to the accumulation of sediment with high metals content in the cooling water return ditch discharging to Rowland Creek. Cooling water pumped from the base cooling water source, Woods reservoir, contains

large amounts of sediment. Iron content of the sediment was measured as high a 25,000 ppm. Once transported to the cooling water return ditch, the sediment settled out when shear gates in the ditch were used to divert cooling water flow to a temperature control reservoir. Highly variable and large volume flow rates (0-250,000 gpm) re-suspend the sediment in the ditch causing the total recoverable metals excursions. TDEC issued a Commissioner's Order on Aug.1,'94 citing non-compliance with permitted total copper, lead, and iron limits. AEDC submitted a response to the Commissioner's Order on Oct.4,'94 detailing a corrective action plan for resolving total iron, copper and lead excursions. The corrective action plan included the following: the contracting of a waste water consultant to study the metals problem and develop corrective action recommendations, review the waste water consultant's recommendations and submit the AEDC corrective action plan to TDEC by Feb.21,'95 and meet with TDEC to discuss the corrective action plan. AEDC plans to dredge accumulated sediment from the cooling water return drainage ditch to resolve metals excursions caused by the re-suspended sediment. Other corrective actions taken to date have reduced the number of total metals excursions at the Rowland Ditch by 75% from 1993 to 1994.

Bradley Creek Outfall 002 is currently <u>in partial compliance</u> with respect to pH. Discharges through outfall 002 include cooling water, industrial waste water and storm water. A Commissioner's Order from TDEC was issued to AEDC on Aug. 5,'94 detailing excursions outside the permitted pH limits of 6.5 and 8.5. Replacing the monitoring instrumentation in Oct.,'93 resolved the pH excursions below the 6.5 limit. A waste water consultant completed a study in Jan.,'95 on Bradley Creek identifying the source of the high pH excursions. The study concludes the high pH shifts are the result of naturally occurring phenomena and not process related. The pH shifts are caused by native aquatic macrophytes (primarily Southern Naiad). On Feb. 21,'95 we submitted a copy of the report to TDEC with a request that TDEC raise AEDC NPDES permit pH limit.

UST: In compliance. AEDC currently has 4 regulated USTs

permitted under permit # TN 0-160039. Three regulated tanks equipped with automatic leak detection are used for fuel dispensing at the base motor pool. The remaining tank was upgraded and leak tested in Oct.,'91 and is used for storage of emergency generator fuel.

RCRA: In compliance. AEDC received a HSWA Part B permit on Nov.28,'94. The facility is fully permitted(EPA ID #8570024044). Arnold submitted a Subpart X application for thermal treatment of explosives in Oct.,'94 and is awaiting TDEC response. A CAMP is being developed to schedule all SWMUs for corrective actions. This plan will be finalized by the end of Feb.,'95.

A groundwater pump and treatment system began operations in Sep.,'94 at site LF-1 to contain groundwater contaminant plume and to remove VOCs. A final cap will be designed in 1995 as a final action for the landfill.

Three long term compliance monitoring programs are currently under state and EPA review. Sites LF-1, LF-3, and FT-10 will be monitored for a variety of contaminants to determine any impacts on groundwater quality. Installation and first round sampling will begin in 1995.

An RFI of the main test area (13 SWMUs) was completed in 1994 and a detailed final report is due for release in early May,'95. A confirmatory sampling of the Camp Forrest area was completed in Jan.,'95. A draft report should be produced this year. A final report of the base wide background sampling program was completed in 1994.

Three interim corrective measures (ICM) will be completed in '95. An ICM to excavate and remove contaminated soil at SWMU 10 will begin Mar.-Apr.,'95. Low temperature thermal desorption was selected as the preferred alternative to eliminate the VOCs contained in the soil. A water removal and treatment action will begin in Mar.,'95 at SWMU 8 (an old waste water treatment facility). The third ICM involves the excavation and biological treatment of soils contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons from an under ground fuel line leak within the main test area, SWMU 74. This ICM will

begin Apr-May,'95.

The latest RCRA facility inspection was conducted by TDEC on Feb.28,'95 with no violations cited.

There are 3 active landfills at AEDC which are permitted by the state. One an asbestos landfill (permit number IDL-16-102-0146), and a new asbestos landfill (permit number IDL-16-102-0081) which opened Mar.1,'94. Both are class II landfills. The third landfill is a class IV construction landfill (permit number DML-16-102-0027). AEDC received a fine of $3,900 by TDEC in Dec.,'94 for improper waste disposal of waste in the construction landfill. No violations have occurred since completion of corrective action. All 3 landfills were inspected by TDEC Solid Waste field office on Dec.20,'94 and were in compliance.

CERCLA: Arnold Air station is not an NPL site and is operating under a full Part B RCRA permit and is complying with the requirements of RCRA as the primary regulatory source and not CERCLA. Arnold is currently proposed for the NPL and is awaiting EPA's final decision.

TOXICS: In compliance. A survey of all pole mounted transformers has been completed. All pole mounted transformers with greater than 10 ppm have been removed from service and replaced with PCB-free transformers. A survey of all pad-mounted transformers has been completed. A management plan has been developed for pad mounted transformers containing >50ppm PCB. This plan calls for monitoring, replacement, or disposal, depending on PCB concentration and transformer life expectancy. All pad mounted PCB contaminated transformers were removed from service in FY 94. Recently, PCB contamination was discovered in electrical equipment bushings. An inventory is underway to estimate the total number of transformer bushings requiring replacement/retrofitting.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

AEDC has initiated a proactive pollution prevention program designed to comply with the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, reduce the use and release of hazardous substances, reduce solid waste,

increase awareness of recycling and purchase of recycled products. In support of this program, AEDC has developed a management plan to achieve goals for hazardous materials reduction, recycling/ reuse and pollution prevention education. Formal pollution prevention opportunity assessments are underway to identify reduction actions for the management plan.

Hazardous material usage at AEDC has been reduced due to implementation of the pharmacy concept, an active substitution program and implementation of specific reduction actions outlined in EPA 17/VOC/ODC sections of the AEDC Pollution Prevention Management Plan. Current reduction actions include: close out of the perchlorothylene vapor degreaser, discontinued use of lead based paint, active substitution of 1, 1, 1 trichloroethane, and in process recycling of acid at chemical cleaning.

A base wide pollution prevention education program has been developed to promote awareness and educate personnel on the importance of pollution prevention. The training presents a broad overview of pollution prevention activities, what specific goals have been established and the role of employees in meeting these goals. The basewide training program was started in early Feb.,'95.

A base qualified recycling program has been developed. Phase I recycling program will begin in FY 95. Phase I materials include cardboard, paper, and scrap metal. Phase II implementation includes collection of glass and plastic. Current efforts in recycling include recycling waste oil, paper and fuel as an energy source.

AEDC has established an ODC center to manage all ODC resources. The center issues refrigerants needed by certified technicians, insures individual systems do not exceed regulatory leak rates, manages recovery machines, and maintains a daily inventory of refrigerant stocks.

Opportunity assessments have been completed and are underway to eliminate or significantly reduce toxic chemical use at AEDC and to reduce/recycle 25% more of its solid waste generated yearly. Materials to

be recycled include cardboard, metals, paper, waste oil, and wood. AEDC has begun purchasing paper for its copier machines specifying that the paper must be recycled.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Date:	Auditor
Sept 1988	Earth Technology
Oct 1990	AEDC Internal Staff
Nov 1991	AEDC Internal Staff
Feb 1992	AEDC Internal Staff
Aug 1992	Argonne National Laboratory
Jan 1994	AEDC Internal Staff
Nov 1994	AEDC Internal Staff

PROBLEM AREAS

A draft storm water pollution prevention plan has been completed to identify storm water outfalls at AEDC. An Air Force group application has been filed but individual applications may have to be filed if group not approved. Storm water permits with conditions are anticipated for issuance by TDEC in FY95.

Air Force Materiel Command continues to accelerate the elimination of ODCs. This is a major impact on the installation with projects planned for replacement/ modification of ODC based systems.

A Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) is underway to determine the source and cause for chronic toxicity for discharges from AEDC. Uses of "environmentally safe" aqueous cleaners are under scrutiny due to the aquatic toxicity they exhibit.

ACTION NEEDED

AEDC is currently conducting 2 natural resource studies: an endangered species survey of the entire base (39,081 acres), and a wetland survey to determine impacts.

CONTACT: Charles H. King - (615) 454-7743
or Clark Brandon - (615) 454-7115
FAX - (615) 454-6252

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Defense Logistics Agency
Defense Distribution Region East
Defense Distribution Depot Memphis (DDMT)

LOCATION: Memphis, Tennessee

I.D.: TN971520570

MISSION: The Depot's mission is to receive, store and ship materiel for its military and other designated customers worldwide. It has 5.5 million square feet of covered storage with an attainable cubic footage of about 32.8 million. It also has 5.3 million square feet of open storage. The Depot handles 300,000 different commodities, including industrial parts and products, clothing and textile materiel, medical equipment and supplies, electronic components, semi-perishable subsistence, construction materials, packaged petroleum products and general supplies.

AREA: 642 acres.

POPULATION 1,600

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Air pollution operating permits were issued in Nov.,'89 and additional permits were issued in Jan.,'91. The last inspection by Memphis and Shelby County Health Department on Jan. 12,'93. We currently have 6 active permits. They are: 4 paint booths, one shot blast facility and an incinerator(no longer in use). Boilers, space heaters and parts washers are no longer permitted due to State regulations.

WATER: In compliance with drinking water quality standards. Water is obtained from City of Memphis. All treatment is accomplished by Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division. The State of Tennessee is the permitting agency which routinely samples and analyzes to ensure drinking water quality standards are met.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Sewage system connects to the city system. A Sewer Use Agreement was issued in January, 1995. DDMT is in the process of revising our NPDES permit.

UST: In compliance, DDMT has two permitted under ground storage tanks. All non-regulated USTs either have been removed or closed in place.

RCRA: DDMT was issued a Part B permit on Sep. 28,'90. The permit was predicated on the construction of a new Conforming Storage Facility. However, because of delays in the new building's design and a change in the lead agency's thinking on the need for such a facility, DDMT modified Bldg 319 to meet Memphis Fire Department, NFPA and OSHA requirements. The decision to modify this existing building was made after discussions with TDEC who actively encouraged DDMT to vacate Bldg. 308 (the permitted facility) due to generally unsafe condition of the building. DDMT plans to request modification to their Part B permit this fiscal year for permission to store hazardous wastes for up to one year in Building 319.

DDMT was inspected by TDEC on Aug. 4,'94. The depot was issued a NOV dated Sep. 6, '94 for violating the Tennessee Hazardous Waste Management Act. Specifically, DRMO Memphis had allowed two incompatibles to be stored too closely together. The violation was corrected the same day and the State was notified in writing of that fact.

CERCLA: In compliance, DDMT, EPA, Region IV, and State of Tennessee have entered into a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA). The RI/FS is on schedule with field work to begin in the summer of 1995. CH2M Hill, the RI/FS contractor, is incorporating EPA and TDEC comments to the draft Generic RI/FS Workplan, Generic Quality Assurance Plan, Generic Health and Safety Plan and Field Sampling Plans(FSPs) for Operable Units 1, 2, 3, and 4. DDMT, Army Corps of Engineers- Huntsville Division and CH2M hill are also pursuing early removal actions at several sites as well as an Interim Remedial Action in the form of a groundwater pump and treat at Dunn Field. The Corps also has a contract action underway with ME3, a community relations company, to continue CERCLA community relations activities at DDMT.

TOXICS: Oils, solvents, paints, pesticides, cleaners, and

thinners are stored per the Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP & SPCCP) as approved by the State of Tennessee and DLA. All PCB contaminated transformers were removed from service and transferred to DRMO Memphis for disposal.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

DDMT has initiated several actions in response to our challenge to be in total compliance with federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations.

DDMT issued a Hazardous Material/Waste Management Plan which established policy and procedures to ensure that hazardous materials/ hazardous wastes are properly collected, stored, turned-in and disposed of for the protection of all DDMT and tenant personnel and the environment.

Our ISCP and SPCCP were revised and updated in Oct.,'94.

We recently issued a Hazardous Waste Minimization Plan to eliminate or reduce the quantity and toxicity of hazardous waste generated at this installation.

In addition, we issued an Asbestos Management Plan but will now have to be rewritten due to proposed OSHA regulations. We also completed a Depot-wide asbestos survey and have contracted the design of an open end asbestos abatement contract.

A PCB Management Plan which describes policy and procedures for sound PCB management is in the final stages of preparation.

We received assistance from USAEHA in writing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The plan recommends ways to eliminate/reduce pollutants from entering the storm water sewer system.

The Depot has a full time Hazardous Material Spill Response Team that is drawn from the recoupment function. During a spill response training exercise, USAEHA noted that our response was

excellent and that each team member contributed to a timely, safe and effective response.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

USAEHA conducted a multi-media audit of DDMT from April 18-23,'93. The review covered air, ground water, potable water, waste water management and spill plans review, hazardous and medical waste management review and solid waste.

During Aug 15-18,'94, USAEHA-South conducted a Pest Management Survey which included areas involving environmental protection. Those findings that crossed over into the environmental office area have been addressed.

In response to a NOV received under the NPDES permit, USACHP&PM made an assistance visit to DDMT for the purpose of developing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. With their assistance, DDMT now has a viable and functional plan.

In June 1994 the Environmental Protection and Safety Office at DDMT conducted a "wall to wall" survey to identify environmental deficiencies resulting from hazardous materials/ hazardous waste improperly labeled/ stored on the installation. Flammable storage lockers were procured and set in place to ensure the proper storage of hazardous materials. In addition, a local "property Identification" form was developed to facilitate the identification and proper turn-in of hazardous material/ hazardous waste.

FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT

The State of Tennessee and DDMT have signed the Federal Facilities Agreement and forwarded it to EPA Region IV. All parties anticipate final signature action to be accomplished in the near future

PROBLEM AREAS

The local DRMO is in dire need of a covered storage area to protect expired shelf life hazardous

material that has good potential for success in their Reutilization, Transfer, Donation and Sales Cycle. Much of this material now sits unprotected in the DRMO yard.

ACTION NEEDED

DDMT needs to request modification to RCRA Part B permit to allow for storage of hazardous material in Bldg 319 for up to one year. DRMS, headquarters for DRMO-Memphis, needs to actively pursue obtaining adequate covered storage of hazardous material which satisfies all regulatory requirements.

CONTACT: Christine Kartman - (901) 775-4510
FAX - (901) 775-4572

Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)(SUPERFUND)

MEMPHIS DEFENSE DEPOT
Memphis, Tennessee

Conditions at Proposal (February 7, 1992): The Memphis Defense Depot is comprised of 642 acres in south central Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee. It is located in a mixed residential/commercial/industrial area. The site consists of two contiguous sections: Dunn Field, an open storage and burial area of about 60 acres; and the main installation. The site is currently known as the "Defense Distribution Region Central."

In operation since 1942, the depot is a major field installation of the Defense Logistics Agency. Its primary function is to provide materiel support (including clothing, food, medical supplies, electronic equipment, petroleum products, and industrial chemicals) to all U.S. military services and some civilian agencies. The depot has conducted numerous operations dealing with hazardous substances.

A total of 75 waste disposal areas and other areas of concern have been identified at the facility, most of them in Dunn Field. Among the wastes disposed of, according to the Department of Defense (DOD), are oil, grease, paints, paint thinners, methyl bromide, and pesticides. In addition, stored materials have reportedly spilled and leaked at the main installation, as well as at Dunn Field, contaminating soil with volatile organic compounds, metals, PCBS, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, and pesticides.

Shallow ground water is contaminated with arsenic, lead, chromium, nickel, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethane, according to tests conducted in 1989 by DOD. An estimated 154,300 people obtain drinking water from public and private wells within 4 miles of the site. The nearest well, within 0.5 mile of hazardous substances at the depot, also provides water for commercial food production. These wells draw from deeper ground water, which is not now contaminated.

There was recreational fishing on Lake Danielson, a 4-acre man-made lake on the facility, until 1986, when DOD tests found pesticides (DDD,DDE, dieldrin, and chlordane) and PCBs in lake sediment and fish tissue. The tests also found cadmium, chromium, lead, and zinc in lake sediments.

In August 1990, the depot submitted the results of a 2-year environmental study to EPA. As a result of that study, EPA requested that the depot complete its study characterizing contamination at the depot, and take interim measures to expedite cleanup of a plume of contaminated ground water underneath a portion of the depot. The additional work was conducted under a permit to store hazardous materials, issued in September 1990 under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Status (October 1992): On February 19, 1992, EPA requested that the depot, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, and EPA commence negotiations of a Federal Facilities Agreement under CERCLA Section 120. The depot has submitted a draft agreement which is under review. A formal negotiations meeting is scheduled for the fall of 1992.

Description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was scored. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See FR 5600, February 11, 1991 or subsequent FR notices.)

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Great Smoky Mountains National Park

LOCATION: Gatlinburg, Tennessee 37738

I.D.: TN14170731

MISSION: Part of the National Park System

AREA: 520,000 acres

POPULATION: 200+/- seasonal and permanent

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. No sources requiring permits.

WATER: In compliance. All sources are groundwater, chlorinated where serving the public, PWSID's with states of North Carolina and Tennessee, and operated with state certified operators where required. State inspections are conducted annually. PHS inspections are also conducted annually.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. All facilities are served by subsurface disposal systems or NPDES permitted treatment systems operated by certified operators. Park facilities do not qualify by definition of facilities needing surface runoff permits. Facilities are inspected by the states and the PHS annually.

UST: In compliance. All underground fuel storage tanks have been removed or eliminated from the park and have been replaced with above ground tanks except at the Job Corps facility in Cherokee, North Carolina.

RCRA: In compliance. The park has completed the development of a pesticide storage building that will contain pesticides and related materials used in park operations. The facility is intended to separate potentially hazardous materials from all other activities. The building is used to warehouse, mix products prior to application and clean spray equipment. It also stores waste awaiting proper disposal. In addition, all residuals from motor vehicle operations are recycled locally. We do not treat or dispose of

waste in the park. The park was last inspected on May 7, 1990 with no violations being noted. The park was inspected in July '94 by representatives of the State and EPA to review recycling of motor vehicle residuals. The park was in compliance.

CERCLA: Not applicable.

TOXICS: See above.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A solid waste recycling program for glass, aluminum and plastic has been in operation for four years. Integrated pest management is practiced.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Annual audits are conducted by the states of North Carolina and Tennessee, by the U.S. Public Health Service and by professional staff from our regional office in Atlanta.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Carroll J. Schell - 615-436-1252
FAX 615-436-1220

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Holston Army Ammunition Plant

LOCATION: Kingsport, Tennessee

I.D.: TN213820421

MISSION: Production of RDX and HMX explosives. Holston also incorporates and/or coats a limited amount of other compounds such as composition D-2 (nitrocellulose propellant and wax incorporation), and TATE (explosive coating). This facility is Government Owned/ Contractor Operated (GOCO)

AREA: 6,023 ACRES (Area B - 5,912 acres; Area A & corridor - 112 acres)

POPULATION: 700

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. All 204 sources have been permitted. Annual State inspections: Area A - Nov. 21, '94; and Area B - June 8-15, '94. Title V permit application will be submitted mid 1995.

WATER: In compliance. Potable water is supplied by the City of Kingsport.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Current NPDES permit expires April 29, '95. NPDES permit covers two types of treatment systems - sanitary (area B only), and industrial (areas A and B). The permit also describes 16 additional point sources. Annual State inspection was Mar. 22-23, 94. A Notice of Noncompliance (NON) was received with 5 deficiencies and 5 recommendations and information requests. All findings are being addressed to the satisfaction of the State. Storm water permit application was submitted on Aug 11, 92. NPDES permit renewal application was submitted on Oct. 28,'94.

UST: In compliance. In Dec.94, HSAAP removed the last regulated UST.

RCRA:(HAZ) In compliance. HSAAP is a large quantity generator and treater. Part B permit was submitted 1 Nov 88. Annual state inspection was May 4, '94. EPA Multi media inspection was May 11-12, '92. The closure plan for the solvent burn system at Area A was approved by EPA on Aug. 15, '94. The unit is currently undergoing closure in accordance with the approved closure plan.

RCRA(non-haz): In compliance, has 2 permitted on-site landfills and 1 permitted refuse incinerator. The incinerator has an air permit which is no longer needed and has been canceled. Last TDSWM inspection was Jan. 30,'95. The permit application for the proposed Class II landfill was submitted to the State on Jan. 9, '95.

CERCLA: Notification of all sites has been submitted. All sites are listed in the monitoring/maintenance category by the State. Holston submitted letters in Jun '84 and Mar.'87 to the State and EPA, requesting elimination of all 4 sites reported in May'81. EPA has deleted the sites from CERCLA. The State has not, pending completion of the SWMU studies under RCRA Part B application. The last CERCLA State site visit was conducted on March 29, 1988.

TOXICS: PCBs are handled by temporary storage of transformers, capacitors and other contaminated material until DRMO is able to pick up the material for off-site disposal. Final disposal is through DRMO in accordance with TSCA regulations. Asbestos is also removed from the facility buildings throughout the year and landfilled in Holston's on-site landfill. Last State asbestos inspection was Feb 9,'94.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

As part of the current NPDES Permit a Best Management Plan has been prepared and implemented. On-going hazardous waste minimization efforts have resulted in a 50% reduction in waste explosive generation from the CY 85-90 average. An office paper recycling system has been implemented on a limited basis and has resulted in 25.2 tons of paper being recycled in 1994. During early 1994. the paper recycle program was expanded, as was evidenced by the 30% increase between 1993 and 1994.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) conducts an Environmental Compliance Review about every 4 years as a part of the AMC Environmental Compliance Review Program. The last AMC review was during Sep., '94. An internal self audit was conducted prior to the September ECAS by the Contractor and

is currently being performed on a periodic basis throughout the year. Additionally, an internal Army Audit (Command Inspection) is performed at the Change of Command (approximately every 2 years). The next command inspection is scheduled for Sep.,'95.

PROBLEM AREAS

WASTE WATER: Groundwater in the vicinity of Sodium Nitrate storage Ponds 3 & 4 show high levels of sodium and nitrates. Pond 4 was demolished in late 1994 with State concurrence. Pond 3 (with synthetic liner) currently holds the remaining inventory of sodium nitrate which should be depleted by Apr. 30,'95. demolition of this pond is planned to be completed by Aug. 31,'95. Groundwater contamination has been thoroughly delineated; a risk assessment is being performed to determine if site conditions pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. The corrective action options, if needed, will be reviewed with the State upon final results of the investigation.

RCRA: Clean Closure Equivalency Demonstration submitted to EPA for the Nitric Acid Equalization Basin on Sept.15'92. In 1993 AEHA installed monitoring wells in the vicinity of where the solvent burn tanks operated at the Burning Ground to attempt demonstration of clean closure equivalency. Clean closure was not achieved at the site. A post-closure permit application will be submitted after a risk assessment and post-closure care plan have been prepared. Funding has been approved for the preparation of the risk assessment, post closure care plan, and post closure care permit application.

UST: Site investigations have been completed for petroleum leak discovered at Bldg. 105, Service Station. Revised CAP/EAR was submitted to the State on Jan. 12, '93. Approval of the Cap was received during Feb.,'95. Remediation at Bldg 105 is scheduled to begin in Aug.,'95.

An NOV was received in Feb.,'95 for the revised EAR at Bldg 22 due to failure to follow the correct format as described by a State Technical Guidance Document. The EAR is currently being corrected and will be resubmitted in Mar.,'95. It is anticipated that remediation will not be necessary at Bldg 22

(upon approval of the site-ranking request for site-specific standards).

ACTION NEEDED

No EPA action needed at present.

CONTACT: Ms. Pamela Wigle -615-247-9111 x3783
FAX -615-247-9111 x3788

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Jacobs Creek Job Corps, USDA

LOCATION: Bristol, Tennessee

I.D: TN1223(001)

MISSION: Training of students in trades HEOT, HEMT, painting, carpentry, brick masonry, welding, cement finishing, and cooking.

AREA: 120 acres

POPULATION: 224 students, 61 staff

COMPLIANCE STATUS:

AIR: In compliance.

WATER: In compliance. The Center draws water from Little Jacobs Creek and treats it on the facility with a Culligan MT-30 two train filtration treatment plant (PWS ID #0000078). The Center received a numerical rating of 100 on the Aug. 8, '93 TDEC inspection.

WASTE WATER: The state has agreed that an NPDES permitted discharge is no longer required for the backwash water from the drinking water treatment plant.
1- The last state inspection was on Aug 15,'93 on which we received a score of 88, with no major violations.
2- NPDES permit TN0020745 for the Center's 35,000 gpd extended aeration plus tertiary (slot and sand filters) waste water treatment plant expires April 29, 1996. Neither the last state inspection on Jun. 15,1994, with a score of 100, nor the DOL quarterly inspection on Dec. 23, '94, recorded any major violations. Wasted sludge is disposed of by a local licensed company at Bristol TN/VA WWTP.

UST: There are two new underground storage tanks on site, one for gasoline and one for diesel fuel. Both are in full compliance of all regulations.

RCRA: In compliance. Facility does not generate hazardous materials.

CERCLA: No known dump sites.

TOXICS: Paints, solvents, waste oils, antifreeze and all hazardous wastes are disposed of through Safety Kleen, a Hazardous Waste Co.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Waste oil, filters and antifreeze are disposed of through Safety Kleen.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Facility is audited quarterly by the Forest Service and each year as well as every three years by the Department of Labor.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Fred Rowe · (615) 378-4021

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Milan Army Ammunition Plant

LOCATION: Milan, Tennessee

I.D. TN 213820582

MISSION: Load, Assemble, and pack ammunition for medium caliber (40-155 mm) weapons

AREA: 22,436 acres

POPULATION: 1,500

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance with Clean Air Act. Last inspection was conducted Aug.,'94 by State of Tennessee with no findings. The facility has 50 sources ranging from an Open Burning Ground to oil/coal boilers to paint spray booths. All sources are permitted or are currently having their permit revised.

Title V of CAAA 90 has identified this facility as a "major" stationary air pollution source. MAAP has completed a comprehensive air emission survey, the first step in the preparation of the Title V application. Submission of the permit application is expected before Nov.,'95.

WATER: In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water standards. Last inspection was conducted by the State of Tennessee on 11 Oct 93 with only minor discrepancies. The facility received a numerical rating of 96, placing it among the State's "Approved" public water supplies. Monitoring under the Lead and Copper Rule was completed neither the lead or copper action level were exceeded in either of MAAP's public water systems. MAAP had been granted a reduction in monitoring requirements from annual to biannual. Also of Sep 29,'94, samples were collected and analyzed for nitrate, nitrite, sodium, and secondary chemicals for the community and non-community drinking water systems. No MCL's were exceeded.

MAAP's drinking water is derived from groundwater wells on post. The water is treated on post with chlorine, sodium hydroxide (pH adjustment), and Aquadene (corrosion protection). The wells also monitor for explosives and heavy metals on a weekly basis. All analyses for heavy metals and explosives have been well below action levels or health advisories.

A project has been approved to construct a water main that will connect the plant's community drinking water system with the non-community system This will eliminate the need for the management of two public drinking water systems. Construction is expected to be completed in summer of 1995.

WASTE WATER: The present NPDES permit was issued on June 30, 1993, and expires Dec. 29,'97. During 1994, a NOV was issued by the State for exceeding the parameter of residual chlorine discharge. Correction actions have been implemented.

MAAP received funds from the Tennessee National Guard to construct a sewer line with pumping station to the facility's main sewer plant. This construction project will allow influent from the southern section of the installation including the National Guard to be pumped to the installation's main treatment facility. The installation's main sewage treatment facility is well below influent capacity. This will allow the treatment facility on the southern section of the facility to be put on standby. The project is expected to be completed by early summer.

The treatment systems in use at MAAP are two trickling filter sewage treatment plants, 6 pink water treatment plants, and a coal pile runoff treatment system. The runoff to the coal pile treatment system has been greatly reduced by providing cover over the coal storage area. Due to more restrictive limits for the coal pile runoff system, a retaining wall has been built which has virtually eliminated storm water from coming in contact with the stored coal. Plans are being prepared to eliminate this treatment system.

MAAP has filed a general application under the Storm water regulations. Storm water monitoring is now being conducted on a quarterly basis.

UST: In compliance with RCRA Subtitle I. Currently there are 7 regulated underground storage tanks which meet the more stringent rules for USTs. There are on-going efforts for removal of non-regulated tanks which meet the same requirement as regulated tanks.

An Environmental Assessment was conducted under the guidelines of the State. The purpose of this assessment was associated with a leak from below

ground transfer lines from above ground fuel oil storage tanks. Monitoring wells were installed to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of contamination. Based on the groundwater and soil analyses, the recommended course of action was to perform periodic sampling of the groundwater as a precautionary measure with no additional excavation of soils to be required.

RCRA: The facility is in compliance with RCRA. MAAP is a large quantity generator, treater, and storer. A part A was submitted for the facility. A Part B permit was issued on Sep 28 90 for the storage of hazardous waste. The Part B was modified due to an addition of an explosive transfer facility. The Part B Subpart X application was submitted to the State for review on 19 Oct.'93. A NOD was issued based on the lack of an adequate groundwater monitoring plan. An amended plan was submitted utilizing existing and newly installed monitoring wells. The plan met the approval of the TDEC. Subpart X permit is expected to be issued in 1996.

MAAP is in the process of constructing an industrial landfill (IDL 27-101-0085). This landfill will meet all new landfill requirements including leachate collection system and synthetic liner. This landfill has been approved at 225 acres. The existing sanitary landfill (SNL 09-101-0144) has less than 6 months of disposal life. A closure plan has been filed with the State.

The last inspection of the facility was conducted in Jan.,'95 and was noted as being in compliance. The State's Hazardous Waste Reduction Act of 1990 has identified a goal of 25 % reduction of all hazardous waste generation. It is the goal of this facility not only to achieve the 25 % reduction but to exceed this goal. In 1992 MAAP achieved a reduction of nearly 90 % over a 5 year span.

CERCLA: Notification filed with EPA and the State of Tennessee. The site was placed on the NPL list in 1987. A Technical Review Committee was then formed in Feb 88 to oversee the remediation of the site; since then the TRC has been expanded and changed to Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) emphasizing greater public participation. A Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) was signed in Oct 89 between the State, EPA and the Army for the remediation work. The FFA lists 11 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU's) for further investigation. These 11

SWMU's are: Current Ammunition Destruction Area, Former Burn-out Area, Open Burning Grounds, Current Landfill, "B"-Line Area, Former Borrow Pit, Surface Drainage Ditches from Production Lines, Explosive Settling Sumps, "O"-Line Ponds, and the salvage Yard. 3 of the 11 were investigated and removed from this list, the current landfill, former burnout area, and the salvage yard. All of these sites were studied in the Remedial Investigation Report dated Dec 91. One site, the "O"-Line Ponds has been through a Feasibility Study for the remediation of the groundwater which is contaminated with explosives. A proposed plan was generated and presented to the public on Jul 16 92 with a Record of Decision finalized on Sep 30 92. The major components selected for remediating the groundwater consisted of: downgradient extraction of contaminated groundwater, on-site treatment using electro-chemical precipitation to remove organics, ultra violet-oxidation breakdown of the explosive compounds and granular activated carbon to remove any remaining explosive compounds. The water will be reinjected upgradient of the former ponds. The new plant cost $7 million and is nearing completion.

A second proposed plan for remediation of soils contaminated with explosives was generated and presented to the public in July 1993. A Record of Decision was signed Sep 30 93 to extend the already existing cap over all contaminated soil. The cap extension is currently has been designed and a contractor has been selected. Cap extension should be completed by fall 1995.

A third proposed plan for remediation of explosive contaminated ground water at the Northern Boundary of the facility identified as 003 Groundwater was released to the public on July 1, '94. The extraction,treatment and then re-injection of the treated groundwater. Since the contamination has migrated off post, the Army is pursuing purchasing the land within the contaminated ground water area.

Additional studies are underway for the Northern Industrial Area soils, consisting of explosive contaminated soils from ammunition production load manufacturing areas (load lines). A RI Report is currently being generated; from there a Proposed Plan identifies the various remedial actions that are being proposed including the selected alternative. This document will be ready for

public review in April,'95. The ROD is expected to be approved no later than July'95. The technology that appears to provide concentration reduction of explosive as well as being most economical is bioremediation. Composting of the soils with a selected carbon source appears to be most promising.

Operable Unit 4 includes RDX explosive groundwater in the City of Milan and is the Army's number one priority. The Army has provided the City of Milan $9 million to construct new drinking water systems. The present drinking system is increasingly becoming contaminated with the explosive RDX. One of the 3 wells has been shutdown due to exceeding the 2ppb EPA health Advisory for RDX. As of February, the monthly analyses of the city wells indicated a concentration in the remaining 2 wells no higher than .30 ppb. It has been predicted by groundwater models that the city's remaining 2 wells will exceed the health advisory within the next 5 years. The location of the city's new drinking water system is located approximately 7 miles south of the existing systems, upgradient from the contaminated groundwater. Studies are currently ongoing to determine the remedial action for the explosive contaminated groundwater moving off post toward the city.

Operable Unit 4 (western Area) considers the explosive groundwater contaminated areas located on the western portion of the installation including the production lines of X and A, Remedial action anticipated will include groundwater extraction and treatment beginning in 1997. a ROD is expected to be approved by Sep.,'95.

In Mar.,'94 a "Time Critical Removal Action" was conducted at MAAP due to soils samples located adjacent to elevated water towers indicating lead contamination well above the criteria for hazardous waste. The cause of the lead contamination was due to previous sandblasting operations of these elevated water towers. In Mar.,'94, soils, debris, including sandblasting media and paint were excavated from these sites. Approximately 2 million pounds of contaminated soils were removed and disposed of off site as hazardous waste. These sites have completed an in depth investigation to determine if the interim action conducted will allow these sites to be listed as "no further action" sites. Based on the preliminary data, it

is expected that an impermeable cover will be constructed at each one of these excavated sites. Although the removal action removed the hazardous waste, the chemical analyses revealed total lead at great enough levels that could pose a threat to the groundwater.

TOXICS: PCB materials were used at MAAP, primarily transformers. MAAP is presently reevaluating PCB transformers which were previously retrofilled due to recontamination by leaching from the core into the retrofilled oil. MAAP will be replacing all transformers as soon as possible.

Pesticides and Herbicides are utilized on post by certified personnel. These materials are disposed of on-post in accordance with label instructions. Solvents are utilized on post. Those contaminated with explosives are open burned on-site while non-explosive contaminated solvent is recycled or disposed of off-site as a hazardous waste.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

A Pollution Plan will be prepared which will have a goal of reducing all hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste to the minimum levels economically and technically practical and to be in full compliance with all Federal and State waste regulation. Reduction methods are expected to come in the form of employee suggestions for further reducing waste in their own work area and in any other areas about which they have ideas. Also through procurement activities, engineering practices, total quality management, and other bona fide reduction methods we will do what we can to assure that the generation of potential pollutants are minimized.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Environmental audits are conducted routinely by the plant environmental offices. In Oct.,'94 and Environmental Compliance Assessment (ECAS) was conducted by Army Environmental Auditors that covered 17 environmental media. No major findings were identified. The next scheduled ECAS will be conducted in July 1995.

PROBLEM AREAS

Surveys conducted by the Army Environmental Center

indicate groundwater contamination by RDX and TNT (explosives) on and off post.

Residue from the explosive RDX have been detected in the City of Milan drinking water supply as high as 2.5 ppb(Jan 1994). This is above the current EPA Health Advisory of 2.0 ppb. A contingency plan has been developed and presented to the general public as well as approved by the Army, the State, EPA Region IV, and local city officials. The Army has provided the city with the necessary funds to build a new drinking water system. The main area of concern is with the presently low levels of RDX identified in the city's water system. Question remains - will the concentrations stay below health advisory until the new system is built?

Problems with obtaining leases to private land to perform soil borings, installation of monitoring wells, and construction of treatment plants. Army is pursuing buying the land from these individuals in order to perform groundwater cleanup.

ACTION NEEDED

Quick turnarounds (30 days) on all submissions concerning remediation efforts.

CONTACT: Patrick H. Brew - 901-686-6251 FAX 901-686-6619
Paul A. Higgs - 901-686-6614

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST
Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The
Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)("Superfund")

MILAN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
Milan, Tennessee

Conditions at listing (October 1984): The Milan Army Ammunition Plant (AAP) in Milan, Gibson County, Tennessee, produces munitions for the U.S. Army. The "O" Line at Milan, a conventional munition demoblilization facility, operated from 1942 until December 1978. The major function of the "O" Line was to remove explosives (TNT and TNT-RDX mixtures) from munitions by injecting a high-pressure stream of hot water and steam into the open cavity of the munitions. Effluent from the "O" Line operations was discharged into 11 unlined settling ponds with an estimated capacity of 5.5 million gallons. Between 1971 and 1981, sediments were routinely dredged from the ponds and stored on the ground. In 1981, the ponds were lined, and the accumulated sediments placed into the ponds.

Analyses of samples collected in March 1979 from on-site water supply and monitoring wells indicated the presence of explosives and heavy metals. Three water supply wells serving the City of Milan and numerous private wells are located less than 3 miles from the area of known ground water contamination. The direction of ground water flow has not been completely determined. AAP supply wells are located on-site. More than 13,000 people within 3 miles of the site depend on ground water as a source of drinking water.

Milan AAP is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, the specially funded program established in 1978 under which the Department of Defense has been identifying and evaluating its past hazardous waste sites and controlling the migration of hazardous contaminants from these sites. The Army has completed Phase I (records search), and Phase II (preliminary survey). Phase IV (remedial action) is being undertaken to close the "C" Line ponds.

Status (May 1987): EPA is reviewing cleanup work complete to date to determine if it is comparable to EPA's guidance for remedial investigations/feasibility studies and complies with the National Contingency Plan, the Federal regulation by which CERCLA is implemented.

EPA is developing a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCA). The permit would cover cleanup of the CERCLA portion of Milan.

Within the boundaries of this Federal facility, there are areas subject to the Subtitle C corrective action authorities of RCRA. However,no such areas were included in scoring this specific site. Therefore, this Federal facility site is being placed on the Federal section of the NPL under the NPL/RCRA policy announced on September 8, 1983 (48 FR 40662).

=U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Response Program

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Naval Air Station - Memphis

LOCATION: Millington, Tennessee 38054

I.D.: TN170022600

MISSION: Naval Air Station Memphis maintains and operates facilities and provides service and material to support operations of aviation activities, units of the Naval Education and Training Command and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. Naval Hospital, Millington provides general clinical and hospitalization services for active military, and where facilities and staff capability permit, to other persons as authorized in Title 10 USC on a not-to-interfere basis. Capacity is 230 beds in a six story building.

AREA: 3,489 acres

POPULATION: 15,739

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: Generally in compliance. An inspection was performed on Sep. 12,'94, by Memphis and Shelby County Health Dept., Pollution Comtrol. We received a Notice of Inquiry for exceeding TSP lb/hr. on 3 saw dust cyclones. We are in the process of connecting the cyclones back into the buildings thus eliminating the source. An air emissions inventory has been completed for the installation. Title V permit preparation is being performed through Southern Division and should be completed within the next 8 months. We have requested and been granted exemptions to 11 permit sources. We are presently modifying 4 boiler permits and applying for permits for parts washers and 4 tanks. We are presently reviewing all air emission sources and reporting operations.

WATER: Generally in compliance. We have completed all initial phases of lead and copper testing through our second annual report and have remained in compliance on all phases. We have requested and received a reduction in sampling frequency and sampling sites from the State. We currently collect samples for lead and copper analysis at 57 sites annually. Phase one of our cross-connection

prevention plan has been completed with the installation of backflow prevention devices in the majority of our facilities. Phase 2 of this program is to install backflow prevention devices at remaining facilities and is scheduled to be completed in early 1995. All potable water analysis is performed by our in-house contractor, DynCorp, on an established schedule. We are in the process of contracting to do the Well Head Protection Plan.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. TN0000698 was reissued by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation on Jul. 30, 1993 and expires on Jul 29, 1998. NAS Memphis presently monitors and submits to TDEH quarterly reports for two discharge points: 2 oil/water separators (OWS) located at petroleum storage and handling facilities. The sanitary waste system is connected into the city of Millington waste water treatment system.

UST: In compliance. NAS Memphis has a total of 62 tanks which include 7 field constructed tanks, 26 exempt tanks, 16 oil/water separators, and 13 regulated tanks. NAS has removed 40 USTs from Jan. 1, '92 through Jun. 30,'94. On April 13, '94, the state performed an inspection on all regulated tanks. A few minor discrepancies were found and corrected. NAS Memphis has a Leak Detection Manual and Tank Management Plan which is being used in managing our tank program. A tank closure plan has been developed to remove USTs and Oil/water separators in the BRAC area. A groundwater monitoring well management plan Phase I funds for Phase II is in draft form and we will be requesting it within 30 days.

RCRA: In compliance. The last regulatory inspection was conducted by the state on Mar. 25, '94. No violations were identified. NAS Memphis is a Part B permitted storage facility.

CERCLA: In compliance. The base now has 66 SWMUs. Another potential SWMU site was identified in November. Notification for the most recent SWMU was filed with EPA on Dec 1, '94. NAS Memphis is not on the NPL at this time.

NAVFAC through the restoration contractor, submitted the Base Cleanup Plan in March, '94. A revision is expected in March '95. The draft verification sampling workplan for Potential new sites or "Grey Area Workplan" was approved in October by EPA and the state. The approved final version was published on Nov. 17, '94.

The restoration Advisory Board, consistent with the Community Relations Plan published in Aug.,'95, met in October and November, 1994. The meeting was canceled in December due to the holidays. EPA and state regulators attend these meetings. The SIPs for SWMUs in Assembly A were approved and published on Oct. 6, '94. The USGS commenced soil and water sampling using Direct Push Technology in November and completed this first phase of sampling in December. Lab results confirmed 1,1 dichloroethene near the dry well at N-126 at depth 40 feet below land surface. After notification of the regulators, drinking water well #1 has been temporarily closed, due to proximity of possible contamination into the well.

Based on an approval of the Interim Measures Work Plan for the RFI on SWMU 45, sampling commenced in November to expedite its disposition before construction begins at that site in Jan. '95 prior to the BUPERS move to NAS Memphis. Petroleum contamination was confirmed down to a depth of 10 feet. The contractor is awaiting sampling results on metals and solvents, before a decision is made on the need and extent for any remediation.

TOXICS: In compliance. Non-halogenated solvents, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, toluene, halogenated solvents, nonlisted corrosive wastes, silver waste, NOS solvents, NOS thinners, nitric acid, electrolyte, paint remover, naptha aliphatic calibrating fluid, alodine, ammonium hydroxide, freon, chromium crystal, safety-kleen solvents and waste paints are some of the chemicals used aboard NAS Memphis.

PCB contaminated electrical equipment is being phased out and disposed of properly in compliance with TSCA and DOT regulations.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Source reduction and recycling programs in the program and administrative activities at NAS Memphis are:

a) Utilization of Safety-Kleen Corp. recycling services in various shops for cleaning greasy parts and used oil filters. We are changing over to a new solvent and filtration system which will not produce as much hazardous waste. Should cut our solvent generation rate by approximately 50%.

b) Waste oil is being recycled through Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office

c) NAS Memphis Safety Office conducts training in the handling and control of hazardous materials that educate personnel in ways of reducing the use of hazardous materials. In conjunction with the Safety Office training, the Supply Office requires justification in order to procure hazardous materials. Supply manages a hazardous materials Reuse store to minimize the quantities of hazardous materials and hazardous waste generated.

d) The Morale and Welfare (Recreation) Department has an active program for recycling aluminum cans, paper and other recyclable materials.

e) A wood and limb shredding contractor has shredded or mulched limbs stockpiled from the ice storm of Feb.,'94. Resulting mulch is being offered free to civilian workers and military members for use in their particular landscaping projects.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

A Naval Environmental Inspection Team conducted an inspection in May,'92. An Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) was conducted by conducted by Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command (SODIVNAVFACENGCOM), Environmental Division, Charleston, S.C. on Nov. 2-6,'92. Self audits are performed periodically using in-house personnel. An IG inspection was done in Dec.'92. A command evaluation audit of our Hazardous Material/ Waste program was

conducted beginning in early October, '94. A self -ECE was conducted beginning in early Oct.,'94 and completed Oct. 21,'94.

PROBLEM AREAS

Public Works Environmental Division has hired 3 new employees in different environmental program area who need additional training.

ACTION NEEDED

In 1994, execution of our training plan should correct this deficiency.

CONTACT: Tonya S. Barker - (901) 873-5461
FAX - (901) 873-5300

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) managed and operated for U. S. Department of Energy by Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU)

LOCATION: Anderson County, Tennessee

I.D.: TN891808981

MISSION: To conduct national and international programs in science and engineering education, training and management systems, energy and environment systems, and medical sciences.

AREA: 350 acres on Oak Ridge Reservation; six sites in city of Oak Ridge.

POPULATION: 900 employees.

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. One Air Permit (#015118P) from the State of Tennessee covers all laboratory hood operations.

WATER: In compliance. Water is obtained from the City of Oak Ridge.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. ORISE waste water goes to the City of Oak Ridge Treatment Plant.

UST: No regulated Underground storage tanks at ORISE.

RCRA: In compliance. Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator. Last State inspection in June 1994 revealed no violations.

CERCLA: All land for which ORISE has stewardship responsibility on the Oak Ridge Reservation is within the NPL listing of Dec.,'89. Federal Facilities Agreement became effective Jan.'92.

TOXICS: ORISE seldom generate toxic wastes (usually during planned reductions in chemical inventories). All wastes listed in 40 CFR 261 are disposed of under manifest with a licensed corporation.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

ORISE is committed to minimizing pollutant

releases to all environmental media. Potential waste materials are used, reused, or reclaimed. In response to DOE Orders, ORISE implements a waste minimization program that includes radioactive and mixed wastes. In 1994 ORISE neutralized 195 pounds of acids for disposal through the sanitary sewer system recycled 8,290 pounds of surplus lead (saving $54,000 in conventional disposal costs), expanded its recycling program to include mixed office paper (46,050 pounds, which will at least double in 1995), and contributed $600 from recycled aluminum cans to the ORISE Volunteers in Education Team to help support programs in local school systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Ongoing self assessments.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None

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William Thomas 615-576-9561(ORAU/ORISE)
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Superfund Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended in 1986

= OAK RIDGE RESERVATION (USDOE)
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

The Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR), operated by the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE), covers about 58,000 acres in Oak Ridge, in Anderson and Roane Counties, Tennessee. The area around the reservation is predominately rural except for the City of Oak Ridge (pop 28,000). ORR consists of three major operating facilities: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, a research lab that includes nuclear reactors, chemical plants, a radioisotope production labs; Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant, a production complex engaged primarily in the enrichment of uranium-235; and the Y-12 Plant, located immediately adjacent to the City of Oak Ridge, which produces nuclear weapon components, processes nuclear materials, and performs other related functions.

ORR operations generate a variety of radioactive, nonradioactive, and mixed (radioactive and nonradioactive) hazardous wastes, many of which in the past were disposed of or stored on-site. Leakage from inactive disposal and storage facilities, coupled with spills and other accidental releases, has contaminated many areas in and around ORR.

Metals, organics, and radionuclides have been detected in ORR soil, ground water, and surface water. At present, ground water contamination appears confined to ORR.

A 1983 study by USDOE estimates that 733,000 pounds of elemental mercury were released to the environment in the 1950s and 1960s around the Y-12 Plant. Most of the contamination around Y-12 is confined to the upper 10 feet of soils and fill. Additional studies revealed that some 170,000 pounds of mercury are contained in the sediments and floodplain of about a 15-mile length of East Fork Poplar Creek (EFPC), which has its headwaters at Y-12, and that some 500 pounds of mercury annually leave this watershed. Mercury and cesium-137 have been detected at higher than background levels in sediments of the Tennessee River near Chattanooga, some 118 miles downstream of ORR. Seven water intakes in this 118-mile stretch provide drinking water to an estimated 43,200 people. Wetlands in the Blyth Ferry Water Fowl Management Area are also near the 118-mile stretch of the river.

EFPC flows through the City of Oak Ridge, exposing people to mercury-contaminated soils in the easily accessible areas of the floodplains of the creek. USDOE has removed soil at several locations along the creek where mercury concentrations were particularly high.

USDOE is investigating ORR under its Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program. Under the program, USDOE is conducting studies involving requirements of CERCLA and of permits issued under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The permits call for closing some units on ORR, conducting postclosure monitoring, and evaluating over 500 solid waste management units under RCRA Sections 3004(u) and (v).

=U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Response Program

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Department of Energy (DOE) Oak Ridge K-25 Site

LOCATION: Oak Ridge, Tennessee

I. D.: TN0 89 009 0004

MISSION: The Oak Ridge K-25 Site, formerly the Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant, is one of three, large DOE facilities on the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR). The production facility separated uranium-235 from uranium-238 using a gaseous diffusion process. The production of highly enriched uranium was discontinued when the requirements for military applications were satisfied in 1964, and the focus changed to the production of nuclear reactor fuel. In 1987 gaseous diffusion at the plant permanently ended. Since then, the role of the plant has changed from enrichment to research, technology and information systems development, decontamination and decommissioning activities, and waste management.

Currently, the K-25 Site serves as the center of operations for Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. (Energy Systems), Environmental Management and Enrichment Facilities programs. The Site is also the home of DOE's Center for Environmental Technology and Center for Waste Management with a multifaceted mission including activities in technology development, technology transfer, engineering technology, uranium enrichment (UE) support, and Energy Systems central functions of business management, engineering, computing, and telecommunications. Specific missions include management of the Toxic Substances Control Act Incinerator (TSCAI), a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and unique mixed waste incinerator; support of risk-based cleanup programs for all contaminated facilities and natural resources; safe and compliant waste management; development and demonstration of innovative environmental technologies; support of the Hazardous Waste Remedial Action Program; and provision of cost-effective support and services to K-25 Site users.

AREA: 1,500 acres

POPULATION: 3,900

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: There is significant compliance activity in the air program due to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Regarding Title VI, Stratospheric Ozone Protection, compliance activities have included restrictions on the resale of surplus property containing chlorofluorocarbons and compliance with the final refrigerant recycling rules with certification of the purchase and use of refrigerant recovery and recycle equipment. Under Title III, Hazardous Air Pollutants, the major emphasis has been on identifying emission sources which will be subject to Maximum Achievable Control Technology and completing an emissions inventory for residual risk analyses. Under Title V, Air Permitting Program, an air emission inventory is ongoing and will form the basis for the Title V Permit that will be submitted in 1995. The comprehensive Title V Permit will replace the individual source permits.

There were 165 air sources at the K-25 Site at year-end 1994.

The total includes 52 sources which are covered by 40 Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) air permits and 113 sources which are exempt from permitting requirements.

WATER: DOE operates the Potable Water Facility located south of the K-25 Site. It is in compliance with drinking water quality standards. The supply of water is obtained from the Clinch River. The facility is operating under a compliance schedule which includes the construction of a new treatment lagoon to treat waste waters from the filter backwash, clarifier waters, and discharge drain from the K-1514 Raw Water Tank to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. Detailed design was initiated in January 1994 and construction will be complete by September 1995.

WASTE WATER: The K-25 Site was issued a renewed NPDES Permit, TN0002950, effective October 1, 1992. Currently, the NPDES Permit includes seven major outfalls and 135 storm drain outfalls. Of the seven major outfalls, the discharges through two of the major

outfalls were permanently ceased during 1993, and a third is scheduled for construction completionand initiation of new discharge April 1996. As required by the permit, development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan was completed October 1993 and is revised annually.

Part I. E. of the K-25 Site NPDES Permit contains four schedules of compliance: (1) cessation of discharges through Outfalls 010 and 012; (2) rerouting of Outfall 009 discharges; (3) compliance with chlorine limitations for the Category IV storm drains; and (4) termination of Outfall 011 discharges to be replaced with a new Outfall 014. The K-25 Site has completed the first and third compliance schedules and expects to meet the compliance dates of September 30, 1995, for the second and April 30, 1996, for the fourth compliance schedule activity.

The K-25 Site experienced 99 percent-plus compliance during 1994. Approximately 35,000 analyses were completed as required by the NPDES Permit and only 16 noncompliances occurred. Each noncompliance was reported in an Occurrence Reporting System report, which identifies causes and corrective actions to prevent future occurrences.

Eight of the nine noncompliances that occurred at the K-1203 Sewage Treatment Plant during CY 1994 were the result of infiltration/inflow overloads due to excessive rainfall events. These noncompliances were classified as upsets in accordance with the NPDES Permit. A sanitary sewer system upgrade project to minimize infiltration/inflow was initiated in 1990. Phase II of this project, which started November 1994, includes relining of the sanitary sewer system pipes. In January 1994, a new ultraviolet disinfection system was placed on-line concurrent with the chlorine disinfection system. Additionally, operational changes have been implemented which contribute to minimizing the potential for NPDES Permit noncompliances.

UST: There are six regulated underground storage tanks

(UST) at the K-25 Site, five in service and one in temporary closure. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation,Department of Energy Oversight Division (TDEC/DOE-O) conducted a certificate inspection early in the year. The certificate was correctly posted with all applicable tanks listed. The most recent program activity involved the K-806 (No. 18) emergency generator UST located outside the site fence area on McKinney Ridge. This tank, now in temporary closure, will be closed according to all applicable Tennessee regulations by February 1996.

RCRA: The K-25 Site operates with four Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permits. The K-1435 TSCAI is a hazardous waste treatment unit operating under a RCRA permit (TNHW-15) issued by TDEC on September 28, 1987. A revised RCRA permit based on trial burn results is anticipated to be issued in 1995.

Modifications to K-25 Site RCRA permits submitted during 1994 included an update of contingency-plan information and changes to the map of site boundaries and portals. In June 1994, a request for a Class 1a Modification (requiring TDEC approval) to Permit No. TNHW-015A was submitted to add Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) test methods for several heavy metals to the waste analysis plan and remove a sump. The modification was approved in August 1994. A request for a Class 1a Modification to Permit No. TNHW-015A was submitted in November 1994 to allow for use of alternate analytical methods for metals and removal of an internal dike and fencing from a container storage unit. TDEC approval for the modification was received in January 1995. In January 1994, TDEC approved a request for a Class 2 Modification to Permit No. TNHW-056 to install a new concrete floor at the K-711 Waste Storage Unit, install secondary containment for four redesigned areas, and deletion of two areas. A request for a Class 3 Modification to Permit No. TNHW-056 was submitted in November 1993 to allow storage of waste with free liquids and storage of waste other than pond sludge in the K-1065 waste storage units. In March 1994, TDEC approved the Class 3 Modification. TDEC approved a request for a Class 1a Modification to Permit No. TNHW-056 in

April 1994 to allow for management of F039 waste in container storage units. A waiver to permit conditions was approved by TDEC in 1994 to allowfor receipt of hazardous waste from the "Roscoe Field's" waste site. A request for a Class 2 Modification to Permit No. TNHW-057 was made in August 1994 to install a new transfer station to serve the K-1202 and K-1420-A Waste Storage Unit and a new roof at K-1420-A. The modification was approved by TDEC in October 1994.

A RCRA closure plan for the K-900 Bottle Smasher was approved and issued by TDEC on July 23, 1993. Closure of the unit was completed and the Certification of Closure was submitted to TDEC in May 1994. Closure of the K-1425 100-gal drain tank was completed in August 1994. A Certification of Closure was submitted to TDEC and accepted by TDEC in October 1994. Closure of the K-1423 Y-12 Demonstration Project was completed and the Certification of Closure was submitted to TDEC in November 1994.

In January 1994, TDEC issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) based on observations associated with the K-1417 Drum Storage Yard made during the September 1993 inspection. In June 1994, a Commissioner's Order was issued for failure to meet the final milestone deadline of June 1993 for repacking of waste stored on the K-1417 Yard. Repackaging of pond waste stored on the K-1417 Yard was completed in December 1994. Movement of repackaged waste to compliant storage is scheduled to be completed by April 1995. In February 1994, the EPA, Region IV, and TDEC performed an unannounced RCRA inspection of the K-25 Site and no findings were identified. In September 1994, TDEC performed an inspection of the TSCAI with no findings noted.

On December 23, 1993, an Order and Assessment of Civil Penalty of $5,000 for the K-1435 Incinerator, Permit No. TNHW-15, was issued by the TDEC. The penalty was issued for an NOV issued on December 2, 1992, for exceeding permitted aqueous waste feed rates on September 18, 1992. On February 7, 1995, a Consent Order resolving the Commissioner's Order was signed negating payment

of the $5,000 penalty.

CERCLA: The ORR, including the K-25 Site, is a Comprehensive Environmental Response,Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) National Priority List site. A Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) with EPA and TDEC became effective January 1, 1992. Currently, the K-25 Environmental Restoration Program is actively addressing seven FFA Appendix C sites: three are in the Remedial Design Phase and four are in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Phase.

TSCA: The Uranium Enrichment Polychlorinated Biphenyls Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement (UE-PCB-FFCA) was signed February 20, 1992. This agreement between DOE Headquarters (DOE-HQ) and EPA headquarters (EPA-HQ) provided a vehicle for resolution of PCB compliance issues at the Portsmouth, Ohio, and Paducah, Kentucky, UE facilities and the former UE facility at the K-25 Site in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. In July 1993, the Portsmouth and Paducah facilities became the United States Enrichment Corporation, a wholly-owned enterprise of the US government independent of DOE. Responsibility for compliance with the PCB regulations for the Portsmouth and Paducah facilities was retained by DOE. EPA-HQ agreed to continue the UE-PCB-FFCA with DOE for these two facilities but directed EPA, Region IV, to enter into an agreement with DOE Oak Ridge Operations (ORO) which would include the K-25 Site as well as the Y-12 Plant and Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The UE-PCB-FFCA continues in force for the K-25 Site until the new agreement can be completed. The new agreement is tentatively entitled the Oak Ridge Reservation Polychlorinated Biphenyls Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement (ORR-PCB-FFCA).

DOE-HQ and EPA-HQ meet quarterly to discuss the progress of commitments under UE-FFCA. Several proposals to advance efforts under the agreement have been proposed and accepted by EPA-HQ. In February 1993, DOE submitted an updated list of PCB compliance issues to EPA, Region IV, for consideration in developing the ORR-PCB-FFCA. Among these was a proposal to dispose of two PCB-contaminated heat transfer systems by flushing and

a proposal to allow for decontamination and continued use of a large firewater tank contaminated with PCB.A reapplication for approval to dispose of PCBs at the K-25 Site TSCAI was submitted to EPA, Region IV, onDecember 20, 1991. An amendment to the reapplication was submitted on October 2, 1992, to clarify and address improvements to the application. Although the original "Approval to Dispose of PCBs" was scheduled to expire in March 1992, it remains in effect until EPA, Region IV, issues a new approval based on the reapplication.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

During 1994, a number of pollution prevention projects were implemented; thereby moving the K-25 Site closer to a model program. Three of the major activities for CY 1994 were (1) initiating semiannual reviews by site divisions, (2) establishing performance measures, and (3) completing pollution prevention opportunity assessments of processes and activities generating waste in all site divisions. There were a number of source reduction and recycling projects implemented to reduce waste generation. Some of these activities were as follows:

- draining shutdown electrical equipment in the K-31 Switchyard and transferring oil and equipment to off-site users (recycling one transformer and two oil circuit breakers and 147,000 gal of oil to save approximately $10,000);
- recycling of photographic waste solutions by five divisions to recover silver (approximately 2,000 gal of RCRA waste);
- downposting of radiological areas, eliminating radioactively-contaminated material/waste generation (800 ft^2 of space in Building K-1401 and 200 ft^2 of space in K-1008-B and -C);
- replacement of emergency exit fixtures and incandescent bulbs with energy-efficient fixtures to save energy and 200 lb of used bulb waste (saving approximately $250,000);

- installation of a condensate polisher for removal of contaminants and reuse ofcondensate from the steam plant to reduce waste generation and chemical usage (900,000 gal of water, 20 tons of sulfuric acid, and 1.8 tons of sodium chloride);

- changing the flow rate of water used to preserve chemicals used in the manual photographic developing process (8,190,514 kg water conservation to save $19,164);

- recycling 15,079 lb of aluminum beverage cans, 546,520 lb of office paper, and 184,590 lb of cardboard in 1994;

- tracking Division Pollution Prevention Program development activities for completion of 23 identified milestones to implement the K-25 Site standard practice procedure on pollution prevention; and

- conducting and documenting a successful Site Pollution Prevention Awareness Month in June, second year in a row.

Of particular note were the pollution prevention opportunity assessments prepared for cafeteria sanitary waste, Central Neutralization Facility (CNF) sludge, chlorinated solvents, and TSCAI waste waters. The site received the "Bang for the Buck" award from DOE-HQ for achieving a distinguished program with limited resources and received three other DOE-HQ awards, three DOE-ORO awards, and nine site awards for a number of source reduction and recycling activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

On February 14-18, 1994, EPA, Region IV, TDEC Division of Solid Waste; and TDEC/DOE-O performed the annual RCRA inspection. No violations, deficiencies, or findings were identified.

TDEC/DOE-O performed an air program audit (all permitted air sources) on March 8-10, 1994. No

violations, deficiencies or findings were identified.

TDEC/DOE-O performed the annual air inspection(visible emissions evaluation). No violations, deficiencies, or findings were identified.

TDEC/DOE-O conducted a NPDES compliance audit June 1-2, 1994. No violations, deficiencies, or findings were identified.

TDEC Division of Solid Waste and TDEC/DOE-O conducted the annual inspection of the TSCAI September 12-13, 1994. No violations, deficiencies, or findings were identified.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and TDEC/DOE-O conducted an inspection of dams and water impoundments September 21, 1994. No violations, deficiencies, or findings were noted.

TDEC conducted the annual air inspection for four air emission sources November 7, 1994. No violations, deficiencies, or findings were identified.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted an inspection of the pipeline in Poplar Creek being installed for the CNF Pipeline Extension Line Item Project. No violations, deficiencies, or findings were identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

1. Rainwater infiltration to the sewage plant collection system causes increased flows that sometimes result in NPDES limit exceedances.

2. Radioactively-contaminated PCBs are stored beyond the one-year limit.

3. Movement of remaining K-1417 repackaged pond waste to compliant storage is continuing.

4. RCRA closure of the K-1417 Drum Storage Yard is scheduled to be initiated in 1995.

ACTIONS NEEDED

1. Phase II of the sanitary sewer system upgrade project is in progress. This work involves relining the sanitary sewer system pipes which is scheduled for completion in March 1996.

2. A new Approval to Dispose of PCBs in the K-1435 TSCAI has not been received from EPA, Region IV, (reapplication was submitted in December 1991).

3. A PCB FFCA for ORR to address storage of radioactively-contaminated PCB waste beyond one year and other PCB issues needs to be finalized between EPA, Region IV; DOE; and Energy Systems.

4. EPA has not returned comments to TDEC on the draft permit modification to Tennessee Hazardous Waste Permit No. TNHW-15 which incorporates post-trial TSCAI burn conditions and additional metal feed and emissions limits.

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Superfund Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended in 1986

OAK RIDGE RESERVATION (USDOE)
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

The Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR), operated by the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE), covers about 58,000 acres in Oak Ridge, in Anderson and Roane Counties, Tennessee. The area around the reservation is predom- inately rural except for the City of Oak Ridge (pop 28,000). ORR consists of three major operating facilities: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, a research lab that includes nuclear reactors, chemical plants, a radioisotope production labs; Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant, a production complex engaged primarily in the enrichment of uranium-235; and the Y-12 Plant, located immediately adjacent to the City of Oak Ridge, which produces nuclear weapon components, processes nuclear materials, and performs other related functions.

ORR operations generate a variety of radioactive, nonradioactive, and mixed (radioactive and nonradioactive) hazardous wastes, many of which in the past were disposed of or stored on-site. Leakage from inactive disposal and storage facilities, coupled with spills and other accidental releases, has contaminated many areas in and around ORR.

Metals, organics, and radionuclides have been detected in ORR soil, ground water, and surface water. At present, ground water contamination appears confined to ORR.

A 1983 study by USDOE estimates that 733,000 pounds of elemental mercury were released to the environment in the 1950s and 1960s around the Y-12 Plant. Most of the contamination around Y-12 is confined to the upper 10 feet of soils and fill. Additional studies revealed that some 170,000 pounds of mercury are contained in the sediments and floodplain of about a 15-mile length of East Fork Poplar Creek (EFPC), which has its headwaters at Y-12, and that some 500 pounds of mercury annually leave this watershed. Mercury and cesium-137 have been detected at higher than background levels in sediments of the Tennessee River near Chattanooga, some 118 miles downstream of ORR. Seven water intakes in this 118-mile stretch provide drinking water to an estimated 43,200 people. Wetlands in the Blyth Ferry Water Fowl Management Area are also near the 118-mile stretch of the river.

EFPC flows through the City of Oak Ridge, exposing people to mercury-contaminated soils in the easily accessible areas of the floodplains of the creek. USDOE has removed soil at several locations along the creek where mercury concentrations were particularly high.

USDOE is investigating ORR under its Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program. Under the program, USDOE is conducting studies involving requirements of CERCLA and of permits issued under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The permits call for closing some units on ORR, conducting postclosure monitoring, and evaluating over 500 solid waste management units under RCRA Sections 3004(u) and (v).

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Oak Ridge National Lab, DOE (X-10)

LOCATION: Oak Ridge, Tennessee

I.D.: TN891808981

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: 5,900

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: The facility is in compliance with Tennessee Air Pollution Control Rules. To date, the facility has 37 permitted air emission sources resulting from operating and maintenance activities. The most significant source is a coal fired steam production plant.

ORNL is also in compliance with 40 CFR 61 regulations for radioactive emissions to the atmosphere. Radioactive emissions result from research activities, primarily from the operation of a research reactor. Radioactive emission sources and emission rates are reported annually to EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 61.

ORNL anticipates that the facility can comply with regulations which will result from the CAA Amendments of 1990. Title VI of the CAA required refrigeration systems which use chloro-fluorocarbons (CFCs) to be replaced by non CFC systems. This work will require up to $20,000,000 over a 11 year period. It is anticipated that the Title V permit application will be due to TDEC in early 1996. Actions to develop the permit application are in progress and are on schedule. At present, it is not anticipated that Title III regulations will significantly impact on ORNL facilities or operations.

WATER: Potable water is obtained from a DOE treatment plant located on the Y-12 site. Raw water is obtained from Melton Hill Lake on the Clinch River. The water meets health standards after treatment.

WASTE WATER: The NPDES permit for ORNL expired on Mar 31, 1991. An application for renewal was submitted to TDEC

in September 1990. A separate Storm water Permit Application was submitted in October 1992. The new Nonradiological waste water Treatment Facility (NRWTF) has passed toxicity tests at 100 % effluent concentration in 17 of 18 tests conducted since March 1990.

ORNL has engineering projects underway to modify the Sewage Treatment Plant collection system (1994-1996) and to upgrade the Coal Yard Runoff Treatment Facility (1994-1995).

TDEC conducted an audit of the compliance sampling requirements of the NPDES self-monitoring program on June 6-7, 1994. ORNL received the highest available rating in 10 of 11 areas evaluated. In CY 1994 ORNL's Discharge Monitoring Report compliance with its NPDES Permit was greater than 99 %.

UST: ORNL has a total of 53 underground storage tanks that are subject to regulation under RCRA subtitle I regulations (40 CFR 280). These 53 USTs can be categorized as follows: 17 are emergency generator USTs (deferred until 1998, scheduled for replacement by 1998); 26 have been permanently closed; 3 are scheduled for environmental assessment in 1995; 5 are currently being reviewed by TDEC for final closure; 2 are fully regulated UST systems which meet the 1998 final standards for new tank installations.

RCRA: ORNL is registered as a large quantity generator, and a treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facility under EPA ID #TN1890090003. However 2 additional ORNL facilities (off-site of the main plant) operated as small quantity generators under EPA ID # TN8981800008 and TN8891800007 in previous years, but in 1994 they did not generate hazardous wastes at levels to be regulated as small quantity generators.

ORNL's most recent Part A revision on Oct. 7,'93, included 36 units. During 1994, 25 units operated as interim status or permitted units, and another 11 units were proposed (either new construction or existing buildings awaiting approval to operate). 2 revised Part B permit applications were issued in 1994 by TDEC. Bldg 7652 continues to operate under the 1986 Part B permit (TN 18900909993 and HSWA-TN001). Tank 7830A received its Part B permit on Oct. 15,'92 (TNHW-027). A class I permit modification for tank 7830A for the

contingency plan was completed in Dec.,'94. The other ORNL RCRA units operate under interim status, pending issuance of the Part B permits or completion of closure. ORNL has requested that another unit, the solid waste storage area (SWSA) 5N Burial Ground for retrievably stored, remote handled transuranic waste be removed from RCRA regulation and instead, be regulated under CERCLA. Resolution of that request is pending.

SWSA 6 (the only disposal facility on ORNL's Part A) has not accepted RCRA wastes since 1986. SWSA 6 is currently undergoing RCRA/CERCLA closure. A revised Closure Plan for SWSA 6 was resubmitted in Jan.,'94 for formal review by TDEC and ZEPA. Comments were issued by EPA and TDEC in mid-'94. These comments and new information are being incorporated into the plan (for resubmittal in early '95). The revisions focus on the integration of CERCLA remediation processes while still addressing the RCRA closure requirements. In '94, closure was completed for 3 units (Bldg, 7826, Bldg 7834 and Tank 7075). Closure of the new hydrofracture surface facilities, bldg 7860, is pending final approval of the closure plan. RCRA mandated corrective actions were initiated as early as 1986 and continue under the CERCLA process.

TDEC conducted an inspection of ORNL' TSD facilities and generator areas on May 2-4, '94 and Nov 8-10, '94. NO violations were noted.

Resolution of the Notice of Violation issued by TDEC in 1992 for failure to submit the Post-closure Permit Application for SWSA 6 continued in 1994. The Closure Plan for SWSA 6 was revised as per discussions with TDEC for integrating RCRA and CERCLA. The revised plan was resubmitted to TDEC in Jan.,'94.

CERCLA: CERCLA activities continued during 1994. RI/FSs and/ or CERCLA treatability studies for several operable units in WAG 1 (e.g., Gunite and Associated Tanks, surface impoundments OUs etc.) have continued and/or were initiated. RI/FS field work at WAG 5 was completed during CY '94. A removal action involving the removal of Sr-90 contaminated groundwater from seeps C and D at WAG 5 was initiated by construction of an ion exchange treatment system at both seeps. The treatment systems became operable in Nov.,'94. several

other removal actions were contemplated and/or construction was initiated during 1994, among them: WAG 2 corehole 8 removal action and WAG WC-14 removal action. Interim remedial actions at WAGs 11 and 13 were also completed. Field work associated with the WAG 6 environmental monitoring plan was initiated during 1994. Resolution of the CERCLA/RCRA integration question at WAG 6 was initiated through the submittal of a revision of the WAG 6 closure plan to the regulators for review. In addition, the groundwork was laid for the submittal of a RCRA Post-closure permit application to the regulators to tie the CERCLA remedial action requirements and RCRA groundwater monitoring and post-closure care requirements together in order to complete the CERCLA/RCRA integration process.

TSCA: ORNL manages PCBs in compliance with federal regulations. The facility operates research equipment which contains PCB capacitors. It also operates some miscellaneous equipment and transformers, which contain oil contaminated with PCBs. Both radioactive and nonradioactive PCB wastes are stored on-site in approved storage units. The radioactive PCBs are stored on-site or at the Oak Ridge K-25 Site awaiting disposal at the incinerator at K-25. Greater than one year storage of PCB wastes and the use of hydraulic and heat transfer equipment gaskets, and lubricating systems that are contaminated or possible contaminated are being considered in a Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement (FFCA) being prepared by EPA Region IV.

During 1994, ORNL researchers continued their investigations of alternate disposal methods for PCBs under the approval of EPA Region IV. In April 1994, EPA Region IV issued a Research & Development permit to ORNL to conduct R & D on stabilization/solidification techniques with mixed wastes from various DOE sites. ORNL also received extensions for 2 R & D projects: one on biological dechlorination research and the other for a laboratory study on a base-catalyzed dechlorination process for removal and treatment of radioactively contaminated PCB wastes. ORNL was granted authorization to conduct a field demonstration on the use of base-catalyzed destruction using solvated electrons on PCB-contaminated material.

SARA
/TITLE III: In accordance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 provisions of SARA, Title III, ORNL has submitted the revised information per sections 311, 312, and 313.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

ORNL updated and issued the Pollution Prevention Program Plan. This included updated goals and budget information. The plan addresses all laws, regulations, and guidelines which contain pollution prevention requirements. A pollution prevention plan for the Walker Branch Watershed project was developed as required by the Tennessee Hazardous Waste Reduction Act for "small quantity generators." Walker Branch Watershed Laboratory is ORNL's only small quantity generator to which this requirement is applicable.

ORNL documented accomplished tasks and planned activities for the waste minimization progress report for the FFCA for Land Disposal Restricted wastes.

A contract for transporting and reusing coal ash from the ORNL Steam Plant was awarded to Pincelli and Assoc. Coal Ash from the Steam Plant will now be used to make cement at a facility in Chattanooga. The contract extends for 2 years. The diversion of coal ash from the landfill demonstrates progress toward the sanitary waste disposal goal in ORNl Waste MInimization/ Reduction and Pollution Prevention Program Plan..

The Pollution Prevention Program provided support to the 3 site initiative to recycle non-radioactive fluorescent bulbs and ballasts. This will largely eliminate a large hazardous waste stream for Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. (Energy Systems)(some fluorescent bulbs will continue to be handled as mixed waste). The initiative is being coordinated as an Energy Systems Waste Management Organization waste stream since the waste stream is consistent between sites. Each site will develop procedures which will have to be approved by the Readiness Review Board prior to off-site recycle. The initiative is scheduled to be in place in time to include the temporary increase in waste generation which will result from the relamping program.

Pollution Prevention Program supported Metals and Ceramics (M&C) Division in their evaluation of 6 of their largest or problematic waste streams. Empowered work teams were established to review photochemical, used oil, human carcinogens and reproductive hazards, waste acids, and building exhaust filters. Through the evaluation of these streams, the division has been able to reduce their hazardous waste generation by an estimated 25 % in one year.

A pollution prevention opportunity assessment was completed on the sanitary waste from the Oak Ridge Reservation. The assessment identified several options for continued reduction of sanitary waste disposal.

The ORNL Recycling Program avoided the disposal of 2,341.1 tons of sanitary waste by channeling these materials into recycling and reuse markets. a CY'94 summary of the amounts is listed below:

Paper	135.5 tons
Cardboard	153.3 tons
Aluminum cans	5.6 tons
Phone books	3.7 tons
Coal ash	1,993.0 tons
Total	2,341.1 tons

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

- EPA staff toured selected hazardous mixed waste storage units on Jan. 13,'94.

- DOE Waste Isolation Pilot Plant team conducted a review of transuranic waste facilities: Melton Valley Storage Tanks, Waste Examination and Assay Facility, and radiochemical Engineering Development Center on Feb. 7,'94.

- DOE Oak Ridge audited the UST certifications on Mar. 17, '94. The certifications were in compliance with the UST regulations.

- US Dept of Agriculture(USDA) and Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA) reviewed ORNL projects and procedures on the handling of soils before disposal on Mar. 17,'94

- TDEC/DOE-O inspected 32 permitted air sources at ORNL on Apr. 25-26, '94; no problems were identified.

- USDA and TDA inspected the transuranic laboratory as part of issuance of a permit for the laboratory to receive foreign vegetation in Apr.,'94.

- TDEC/DOE-O conducted opacity evaluation inspections for the following sources: X-3039, off-gas and hot cell ventilation; X-3502-01, spray booth; X7603-01, process boiler; and X2519-115, steam plant on May 9 and 16, '94. No problems were identified.

- TDEC conducted an inspection of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, groundwater, and generator area on May 2-4,'94.

- TDEC/DOE-O revisited selected RCRA satellite accumulation areas on May 9, '94.

- TDEC/DOE-O audited the ORNL NPDES Program on Jun. 6-7, '94.

- TDEC/DOE-O conducted inspections of 5 emission sources located at ORNL. The inspections consisted of a walk through of 4 permitted emissions sources (issued in 1994) and one exempt emission source (previously permitted) on Oct. 7, '94.

- TDEC inspected ORNL's groundwater and RCRA programs. TDEC audited ORNL's interim status and permitted waste management facilities, satellite and 90 day accumulation areas, waste minimization program, training, and waste management records on Nov. 8-10,'94.

- TDEC/DOE-O began the 1995 annual inspection of permitted air pollution sources on Dec. 13-14,'94. No findings were identified.

PROBLEM AREAS

The ban on shipping wastes to off-site, commercial facilities continues to be a significant problem for TSD operations. Problems associated with waste storage constraints are further compounded by the lengthy time to obtain approvals for and to design and construct new storage facilities.

Information for the establishment of an FFCA for special circumstances related to storage of PCB

wastes (for periods greater than one year), research and development work involving PCBs, and management of PCB contaminated items was supplied to EPA Region IV in mid-'93. EPA was to supply DOE with a draft agreement to enable negotiations to proceed. Despite periodic follow ups with EPA staff, no action has been taken by EPA to date. Regulatory vulnerability remains high absent an FFCA that addresses these compliance issues.

ORNL continues to operate under its NPDES permit that expired in 1991. The permit includes certain components including numeric limits on storm water constituents, total suspended solids and oil and grease, which are not in keeping with current EPA and TDEC permitting philosophy. Despite conscientious housekeeping and best management practices, ORNL incurs periodic excursions of these NPDES storm water limits. ORNL has provided to DOE Engineering cost estimated and funding requests for storm water collection and treatment at ORNL. However, it is questionable whether such pursuits would be justified in terms of environmental benefit compared to the resources that would be required. A major level of effort has already been expended in satisfying the pre-trial demands of the Friends of the Earth lawsuit against DOE for permit excursions. A potential exists for further litigation.

ACTION NEEDED

ORNL anxiously waits NPDES permit renewal by TDEC.

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Superfund Hazardous Waste Site Listed Under The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended in 1986

OAK RIDGE RESERVATION (USDOE)
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

The Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR), operated by the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE), covers about 58,000 acres in Oak Ridge, in Anderson and Roane Counties, Tennessee. The area around the reservation is predom- inately rural except for the City of Oak Ridge (pop 28,000). ORR consists of three major operating facilities: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, a research lab that includes nuclear reactors, chemical plants, a radioisotope production labs; Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant, a production complex engaged primarily in the enrichment of uranium-235; and the Y-12 Plant, located immediately adjacent to the City of Oak Ridge, which produces nuclear weapon components, processes nuclear materials, and performs other related functions.

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USDOE is investigating ORR under its Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program. Under the program, USDOE is conducting studies involving requirements of CERCLA and of permits issued under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The permits call for closing some units on ORR, conducting postclosure monitoring, and evaluating over 500 solid waste management units under RCRA Sections 3004(u) and (v).

= U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Remedial Response Program

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant, Managed by Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc.(MMES), for the Department of Energy (DOE)

LOCATION: Oak Ridge, Tennessee

I.D.: TN891808981

MISSION: The Y-12 Plant serves as a key manufacturing technology center for the development and demonstration of unique materials, components, and services of importance to the DOE and the nation.

This is accomplished through the reclamation and storage of nuclear materials, manufacture of nuclear materials, manufacture of components for the defense capabilities of the nation, support to national security programs, and services provided to other customers as approved by DOE.

AREA: 5,460 acres

POPULATION: Over 4,000

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: The Y-12 plant has about 64 active air permits covering 344 air emission points. There are currently about 176 documented, exempt minor sources and about 324 exempt, minor emission points. 70 operating radiological stacks are equipped with continuous stack samplers to sample uranium emissions. A FFCA for using these samplers and other emissions estimation methods to meet the requirements of 40CFR, Part 61, Subpart H, for sampling significant radionuclides emission points was completed in 1992.

Major radionuclide sources, as per regulations, are being continuously sampled to quantify emissions. Periodic emissions estimates for the minor sources will be made as specified in the compliance plan. EPA concurrence was received in Mar. 16, '93, that all actions required under the FFCA were complete; and the ORR facilities were in compliance with NESHAP standards for radionuclides. All major emission sources are permitted by TDEC and are operating in compliance with those permits.

Planning for compliance with anticipated and newly issued requirements of the 1990 CAA Amendments is a major effort. A Stratospheric Ozone Protection

Plan was issued. Y-12 has successfully implemented work practices required to minimize releases of chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants to the atmosphere. Compliance requirements for motor vehicle air conditioner maintenance and refrigeration system maintenance are being met. Studies are proceeding on finding replacements and performing the necessary modifications to plant refrigeration equipment to accommodate the production ban on ozone-depleting chemicals. Activities are scheduled to be completed by October 1999. For this effort the Y-12 Plant, in 1994, shared in an EPA Strospheric Ozone Protection Award with four other Martin Marietta Corporation facilities around the country.

In anticipation of the permitting requirements and implementation of Maximum Achievable Technology standards of the 1990 amendments, an effort is underway to improve the stack and vent survey, criteria pollutant emission inventory, and hazardous air pollutant emission inventory. These efforts will be required to submit the permit applications required under Title V of the amendments. The applications are expected to be required in 1995.

WATER: Y-12 is designated as a "Non-transient Non-community" water distribution system by TDEC and is subject to the state "Regulations for Public Water Systems and Drinking Water Quality," chapter 1200 5-1. Potable water is received from the DOE owned water treatment facility located northeast of Y-12. The water treatment facility is managed by Johnson Controls Inc.

To meet the asbestos requirements under TDEC regulations, Y-12 is filing a request for exemption from sampling which is allowed for systems that do not have asbestos containing pipes. TDEC approved the exemption in Nov.,'94. In Jul.,'93, Y-12 was granted reduced monitoring status for lead and copper which required 20 samples be taken annually during the months of July, August and September during the next 3 years.

WASTE WATER: Y-12 NPDES permit encompasses about 135 active, point source discharges requiring compliance

monitoring that results in about 13,000 annual samples. The number of outfalls continues to decline as outfalls are consolidated, eliminated,or changes are implemented at the site. While noncompliances with the NPDES permit and spills to the environment occur, considerable progress was made during 1993 on minimizing these incidents and their effect on receiving streams. Monitoring of discharges demonstrates that Y-12 has achieved an NPDES permit compliance rate of over 99 per cent, and biological monitoring programs conducted on surface streams near the plant provide evidence of the ecological recovery of the streams. There were 11 NPDES violations in 1994, as compared to 14 in 1993 and 43 in 1992. Only 2 of the nonconformances during 1994 were due to exceedances of waste water discharge limits.

NPDES permit expired May '90. The plant continues to operate under the expired permit.TDEC issued a draft of the new permit for the Y-12 plant on Dec. 12,'94, for a 30 day public review. The new permit is expected to be issued in 1995 with the effective date to be 60 days after issue. Some of the more significant changes in the revised draft as compared with the expired NPDES permit include the following:

- toxicity limitation for the headwaters of East Fork Poplar Creek
- quarterly toxicity testing at the waste water treatment facilities
- a compliance schedule to reduce mercury in East Fork Poplar Creek
- chlorine limitations at all outfalls containing cooling water
- chlorine limitations of water quality criteria at the headwaters of East fork Poplar Creek
- a compliance schedule for correction of elevated ammonia concentrations discharged to East Fork Poplar Creek from a groundwater spring
- a requirement to manage the flow of East Fork Poplar Creek such that a minimum flow of 7 mgd is guaranteed by adding raw water from the Clinch River to the headwaters of the creek
- sampling of storm water at a minimum of 25 locations per year, and
- instream pH limitations on tributaries to Bear

Creek and various other tributaries on the south side of Chestnut Ridge.

The Y-12 plant operates six waste water treatment systems and associated collection and transfer stations:
1. Central Pollution Control Facility - treatsnon-nitrate waste waters and waste water contaminated with heavy metals.
2. Plating Rinse Water Treatment Facility - treats cyanide bearing rinse waters and miscellaneous plating rinse waters.
3. West End Treatment Facility - treats waste waters contaminated with nitrates and heavy metals.
4. Steam Plant Waste Water Treatment Facility - treats coal pile runoff, boiler blowdown, high sulfates, and some heavy metals.
5. Groundwater Treatment Facility - treats contaminated groundwater (seeps) using air stripping and carbon filtration.
6. Interim Mercury Treatment Facility - treats waste water containing mercury using activated carbon.

Sanitary waste water is discharged to the city of Oak Ridge under an industrial pretreatment permit. In 1994, Y-12 met all sampling and allowable discharge limits for parameters listed in the discharge permit. A new monitoring station, the East End Sanitary Sewer Monitoring Station (EESSMS) was completed on Jul 27,'94, to allow for more accurate monitoring of the sanitary sewage discharges by the Y-12 plant. The city of Oak Ridge plans to issue new permits for industrial customers in 1995. During the City's annual inspection they expressed concern about undesirable materials entering the sanitary sewer as a result of inflow and infiltration through contaminated soils from the plant. To address this concern, a line-item project has been initiated to upgrade the Y-12 sanitary sewer system. This project will rehabilitate over 250 manholes and repair or replace approximately 12,000 linear feet of existing sanitary sewer line.

UST: The Y-12 UST program includes 47 USTs. This number incorporates regulated petroleum and

hazardous substance USTs, and in the interest of Best Management Practice, tanks that are deferred or exempt. The UST Registration Certificates are effective until Mar. 31,'95. The following reflects the status of the Y-12 Plant USTs:
- 4 active/In-service petroleum USTs
- 40 Closed USTs (removed or inert filled).
Closure and/or characterization documentation has been submitted for 8 tank sites with no further action recommended. TDEC review is ongoing. CAPswere submitted for 5 tank sites (12 tanks in total). 4 of the CAPs have been approved by TDEC. Corrective action activities have been completed at one site. The subsequent closure report was submitted to the TDEC for approval, and approval is forthcoming. For the 4 remaining tank sites, alternatives to "active remediation" are being pursued. These alternative include the submission of a site ranking form (SRF) and/or a site specific standard request (SSSR) for each tank site. These alternative, once approved by TDEC, allow the tank owner/ operator to conduct semiannual ground water monitoring in lieu of a remediation scenario. A SRF has been submitted for each of the 3 sites. TDEC approval of 2 sites has been received, with approval of the third pending. A SSSR has been submitted for the fourth site, and TDEC approval is pending. Four heating oil tanks have been closed; 3 prior to Dec. 22,'88, and one in Jun.,'93. These tanks are exempt from UST requirements because they are excluded from the statutory definition of regulated USTs. Two emergency power generator tanks were removed in 1974, prior to the promulgation of RCRA Subtitle I regulations. Concurrence from TDEC on final tank closures was received on 4 tank sites and concurrence on 4 additional tank closures is expected. Three tank sites (6 tanks) have been designated as SWMUs and will be investigated under CERCLA.

Hazardous substance USTs - 3 There are 2 concrete burial vaults containing solid uranium oxide. These are deferred according to regulations. Any UST containing radioactive material that is regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is deferred. A methanol UST was permanently closed in Jan.,'93.

RCRA:

Y-12 is in compliance with the majority of RCRA requirements. Noncompliance issues which are identified by anyone are aggressively pursued. Whenever possible, corrective actions are implemented immediately. Other issues require compliance agreement with regulatory agencies to schedule implementation of corrective actions. -Y-12 generates hazardous waste and operates hazardous waste management units for the treatment and storage on these wastes. About 300 areas for hazardous waste accumulation are operated in the Y-12 plant . Additionally, Y-12 operates about 20 hazardous waste storage and/or treatment units. The last RCRA hazardous waste compliance inspection was conducted by the State in June 1994. No notices of violation were issued as a result of this inspection.

There are no units at the Y-12 plant that are actively used for disposal of hazardous wastes. Closure actions are complete for several previously used hazardous waste disposal units. Closure activities are still under way for several additional disposal units. Y-12 presently has one active Part B postclosure permit (S-3 site). Two additional postclosure permit applications are due in 1995.

In Jan.'92, DOE, EPA, and TDEC negotiated a FFA regarding the environmental restoration at ORR. This agreement is intended to integrate the corrective action requirements of RCRA and CERCLA. In 1992, DOE appealed the applicability of RCRA post-closure permits for closed RCRA units subject to CERCLA corrective actions. In Apr.,'93, DOE, TDEC, and Energy Systems signed an Agreed Order regarding the RCRA post-closure permit for the S-3 site (RCRA-certified, closed treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) unit subject to corrective actions for groundwater contamination), thereby resolving the appeal and formally agreeing to proceed with CERCLA as the lead regulatory program with RCRA as an ARAR. Plans call for mixed low level waste at ORR to be treated through a combination of existing/ modified on site facilities, commercial capabilities, and new on site capabilities. Nine existing on-site facilities will be used to treat inventoried mixed waste. Construction of one new major on site

facility is planned. The final configuration of on site facilities will be governed by the availability of commercial resources. TDEC is expected to approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove the plan in spring 1995. The work-off will take approximately 20 years, and the as-generated treatment phase is expected to be achieved in the year 2015 for most large-volume waste types. Once treatment is available for mixed waste when generated, ORR will be in compliance with the storage prohibition under the 1984 RCRA land disposal restriction.

CERCLA: The Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR) including Y-12 was listed on the NPL in Dec.,'89. Over 200 contaminated units have been identified at Y-12resulting from past waste management practices. Many of these sites have been grouped into Operable Units (OU) based on priority and common assessment and remediation requirements. During 1994, a RI/FS was completed at Bear Creek OU-2. Additionally, the first phase of field work to support a RI/FS for Upper east Fork Poplar Creek Ou-1 was initiated. The CERCLA process at the Abandoned Nitric Acid Pipeline was completed, and a No-Further-Action Record of Decision (ROD) was obtained. The feasibility study at Chestnut Ridge OU-2 was also completed during 1994.

A major strategy change in implementation of CERCLa within the Bear Creek Hydrologic Regime was initiated in 1994. The remaining 3 0 Us which contain the majority of contaminated sites within the regime, were combined into one, regime-wide unit; and an integrated RI/FS was begun to address contamination within the regime. Such an approach ensures consistent and complementary actions throughout the regime and represents a significant acceleration and streamlining of the CERCLA process compared to its traditional implementation. Additionally, the regime-wide integrated RI/FS will result in several million dollar cost savings for the first part of the CERCLA process, as well as a significant shortening of the time required to obtain RODs and subsequent remedial actions within the regime.

TOXICS: Projects have been initiated to reduce and eliminate PCBs and PCB items. These projects

include annual audits, self assessments, and internal inspections to inventory regulated PCBs; sampling to ensure that PCB transformer pads are cleaned and sampled according to regulations; and sampling to ensure regulatory compliance with testing requirements of hydraulic, heat-transfer, and lubricating systems. Those systems found to contain greater than 50ppm PCB are being decontaminated and approval is being sought from EPA to reclassify those systems.

Y-12 generates an annual PCB report detailing all PCBs and PCB items in use, stored for disposal,

generated during the year, and disposed of throughout the year. Several areas of the plant have historical PCB contamination on concrete surfaces. Complications are incurred when attempting to decontaminate a porous material. Y-12 is working closely with EPA to determine resolutions to these problems.

Y-12 has many facilities which contain asbestos materials. Compliance programs for asbestos management are in place.

Has approximately 673 PCB capacitors.

An active portion of the Z-oil system at the Y-12 plant, a massive heat transfer system that once connected several buildings, utilizes PCB contaminated (12-15 ppm) mineral oil as a coolant.

Y-12 Plant staff initiated the identification and removal of all PCB light ballasts. A program, developed and initiated in 1991, involved the examination of every ballast within a building to identify any PCB contamination. If a ballast did not specifically state :No PCBs" then the ballast was removed and disposed as PCB waste. The project was placed on hold due to the waste shipment moratorium and will resume when a disposal option has been designated for PCB ballasts.

Some PCB wastes have been stored at Y-12 in excess of one year. This is due to specific constituents in the waste that deem the waste not acceptable at external PCB incinerators or landfills. This

mixed waste is planned for the K-25 Site TSCA Incinerator DOE has initiated discussions of a TSCA FFCA to resolve the existing compliance issue of storage in excess of one year.

Several projects have been initiated to reduce and eliminate PCBs and PCB items. These projects include annual audits to inventory regulated PCBs; sampling to ensure that PCB transformer pads are cleaned and sampled according to regulations; and sampling to ensure regulatory compliance with testing requirements of hydraulic heat-transfer systems and lubricating systems. Those systems found to contain greater than 50 ppm PCB are being decontaminated, subject to EPA approval.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Pollution Prevention Program at Y-12 has adopted a pollution prevention strategy based on 4 major elements: (1) the evaluation of processes for pollution prevention opportunities and

associated projects, (2) pollution prevention promotional activities, (3) tracking activities/ projects, and (4) exchanging of information and technology.

During 1994, much effort was placed on identifying pollution prevention opportunities and on the implementation of pollution prevention projects. Tracking systems have been developed for all 3 sites which track pollution prevention progress. During CY 94, several source reduction/ recycling projects were completed. Projects include facility specific activities as well as programmatic activities such as the recycling programs.

EPCRA/SARA TITLE III

As required under the provisions of EPCRA, section 311, 312 & 313 reports are prepared and submitted to the appropriate committees/agencies. Using information compiled through the annual hazardous chemical inventory this reporting is accomplished. During CY 93, the Y-12 plant reported the release of 5 toxic chemicals via the section 313 report for a total of 74,601 pounds. Presently reviews

are being conducted of toxic chemicals that might be subject to reporting under section 313 for CY '94. Because of DOE guidance requiring ORR to aggregate usage, a trigger quantity of 1,000 pounds of usage during the calendar year was utilized to determine the set of toxic chemicals for which a detailed inventory should be conducted in order to determine exact usage and aggregation across the reservation.

RELEASE REPORTING

During CY '94, Y-12 staff reported 8 CERCLA reportable quantity (RQ) spills to federal and state agencies. The National Response Center was notified of 7 ethylene glycol (antifreeze) releases with the plant. Six of these involved government vehicles with either overfilled radiators, ruptured radiator hoses, or faulty water pumps. The 7th spill involved an emergency generator. In all 7 cases, the RQ of one pound was exceeded. The 8th CERCLA RQ spill required notification to TEMA and NRC. In this spill, the valve assembly for a 350 gallon polytank containing acid waste failed, releasing the contents into a diked area. The release exceeded

the 100 pound RQ. NRC and TEMS were notified of 3 incidents that involved oil sheens on East Poplar Fork Creek. All 3 of these incidents resulted from the release of oil through building exits that discharged directly into east Fork Poplar Creek.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Regulatory agencies conducted several assessments during 1994. TDEC performed annual RCRA inspections, an NPDES Compliance Inspection, and a RCRA Groundwater Compliance Evaluation Inspection. EPA visited the site as part of an ORR RCRA/TSCA field trip. No major findings or areas of concern were identified during the assessments. In addition to EPA, TDEC, and DOE reviews, Y-12 plant organization performed numerous assessments and reviews of the environmental programs at the plant. These assessments focused on the environmental program. record keeping, sampling procedures, and storage of toxic and hazardous

waste.

The facility was visited by the State Historic Preservation Officer, and a programmatic agreement was negotiated to outline a DOE-ORO compliance plan for cultural and historic resources.

PROBLEM AREAS/ACTIONS NEEDED

1 - A TSCA FFCA for radioactive -contaminated PCBs is required. A compliance agreement with EPA Region 4 is being pursued.
2 - Chlorine concentrations in the upper reaches of East Fork Poplar Creek occasionally exceed water quality standards. Treatment systems are in place to treat chlorinated water discharges. Malfunctions of these treatment systems could result in fish kills in the upper reaches of east Fork Polar Creek. Minor oil sheens and contamination from area source runoff occasionally reach surface streams. Projects that address the reduction of chlorine, rerouting of miscellaneous sources from storm drains, and enhancement of on-site treatment facility capabilities are progressing.
3 - The NPDES permit will require the reduction of mercury loading to EFPC. A project has been initiated to reduce the annual mercury release from the Y-12 plant by about 70% by the end of the 5 year NPDES permit period. An interim mercury treatment facility began operation in late '94; however, there is still a concern that the system will not handles peak flows.
4 - A flow management project for East Fork Poplar Creek has been initiated to add raw water to east Fork Poplar Creek in order to maintain 7.0 mgd. flow at station 17. The current flow rate is about 4 mgd. This project is required by the current draft NPDES permit to meet Tennessee water quality stream standards. Construction is scheduled for start in late spring '95 and completion in the fall of '95.
5 - Work has been initiated to upgrade the Y-12 plant sanitary sewer network.
6 - Additional postclosure permits are needed for units previously closed under RCRA. A schedule has been approved by TDEC for submittal of 2 additional RCRA postclosure permit applications by July, '95.
7 - On Jan. 17,'92, Friends of the earth, Inc., a

nonprofit corporation, filed a lawsuit alleging that DOE is violating the terms and conditions of its NPDES permits for the Y-12 plant, ORNL, and the K-25 site. Specifically, the complaint alleges that discharges of certain quantities of various pollutants into tributaries of the Clinch River that have their sources at the Y-12 plant, ORNL and the K-25 site have exceeded (and are exceeding) the allowable discharge limits established by the NPDES permits. The injunction seeks to force DOE to comply in all aspects with DOE's NPDES permits, declaratory judgements, and the award of various other costs.

In October, '92, Friends of the Earth, Inc., filed a motion for summary judgement with the court. In Jan.'93, DOE and the U.S. Dept. of Justice filed a cross-motion for denial of summary judgement. A hearing was held in Federal District Court in Knoxville, TN. in May, '93. At that time the court ordered the parties to prepare charts or tables summarizing their positions regarding the number and extent of the alleged violations of the NPDES permits and the corrective actions taken, planned, or requested. The parties have compiled with this order. Oral arguments before the court regarding the filed briefs will be conducted on Mar. 3,'95.

CONTACT: William G. McMillan - (615) 576-2409
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OAK RIDGE RESERVATION (USDOE)
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

The Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR), operated by the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE), covers about 58,000 acres in Oak Ridge, in Anderson and Roane Counties, Tennessee. The area around the reservation is predominately rural except for the City of Oak Ridge (pop 28,000). ORR consists of three major operating facilities: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, a research lab that includes nuclear reactors, chemical plants, a radioisotope production labs; Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant, a production complex engaged primarily in the enrichment of uranium-235; and the Y-12 Plant, located immediately adjacent to the City of Oak Ridge, which produces nuclear weapon components, processes nuclear materials, and performs other related functions.

ORR operations generate a variety of radioactive, nonradioactive, and mixed (radioactive and nonradioactive) hazardous wastes, many of which in the past were disposed of or stored on-site. Leakage from inactive disposal and storage facilities, coupled with spills and other accidental releases, has contaminated many areas in and around ORR.

Metals, organics, and radionuclides have been detected in ORR soil, ground water, and surface water. At present, ground water contamination appears confined to ORR.

A 1983 study by USDOE estimates that 733,000 pounds of elemental mercury were released to the environment in the 1950s and 1960s around th Y-12 Plant. Most of the contamination around Y-12 is confined to the upper 10 feet of soils and fill. Additional studies revealed that some 170,000 pounds of mercury are contained in the sediments and floodplain of about a 15-mile length of East Fork Poplar Creek (EFPC), which has its headwaters at Y-12, and that some 500 pounds of mercury annually leave this watershed. Mercury and cesium-137 have been detected at higher than background levels in sediments of the Tennessee River near Chattanooga, some 118 miles downstream of ORR. Seven water intakes in this 118-mile stretch provide drinking water to an estimated 43,200 people. Wetlands in the Blyth Ferry Water Fowl Management Area are also near the 118-mile stretch of the river.

EFPC flows through the City of Oak Ridge, exposing people to mercury-contaminated soils in the easily accessible areas of the floodplains of the creek. USDOE has removed soil at several locations along the creek where mercury concentrations were particularly high.

USDOE is investigating ORR under its Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program. Under the program, USDOE is conducting studies involving requirements of CERCLA and of permits issued under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The permits call for closing some units on ORR, conducting postclosure monitoring, and evaluating over 500 solid waste management units under RCRA Sections 3004(u) and (v).

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Allen Fossil Plant (ALF)

LOCATION: Memphis, Tennessee

I.D.: TN640030034

MISSION: Generate electricity by coal combustion.

AREA: 1,001 acres (est. GSA 11/15/86)

POPULATION: 92 salary; 696 trades and labor - 788 total (2/28/91)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Control methods are use of complying coal and precipitators. Memphis and Shelby County Health Department permit #00528-01B,-02B,-03B,-04B,-05B,-01P,-01T are current. No NOVs.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the City of Memphis, a community public water system regulated by the State of Tennessee.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The State last inspected this facility on May 20, '94. An EPA representative made an annual site visit in February, '94. A NPDES permit was reissued on July 30, '93.

UST: In compliance. There are no tanks in use: one exempt tank closed in place and one waste oil tank was removed. There are 2 regulated closed tanks: one closed in place, and the other removed.

RCRA: In compliance. This facility is a large quantity hazardous waste generator(1993). No hazardous wastes are stored on site for more than 90 days, or treated or disposed of on site. Nongenerator for 1988. Submitted notification and Part A application achieving interim status. Hazardous waste closure plan submitted and approved; closure certified March 1986. Utility wastes are treated/disposed of on site. Solid waste (industrial) is disposed of off site by contract at state permitted landfills.

CERCLA: Preliminary assessment was completed in April 1988 and updated in 1991. No CERCLA issues have been identified. However, additional data on the closed chemical treatment pond is being collected per EPA's request.

TOXICS: PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted for treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility.

Insulation containing asbestos is disposed of in off site state permitted landfills.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proven to be effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in January 1995 by TVA's Environmental Audit Staff. Site visited by EPA's regional Federal Facilitators Coordination Program in January, 1994.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
Fax - (615) 751-7011

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Bull Run Fossil Plant (BRF)

LOCATION: Clinton, Tennessee

I.D.: TN6400014699

MISSION: Generate electricity by coal combustion.

AREA: 808.7 acres (simple land 9/30/84)

POPULATION: 90 salary policy; 570 trades and labor - 660 total (2/28/91)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Control methods used are complying coal and a precipitator. Tennessee Air Permits 032993F, 020335F, 038155P, 016107P, 019045P, and 032012P are current. No NOVs.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the City of Oak Ridge, a community public water system regulated by the state of Tennessee.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. EPA inspected this facility in November, 1992. A state inspection was conducted in Mar.,'94. The NPDES permit was reissued on Dec. 30, '93.

UST: In compliance. There are two underground storage tanks onsite. These are in use.

RCRA: In compliance. Small quantity generator with storage less than 180 days. Evaluation Inspection March 13, 1988 by the State. Utility wastes are disposed of on site. Solid waste (industrial) is disposed off site by contract at state permitted landfills. Site issued solid waste permit (flyash) in January 1992. Permit #10L01-103-0080.

CERCLA: Preliminary assessment was completed in April 1988 and updated in 1991. No CERCLA issues have been identified.

TOXICS: PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted for treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility. Insulation containing asbestos is disposed at off site State permitted landfills.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proven to be effective. This facility has greatly reduced its generation of hazardous waste.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in June 1993 by TVA's Environmental Audit Staff. EPA, Region IV, multi-media site visit in April 1992. Site visited by EPA's regional Federal Facilities Coordination Program Office during April 1994.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
FAX - (615) 751-7011

DATE: June 1994

NAME: TVA Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF)

LOCATION: Cumberland City, Tennessee

I.D.: TN6400015415

MISSION: Generate electricity by coal combustion

AREA: 1,425.60 acres (simple land, 9/30/84)

POPULATION: 146 salary policy; 373 trades and labor - 519 total (2/28/91)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Control methods used are complying coal and precipitators. A Flue Gas Desulfurization(FGD)/scrubber system has been completed. Tennessee Air Permits 035124F, 037755F, 020210P, 937161P, 035125P, 018474P, 032457F, 030999P are current. No NOVs.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from Cumberland City, a community public water system regulated by the State.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The plant's sanitary wastes are sent to a nearby municipal plant. The NPDES permit was reissued on Jan. 31, '94. The state inspected this facility in November, 1994; EPA inspected it in April 1993.

UST: In compliance. There are no underground storage tanks on site.

RCRA: In compliance - Small quantity generator with storage less than 180 days. Utility wastes are disposed of on site. Solid waste (industrial) is disposed of off site by contract at state permitted landfills. This facility was inspected by the State on May 29, 1990. Solid waste permit for flyash, permit number IDL 81 102 0082, was issued on July 27, 1993.

CERCLA: A preliminary assessment was completed April 1988 and updated in 1991. Asbestos may have been disposed of on site. Prior to 1976 small quantities of non regulated hazardous waste may have been disposed on site.

TOXICS: PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted with treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility.Insulation containing asbestos is disposed of at off site State permitted landfills.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proved to be effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

This facility was audited in July 1992 by TVA's Environmental Audit Staff. During April, '93 EPA's regional Federal Facilities Coordination Program Office visited the site.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
FAX - (615) 751-7011

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Gallatin Fossil Plant (GAF)

LOCATION: Gallatin, Tennessee

I.D.: TN640006677

MISSION: Generate electricity by coal combustion

AREA: 1833.99 acres (simple land 9/30/86)

POPULATION: 93 salary policy; 466 trades and labor - 559 total (2/28/91)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Control methods used are complying coal and precipitators. Tennessee Air Permits 035377F, 027799F, 028650P, 030331P are current. No NOVs.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the City of Gallatin.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The plant's sanitary wastes are treated by a 16,000 gal/day septic tank and subsurface disposal system. The NPDES permit was reissued on April 30,'93. An inspection by the state was conducted on Oct 1, .93; by EPA in April,'93.

UST: In compliance. There is one regulated UST on site. 12 tanks have been removed.

RCRA: In compliance with existing regulation. This facility is a small quantity generator of hazardous waste on occasion. No hazardous wastes are stored on site for more than 180 days, or treated or disposed of on site. Treatment/disposal of hazardous waste is by contract at permitted off site facilities either directly or through TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage Facility. Utility wastes are disposed of on site. Solid waste (industrial) is disposed of off site by contract at State-permitted landfills.

CERCLA: No CERCLA issues have been identified.

TOXICS: PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted for treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage Facility.

Asbestos waste generated at the facility is disposed of in an off site state-approved disposal facility.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proven to be effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in October 1991 by TVA's Environmental Audit Department. During April,'93 EPA's regional Federal Facilities Coordination Program Office visited the site.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts (615) - 751-7292
FAX (615) - 751-7011

DATE: June 1994

NAME: TVA John Sevier Fossil Plant (JSF)

LOCATION: Rogersville, Tennessee

I.D.: TN640006680

MISSION: Generate electricity by coal combustion

AREA: 996.32 acres (simple land 9/30/84)

POPULATION: 81 salary policy; 181 trades and labor - 262 total (2/28/91)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Control methods used are complying coal and precipitators. Tennessee Air Permits # 033654P, 017912P, 730182P, and 033655F are current. No NOVs.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the city of Rogersville, a community public water system regulated by the State of Tennessee.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. EPA inspected plant in April 1994. State inspected Oct.'94. NPDES permit renewal was issued on July 29, 1994. Most of the plant's waste water is treated in the plant's ash ponds. The plant's sanitary waste is treated in a septic/soil absorption field system. New permit resolved 316 issues.

UST: In compliance. There are 4 USTs on site. 2 of which are in use and 2 of which are exempt. Nine tanks have been removed.

RCRA: In compliance--small quantity generator. No hazardous wastes are stored on site for more than 180 days, or treated/disposed of on site. Treatment/disposal of hazardous waste is by contract at permitted off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous waste Storage Facility. Utility wastes are disposed of on site. Solid waste (industrial) is disposed of off site by contract at state-permitted landfills.

CERCLA: A preliminary assessment was completed in April 1988. No CERCLA issues have been identified.

TOXICS: PCB's are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is

contracted for treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility. Asbestos waste generated at the facility is disposed of off site in a state approved facility.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proven to be effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in June 1994 by TVA's Environmental Audit Department. During April'94 EPA's regional Federal Facilities Coordination Program Office visited the site.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615)751-7292
FAX - (615)751-7011

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Johnsonville Fossil Plant (JOF)

LOCATION: New Johnsonville, Tennessee

I.D.: TN640006681

MISSION: Generate electricity by coal combustion

AREA: 693.63 acres (simple land 9/30/86)

POPULATION: 109 salary policy; 404 trades and labor - 513 total (2/28/91)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Control methods are complying coal and precipitators. Tennessee Air Permit # 035338F, 031616F, 032268P, 036656F, and 036657P are current. No NOVs.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the City of New Johnsonsville a community public water system regulated by the State of Tennessee.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. Most plant wastes are treated in the ash pond. The plant's sanitary wastes are sent to a nearby municipal plant. Facility last inspected by the state in May 1993. Inspected by EPA in June 1994. NPDES permit was reissued on May 28, 1993.

UST: In compliance. All underground storage tanks have been removed. Contamination assessment and remediation is underway. Possible releases from USTs which were removed are being evaluated.

RCRA: In compliance - small quantity generator. No hazardous wastes are stored on site for more than 180 days. Treatment/disposal of hazardous waste is by contract at permitted off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage Facility. Utility wastes are treated/disposed of on-site. Class II solid waste facility for dredged ash permit # IDL431020082. Solid waste (industrial) is disposed of off site by contract at state permitted landfills.

CERCLA: No CERCLA issues have been identified.

TOXICS: PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted for, with treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Power Stores facility.

Asbestos is currently being disposed of off site. A permit application for a new on site disposal facility has been submitted to the State.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proven effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The facility was audited by TVA's Environmental Audit Staff in September 1993. During April'93 the regional Federal facilities Coordination Program Office visited the site.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
FAX - (615) 751-7011

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Kingston Fossil Plant (KIF)

LOCATION: Kingston, Tennessee

I.D: TN640006682

MISSION: Generate electricity by Coal Combustion.

AREA: 923.42 acres (simple land 9/30/84)

POPULATION: 129 salary policy; 471 trades and labor - 600 total (2/28/91)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Control methods used are complying coal and precipitators. Tennessee Air Permits # 032358F, 028980P, 032367P, 880434P, 026953P, 027574P, 030279P, and 037483P are current. No NOVs.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the City of Kingston, a community public water system regulated by the State of Tennessee.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. The State and TVA are working to reissue the NPDES permit for KIF. KIF was inspected by the State on Mar. 22,'94 and by EPA on Apr. 28,'92. The constructed wetland permit was issued on Oct. 18,'94.

UST: In compliance. 6 tanks have been closed in place.

RCRA: In compliance - small quantity generator. No hazardous wastes are stored on site for more than 180 days, or treated or disposed of on site. Evaluation inspection Sept 18, 1990 by the State.

Treatment/disposal of hazardous waste is by contract at permitted off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility. Utility wastes are disposed of on site. Solid waste (industrial) is disposed off site by contract at State-permitted landfills.

CERCLA: A preliminary assessment was completed in April 1988. Some asbestos may have been disposed of on site. Prior to 1976, small quantities of non-regulated hazardous wastes may have been disposed of on site.

TOXICS: PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted for treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility.

Insulation containing asbestos is disposed of at off site State Permitted landfills.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program which has proven effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in Jan., 1994 by TVA's Environmental Audit Staff.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
FAX - (615) 751-7011

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Sequoyah Nuclear Plant (SQN)

LOCATION: Soddy Daisy, Tennessee

I.D.: TN5640020504

MISSION: Generate electricity by nuclear reaction.

AREA: 824.33 acres (simple land 9/30/86)

POPULATION: 1351 TVA and 516 contractors - 1867 total (1/31/95)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. This facility's air emissions are regulated and inspected by the county air pollution control bureau under delegation from the State. This facility has county operating permits for 2 natural draft cooling towers (permit 4150-30600701-01C and -03C) and 2 insulator shops (4150-30700804-06C and -07C). The Hamilton County Air Pollution Control Board conducted an inspection of permitted emission sources in July 1994. No violations or deficiencies noted.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the Hixson Utility District, a community public water system regulated by the State. Routine bacteriological and chlorine tests are performed. In addition annual backflow preventer testing is performed.

WASTEWATER: In compliance. NPDES permit number TN0026450 became effective on November 1, 1993 and expires August 30, 1998. An NOI for coverage under a general NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity was submitted to the State on September 8, 1992. NPDES permit #TNR000015 was issued effective November 1, 1992 - September 29, 1997. A NOI for storm water discharges associated with construction activity was submitted to the State on February 1, 1993. On response the State assigned permit number TNR100306. State conducted a CEI on March 26, 1993 and a CSI on January 11, 1994. EPA Region IV conducted a PAI in November 1991. The facility experienced 4 noncompliances in FY 94. A NOV was received from the State on October 16, 1992 for discharge of oil to the Tennessee River via DSN101. This was the result of an oil leak from an above ground storage tank system. The

discharge of oil was stopped by installation of an interceptor trench and wells for extraction of free product. A second interception trench is in operation and long term remediation has been implemented.

UST: In compliance. There are 6 UST's, all are registered (ID 0-330628) with the State. One of these is a 1500 gallon diesel tank serving emergency lighting diesel generator and is deferred under 40 CFR 280.10(d). 5 of the 6 are 68,000 gallon tanks (each) serving the emergency power diesel generators and are deferred under 40 CFR 280.10(c)(3). The one UST, a 10,000 gallon gasoline tank, was closed in place in November 1994. There was no external contamination.

RCRA: In compliance. This facility is a large quantity generator of hazardous waste and complies with applicable regulations. A RCRA Part A permit application was submitted to the State on October 3,1989 to allow the storage of mixed (radioactive/ hazardous) wastes. All mixed waste stored on site has been shipped to an approved TSD. The State of Tennessee is reviewing our assessment of the mixed waste storage area. Closure of the RCRA Part A permit is anticipated during FY 95. Treatment/disposal of hazardous waste is by contract at permitted off site facilities through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage Facility. The State conducted a hazardous waste inspection June, 1994. Solid waste (household) is disposed off site by contract at state-permitted landfills. The facility has a permit (DML 331050021) to dispose of inert construction /demolition wastes on site. State inspected the site landfill on December 12, 1994. No resulting violation or deficiencies.

CERCLA: In compliance. A preliminary assessment was completed in April 1988. No CERCLA issues have been identified. A revised hazard ranking was provided to EPA in March 1991. Additional information was requested by EPA and was provided on May 29, 1992.

TOXICS: In compliance. PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility.

PCBs were detected in the discharge from the low volume waste treatment pond during 1988. PCBs were released to this pond during a transformer fire in 1982. The PCBs resulting from that fire were cleaned up to meet regulatory requirements of the time and the pond was put back into service. PCBs were not detected in the discharge from the pond again until 1988. A corrective action plan approved by the State and EPA was implemented, contaminated pond sediments removed, and the contaminated sediments disposed in a regulatory approved facility.

Approximately 40 cy of sediment were also found to contain low levels of radioactivity. Regulatory approved treatment/disposal capacity for this mixed PCB/radioactive waste is not presently available. Therefore it is being stored on site in accordance with applicable PCB storage requirements. A one year exception report was submitted to EPA, Region IV on February 4, 1993. Treatment and disposal capacity continues to be unavailable. Therefore, a second one year exemption report was submitted to EPA, Region IV on January 28, 1994. EPA's communication of January 1994 requests that TVA revisit the storage issue starting on March 31, 1995.
EPA will be notified of our findings.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed a white paper, waste oil, and used battery recycling program which has proven effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited on August 1-4, 1994 by TVAs Environmental Audit Staff. EPA, Region IV conducted a multi-media site visit in October 1991. State conducted a CSI March 25, 1993. No violations noted. Noted deficiencies resolved. State conducted a CEI in June, 1994. No violations noted nor deficiencies received. EPA conducted a PAI on November 1, 1991. Facility Evaluation Rating of 5 given. The minor deficiencies noted have been resolved. In February 1995, EPA's regional Federal Facilities Coordination Program Office visited the facility.

PROBLEM AREAS

TVA internal audit findings and observations were made to improve the site environmental program. All have been satisfied thereby closing each one.

Final disposal of mixed PCB/radioactive waste. Must store until treatment/disposal capacity is available.

Diesel fuel contamination of soil on site due to leak from above ground storage tank system. Long term remediation is underway.

ACTION NEEDED

Store mixed PCB/radioactive waste in accordance with applicable storage regulations while continuing to search for regulatory approved treatment/disposal capacity. Diesel fuel contamination remediation continues.

CONTACT: D. W. Sorrelle - (615) 751-2216
FAX - (615) 751-7350

DATE: June 1995

NAME: TVA Watts Bar Fossil Plant (WBF)

LOCATION: Watts Bar Dam, Tennessee

I.D.: TN640006689

MISSION: Generate electricity by coal combustion

AREA: 127.3 acres (simple land 9/30/84)

POPULATION:

NOTE: This facility has been placed in inactive status (mothballed).

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. Control methods used are complying coal and precipitators. Tennessee Air Permits 034535F, 019174F, and 034536P are current. No NOVs.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is provided by the TVA Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, which is obtained from a local utility public water system.

WASTE WATER: In compliance. See NOTE above, however, plans are underway to connect to Watts Bar Nuclear Sewage treatment plant.

UST: In compliance. There is one UST on site and it is permanently closed in place. Two tanks have been removed.

RCRA: The facility is in compliance with existing regulations. This facility is a small quantity generator of hazardous waste on occasion. No hazardous wastes are stored on site for more than 180 days, or treated or disposed of on site. Treatment/disposal of hazardous waste is by contract at permitted off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoal Hazardous Waste Storage facility. Utility wastes were disposed of on site. Solid waste (industrial) was disposed off site by contract at State permitted landfills. Because this facility is maintained in a standby condition, very little activity takes place.

CERCLA: A preliminary assessment was completed in April 1988. No CERCLA issues have been identified.

TOXICS: PCBs are managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. All disposal is contracted for treatment/disposal at approved off site facilities either directly or through the TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous waste storage facility. Any asbestos waste generated at the facility will be disposed of offsite in a state-approved landfill.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed an office recycling program that has proven effective.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in March 1994 by TVA's Environmental Audit staff.

PROBLEM AREAS

None.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: Janet K. Watts - (615) 751-7292
FAX - (615) 751-7011

DATE: February 1995

NAME: TVA Watts Bar Nuclear Plant (WBN)

LOCATION: Spring City, Tennessee

I.D.: TN640030035

MISSION: Generate electricity by nuclear reaction.

AREA: 1067.10 acres (simple land 9/30/86)

POPULATION: 1178 TVA and 2960 contractors - 4138 total (2/21/95)

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance. TVA has 9 state permits to operate the oil storage tanks, auxiliary boilers, cooling towers, sandblasting facility and painting operations. This facility is inspected by the State and was last inspected on March 16, 1992. No significant impacts on air have been identified at this facility.

WATER: In compliance. Drinking water is purchased from the Watts Bar Utility District, a community public water system. Routine bacteriological and chlorine analyses are performed along with annual backflow preventer testing.

WASTEWATER: In compliance. There are no chronic noncompliances for NPDES-defined waste water discharges. There have been infrequent noncompliances and appropriate corrective actions have been taken when they occur. The present NPDES permit (TN0020168) became effective on December 1, 1993 and expires on September 29,1998. A NOI for coverage under a general NPDES permit for storm water discharges was submitted to the State on September 8, 1992. NPDES permit number TNR 001343 was issued effective November 2, 1992 - September 26, 1997. The State conducted CEI inspections on April 15, 1994 and June 11, 1993, a PAI in February 1989, and a CSI on March 27-28, 1990. EPA, Region IV conducted a PAI inspection in October 1991.

UST: In compliance. One 10,000 gallon gasoline UST was closed and removed from the ground in 1992. There are 6 UST's remaining which are registered (facility #0-610035) with the State. One of these is a 1500 gallon diesel tank that supports emergency lighting for security and is deferred per 40 CFR 280.10(d). The other 5 UST's are

68,000 gallon diesel tanks that support the emergency generators for safe plant shutdown during an emergency and are deferred per 40 CFR 280.10(c)(3).

RCRA: In compliance. This facility is a large quantity generator of hazardous waste and complies with generator requirements. Most recent State RCRA inspection on July 6, 1993. NOV was issue July 26, 1993. Violations corrected. State verification visit August 30, 1993. Treatment/disposal of hazardous wastes is by contract at permitted off site facilities. This facility has a permit (DML 721030025) to dispose of inert construction/demolition wastes on site. Most recent State solid waste inspection was March 1, 1993. No problems noted.

CERCLA: In compliance. A preliminary assessment was completed in April 1988, and revised hazard ranking was provided to EPA in March 1991. No CERCLA issues have been identified.

TOXICS: In compliance. PCBs are managed and disposed in accordance with applicable regulations. Disposal is by contract at permitted off site facilities either directly or through the permitted TVA Muscle Shoals Hazardous Waste Storage facility. WBN is completing a PCB retrofill process and has successfully declassified 40 transformers. The 3 remaining transformers are in the declassification process.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

TVA has developed and implemented an office, fluorescent lighting, used oil, waste solvent, and used battery recycling programs program which have proven effective. A solid waste reduction assessment was completed for this facility on February 10, 1993 by the University of Tennessee Center for Industrial Services at TVA's request. TVA has initiated an ongoing asbestos removal/elimination program at this facility in which the removal of asbestos piping insulation is essentially complete.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This facility was audited in July 1993 by TVA's Environmental Audit Staff. In addition TVA's

Environmental Audit Staff conducted a management level asbestos handling audit for this facility on July 17, 1991. Multi-media site visit in October 1991 by EPA, Region IV. During February 1995 EPA's regional Federal Facilities Coordination Program Office visited the site.

PROBLEM AREAS

None. TVA findings and observations were made to improve the site environmental program. All have been satisfied thereby closing each one.

ACTION NEEDED

None.

CONTACT: D. W. Sorrelle - (615) 751-2216
FAX - (615) 751-7350

DATE: June 1995

NAME: Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant

LOCATION: Chattanooga, Tennessee

I.D. : TN213820933

MISSION: Production of TNT. The facility is Government Owned/Contractor Operated (GOCO) Inactive status since 1977

AREA: 6,681 acres

POPULATION: 100

COMPLIANCE STATUS

AIR: In compliance; VAAP has seven (7) air emission sources currently permitted by Local Regulatory Agency. Inspected by the Local Regulatory Agency on 24 August 1994. No deficiencies/noncompliances or violations have been noted during the past year.

WATER: In compliance; Potable water is obtained from the Tennessee American Water Company since April 1985.

WASTEWATER: In compliance; Currently permitted under NPDES # TN0002313. No deficiencies/noncompliances or violations have been noted during the past year.

UST: In compliance; Currently permitted under TDEC #0-330776. There are currently two UST units on Volunteer AAP. Both of the tanks are in active service for current plant support. The two active tanks are new (as of 1990) FRP units. No deficiencies/noncompliances or violations have been noted during the past year.

RCRA: In compliance; Currently permitted under RCRA # TN 6213820933. Part A was submitted in 1981 and amended in 1985, with the Part B application being submitted in November 1988. The request for a Part B permit was withdrawn by letter dated Sep 9 '93. No construction of storage or treatment facilities is currently planned or in progress. The installation was inspected by State and EPA during August 1994. No deficiencies or violations have been noted during the past year.

CERCLA: The Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) draft final report for the Installation

Restoration Program (IRP) was received in August 1987. The report recommendations were "no action" at this time due to low levels of contamination and because there is no established threat to the drinking water. EPA transmitted comments in November 1987 requiring additional study. A follow-on study, which included construction of four (4) additional monitoring wells, was conducted in 1989-1990, with the study report being issued in December 1990. A further study has been initiated by Army Environmental Center (AEC), formerly USATHAMA, in August, to prepare a comprehensive RI/FS study and to investigate several areas which were not addressed in prior RI/FS documentation. A work plan for a Site Investigation (SI) and RI"/FS study was subsequently approved and the sampling and data gathering phase was initiated in November 1993. The field work for the effort was completed in July, 1994 and the RI document is currently in preparation. A projected completion date for the sI report is June 1995 while the projected completion of the RI report is September 1995.

A Site Inspection Report for HRS-2 data has been prepared relative to Volunteer AAP. This report was issued by AEC in April 1992.

TOXICS: Organics (TNT; 2,4-DNT; 2,6-DNT; Redwater [K047}), inorganics, heavy metals, acids, bases, PCB's. Disposition of hazardous wastes is through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS). No problems are being experienced with the handling and disposal of these materials. Treatment and disposal of explosive type materials is conducted on-site.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Programs for some reduction and recycling are being actively accomplished. Reduction in hazardous waste and hazardous waste minimization (HAZMIN) efforts are proceeding, with results better than AMC target goals being achieved. Authorization to dispose of the batch type TNT manufacturing facilities has been received. Preliminary actions are underway and disposal will be accomplished as funds become available. Funds have been received and a contract is in progress for removal of asbestos and asbestos containing materials in the batch TNT line facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

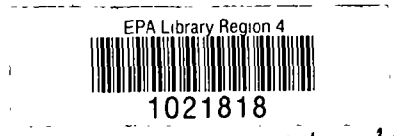
The last comprehensive Environmental Audit of Volunteer AAP was conducted in April 1986. This audit was conducted by PRC Engineering for US Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division, under the auspices of AMC. An in-house environmental audit was conducted by Headquarters, AMCOM in Nov.,'94.

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 maintained in case of activation.

ACTION NEEDED

Studies to be continued under the IRP to respond to EPA's concerns and determine appropriate response actions. Projects will be formulated and accomplished by AEC or other agencies as necessary.



1/28/97

CONTACT: James Fry - 615 - 855-7109
Fax - 615 - 855-7205

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 4

345 COURTLAND STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

RETURN TO
FEDERAL FACILITIES
REFERENCE CENTER

July 31, 1995

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Combined Federal Facilities Compliance and Inspection Reports for Third Quarter of FY-95 and Federal Facilities Environmental Compliance Profiles, June 1995

FROM: for Arthur G. Linton, P.E. David G. Holroyd
Federal Facilities Coordinator

TO: Joseph R. Franzmathes, Director, Waste Management Division

Robert F. "MIKE" McGhee, Director, Water Management Division

Winston A. Smith, Director, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division

Russell Wright, Director, Environmental Services Division

Attached please find the Third Quarter FY 95 Federal Facilities Compliance and Inspection Report which tracks the multi-media compliance and inspections of significant federal facilities in EPA Region 4. These reports include all known major sources. If a change in status is warranted, correct your copy and return the report to this office within thirty (30) days.

Informational copies have been sent to the following members of your respective staff:

Mike Carter Jewell Harper James S. Kutzman

ATTACHMENTS (2) Code sheet
Compliance and Inspection Report

cc: Reginald Cheatham - Office of Federal Facilities Enforcement/OE
John H. Hankinson, Jr. - Regional Administrator
Patrick M. Tobin - Deputy Regional Administrator
William A. Waldrop, Jr. - Acting Assistant Regional Administrator for Policy and Management
Phyllis Harris - Acting Regional Counsel

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMBINED COMPLIANCE/INSPECTION REPORT

DEFINITIONS

1) I.D. NUMBERS - FEDERAL FACILITIES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The I.D. numbers are State abbreviations plus a General Service Administration number for each facility.

2) MAJOR FACILITY

X = MAJOR; AIR-SOURCE A; RCRA-TSD, UIC: WATER-MAJOR

o = MINOR

3) COMPLIANCE STATUS

X = IN Compliance (including Compliance Agreements)

O = OUT of Compliance

Y = Received Violations and Responded, Waiting Determination

4) CERCLA

National Priority List = X = is ON National Priority List
O = is NOT on National Priority List
SITES: Number of Individual Sites identified under CERCLA for remedial consideration and number of SWMU's identified for RCRA corrective action.

5) COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT/SCHEDULE

X = has a Compliance Agreement in effect; CERCLA has an Interagency Agreement/Federal Facilities Agreement.

O = Compliance Agreement not in effect; CERCLA Interagency Agreement/Federal Facilities Agreement.

6) THE NUMBERS UNDER THE NOTICE OF VIOLATION (NOV) HEADING INDICATES THE MEDIA TO WHICH THE NOV APPLIES

1) CAA	6) CAA and RCRA	11) CWA, CAA and RCRA
2) CWA	7) CWA and RCRA	12) CAA, RCRA and CERCLA
3) RCRA	8) RCRA and CERCLA	13) CWA, RCRA and CERCLA
4) CERCLA	9) CAA and CERCLA	14) CAA, CWA, RCRA and CERCLA
5) CAA and CWA	10) CWA and CERCLA	

7) MEDIA INSPECTION DATE

The last compliance inspection date.

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
AL210020008	ALABAMA AAP CHILDERSBURG, ALABAMA	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	37	0	0	0	0	X	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /
NARRATIVE: CERCLA LIST - RI/FS HAS BEEN CONDUCTED BY DOA. NPL 7/22/87; FFA 3/13/90 CAA: 10 ASBESTOS INSPECTIONS FROM 9/27/93 TO 11/4/93. SOIL INCINERATION CONDUCTED IN CY94 AND TO BE CONTINUED IN CY95.																		
AL213820027	ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT ANNISTON	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	0	0	0	0	0	05/14/87 02/09/95	02/28/89 11/28/94	07/30/92 06/21/95	06/20/90 07/21/89
NARRATIVE: CERCLA LIST: Z-1 SITE CLEANED-UP & Z-3 SITE CAPPED. IMPLEMENTATION OF GW REMEDIATION BEGAN 1/88. NPL 3/13/92: RCRA: NOV 8/9/94, RESOLVED.																		
AL640030802	BELLEFONTE NUCLEAR HOLLYWOOD	0	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ / 08/04/93	06/15/93 12/07/94	/ / 04/08/86	/ / / /
NARRATIVE: DEFERRED CONSTRUCTION CERCLA: HRS2-5/29/92. CAA:ASBESTOS INSP. 8/17/94																		
AL640015410	BROWN FERRY NUCLEAR DECATUR	0	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ / 09/23/94	10/23/86 09/01/94	/ / 09/13/93	/ / / /
NARRATIVE: UNIT 2 START-UP 5/24/91, UNIT 3 START-UP WILL BE 2/96. UNIT 1 START UNDETERMINED. CAA:ASBESTOS INSP. 3/24/94 AND 4/11/94. CERCLA: HRS-3/91. S.E.A. RECEIVED 5/6/92.																		
AL640006675	COLBERT STEAM PLANT TUSCUMBIA	X	X	O	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11/29/94 03/08/95	11/29/94 10/25/94	11/29/94 03/21/94	/ / / /
NARRATIVE: CWA: COF OUTSTANDING NOV FOR GROUNDWATER MONITORING, REPORT SUBMITTED 12/15/94. CAA: 15 ASBESTOS INSPECTIONS 8/25/93 TO 8/31/94.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
AL640090001	FABIUS PREPARATION PLANT	0	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	/ /	01/10/91	03/29/88	/ /
	FABIUS														/ /	06/24/92	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
AL213720562	FORT MCCLELLAN	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	60	3	0	0	0	0	07/11/95	07/11/95	07/11/95	03/19/85
	ANNISTON														07/11/95	05/13/93	07/11/95	07/18/89
NARRATIVE: RCRA: CERTIFIED CLEAN CLOSURE OF iNTERIM STORAGE 8/28/92. CAA: 5 ASBESTOS INSPECTIONS 11/29/93 TO 1/30/95. CWA: NOV 5/11/93:OPERATED UNDER A.O. EPA MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 12/17/90.																		
AL213720776	FORT RUCKER ATC	X	0	X	X	X	X	O	105	0	0	X	X	0	03/14/94	03/14/94	11/13/90	09/02/88
	FORT RUCKER														11/02/94	03/22/95	03/31/94	03/21/85
NARRATIVE: CAA: 7 ASBESTOS INSP. 11/23/93 TO 12/15/94.																		
AL570024185	GUNTER AFS	0	0	0	X	X	X	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	MONTGOMERY														/ /	/ /	04/15/92	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: LANDFILL SITE UNDER INVESTIGATION. CAA: ASBESTOS 4/15/94.																		
AL570024182	MAXWELL AFB	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	03/17/91
	MONTGOMERY														/ /	03/29/94	01/11/85	/ /
NARRATIVE: CAA: 22 ASBESTOS INSP. 8/18/93 TO 2/15/95.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
AL800013863	NASA - G.C. MARSHALL SPACE CENTER HUNTSVILLE	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	94	0	0	0	X	0	08/04/93 08/09/94	08/04/93 02/24/93	08/04/93 08/24/94	08/04/93 02/23/94
NARRATIVE: MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 8/4/93. CAA: 6 ASBESTOS INSPECTIONS 12/2/93 TO 7/28/94.																		
AL213820742	REDSTONE ARSENAL HUNTSVILLE	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	158	0	0	0	0	0	08/02/93 05/07/94	07/13/93 04/27/95	08/02/93 09/16/94	08/02/93 / /
NARRATIVE: CAA: 11 ASBESTOS INSP. 8/17/93 TO 10/26/94. RCRA: VIOLATIONS 9/16/94, NOV 12/04/94: RESOLVED: MULTIMEDIA 8/2/93.																		
AL640006746	TVA MUSCLE SHOALS POWER SERVICE CEN MUSCLE SHOALS	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	0	0	0	X	0	/ / 02/08/95	11/23/94 01/18/95	07/28/94 12/08/94	05/27/93 05/27/93
NARRATIVE: CERCLA:ON ERRIS. CAA: ASBESTOS INSPECTION 9/94. RCRA: NOV STATE INSPECTION 7/28/94. CONSENT AGREEMENT.																		
AL640032093	TVA ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER MUSCLE SHOALS	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	3	0	0	0	0	0	01/24/89 02/08/95	01/18/95 08/30/94	01/22/92 03/01/95	07/27/92 05/26/93
NARRATIVE: RCRA: INSPECTION 6/18/93; FACILITY IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE. CAA: 1 ASBESTOS INSP. 11/23/93. RCRA: WARNING LETTER 4/10/95,RESOLVED.																		
AL690320435	US COAST GUARD BASE MOBILE	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	0	0	0	0	0	/ / 11/07/94	/ / / /	12/15/87 04/29/92	/ / / /
NARRATIVE:																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	_CERCLA__ NPL	SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
AL360010344	VA HOSPITAL	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	TUSKEGEE														/ /	/ /	01/27/87	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: SMALL GENERATOR																		
AL640006690	WIDOWS CREEK STEAM PLANT	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02/13/85	06/09/95	/ /	/ /
	STEVENSON														07/24/95	09/22/93	12/23/93	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
AL680030925	EPA RADIATION LABORATORY	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	MONTGOMERY														/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE: EPA HEADQUARTERS AUDITED FACILITY 04/88.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	_CERCLA__ NPL	SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
FL570024407	CAPE CANAVERAL AFS	X	0	X	O	X	X	O	10	1	0	0	0	0	01/14/95	01/14/95	01/14/95	08/04/87
	CAPE CANAVERAL														06/21/95	12/19/91	05/16/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: EPA MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 1/14/95. CAA: VIOLATIONS 1/14/95. CERCLA: PHASE 2 STAGE 2 COMPLETED 8/88 - RI/FS WORKPLAN SUBMITTED 8/88. RCRA: CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT PLAN SCHEDULE APPROVED 1/92.																		
FL971523420	DFSP LYNN HAVEN	0	0	0	X	X	X	O	1	0	X	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	LYNN HAVEN														/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
FL890011992	DOE PINELLAS	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	09/24/92	/ /	05/11/92	02/12/88
	ST PETERSBURG														09/24/92	/ /	02/23/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: PREVIOUS OWNED SITE CLEANUP.																		
FL1435O9479	DOI - DING DARLING NAT REFUGE	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	SANIBEL ISLAND														/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE: CAA: NO KNOWN SOURCES.																		
FL572024366	EGLIN AFB	X	0	X	X	X	X	O	70	0	0	0	X	0	/ /	/ /	03/20/90	01/14/86
	FORT WALTON BEACH														03/03/95	05/05/95	04/12/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: HERBICIDE ORANGE MONITORING SITE - PCB INSPECTION 1/14/86. MULTI-MEDIA INSP. 4/21-22/92. 1/25/95 CEASE AND DESIST ORDER BY COE FOR UNAUTHORIZED WORK THAT DISTRUBED WETLANDS (CLOSED).																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
FL572124037	HOMESTEAD AFB MIAMI	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	10	0	0	0	0	0	11/08/84 / /	12/02/86 / /	06/14/89 03/17/95	01/25/84 / /
NARRATIVE: CERCLA: NPL; FEDERAL FACILITIES AGREEMENT SIGNED																		
FL571824375	HULBURT FIELD	0	0	0	X	X	X	O	2	0	0	0	0	0	/ / / /	06/09/94 05/09/88	/ / 11/07/91	/ / / /
NARRATIVE: MULTI-MEDIA INSP. 4/23/92 CWA: FLOW VIOLATIONS; RESOLVED.																		
FL572124582	MACDILL AFB TAMPA	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	19	0	0	0	0	0	/ / 03/29/93	/ / 11/01/85	03/08/90 03/09/95	01/27/87 / /
NARRATIVE: CWA:PERMIT BEING APPLIED FOR. MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 5/11/93.																		
FL170024733	NAS AND ANNEX KEY WEST	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	4	0	0	0	X	0	12/09/92 12/09/92	12/09/92 10/12/94	03/19/87 03/10/92	08/24/88 / /
NARRATIVE: POINCIANNA HOUSING, MEDICAL COMPLEX & TRUMAN ANNEX & TRUMBO POINT DISCHARGE TO CITY. RCRA: FFCA SIGNED 4/1/90. CWA: WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT ORDER REQUIRING PLANT UPGRADE. MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION CONDUCTED 12/9/92.																		
FL170022474	NAS CECIL FIELD CECIL FIELD	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	7	0	0	0	0	X	01/08/92 01/08/92	01/18/92 09/22/94	01/08/92 02/24/95	12/10/86 / /
NARRATIVE: MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 1/8/92. CWA: PERMITS OBEYANCE PENDING WASTELOAD DETERMINATION.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
FL170024412	NAS JACKSONVILLE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	49	0	0	0	X	X	01/06/92	05/05/94	03/29/95	05/10/86
	JACKSONVILLE														01/06/92	01/16/92	03/29/95	12/11/87
NARRATIVE: CERCLA: RI/FS AND ROD AT OU1 IN1995; RIFS AT OU2 & OU3 ON GOING IN 1995. MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 1/6-7/92.																		
FL170024610	NAS PENSACOLA	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	17	0	0	0	X	X	01/11/94	01/11/94	01/11/94	05/19/92
	PENSACOLA														12/15/95	12/13/94	12/13/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 1/11/94.																		
FL170024567	NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CTR	X	O	X	X	X	O	X	2	3	O	O	O	X	01/11/94	01/11/94	01/11/94	/ /
	PENSACOLA														12/15/95	01/11/94	03/24/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: PHASE II COMPLETE. STATE ENFORCEMENT 4/20/95. CERCLA: UNDER NAS PENSACOLA PROGRAM MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 1/11/94.																		
FL170023244	NAS WHITING FIELD	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	14	0	O	O	O	O	/ /	01/10/94	01/20/88	/ /
															06/11/93	10/20/94	09/08/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: UST: 4																		
FL800014585	NASA - J F KENNEDY SPACE CENTER	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	65	0	O	O	O	O	01/12/95	01/12/95	01/12/95	01/12/95
	KENNEDY SPACE CENTER														01/12/95	01/12/95	01/12/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: CORRECTIVE ACTION MANAGEMENT PLAN SCHEDULE - IN EFFECT AS OF 3/11/92. EPA MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 1/12/9591.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
FL170024736	NAVAL TRAINING CENTER	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	5	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	11/27/84	06/16/86
	ORLANDO														07/06/95	03/02/83	04/27/88	/ /
NARRATIVE: CWA: CONNECTED INTO MUNICIPAL WWTP 8/87;																		
	CAA: SYNTHETIC MINOR.																	
FL170023788	NS MAYPORT	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	17	2	O	O	X	O	01/09/92	02/28/95	03/17/94	12/11/86
	MAYPORT														06/21/94	09/22/94	05/17/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: CWA; WWTP UPGRADE COMPLETE,																		
	MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 1/9-10/92. RCRA: RFI & WORKPLAN APP. 10/01 - CAMP SCH. APP 10/91.																	
FL572024404	PATRICK AFB	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	14	3	O	O	O	O	/ /	09/14/88	05/02/94	08/05/87
	COCOA BEACH														08/25/92	09/02/93	05/02/94	08/05/87
NARRATIVE: RCRA: CAMP SCH. APP. 12/91. VIOLATIONS 5/2/94																		
	CERCLA: PHASE 2 STAGE 2 IRP COMPLETE 8/88, RI/FS WORKPLAN 8/88.																	
	EPA MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 1/31/91.																	
FL140937970	SEMINOLE TRIBE - BIG CYPRESS	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	01/12/93	01/12/93	12/10/91	/ /
															/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
	CAA: NO KNOWN AIR SOURCES.																	
FL572124124	TYNDALL AFB	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	15	0	O	O	O	O	05/08/84	/ /	03/23/89	/ /
	PANAMA CITY														07/14/92	/ /	02/28/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: CLOSURE PLAN SUBMITTED.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
FL572128587	USAF AVON PARK	0	0	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	11/30/88	/ /
	AVON PARK														/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE: CAA: NO KNOWN AIR SOURCES																		
FL690314521	USCG AIR STATION	0	0	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	11/05/86	02/12/87
	OPA LOCK														10/22/91	/ /	11/05/86	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
FL903008338	USCG BASE	0	0	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12/06/94	12/06/94	11/15/93	02/11/87
	MIAMI BEACH														12/06/94	/ /	12/06/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: MULTIMEDIA UNSPECTION 3/12/94.																		
FL690314520	USCG MAYPORT STATION	0	0	O	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	01/10/92	/ /	02/10/87
	MAYPORT														/ /	07/27/94	11/02/94	02/11/87
NARRATIVE: CAA: NO KNOWN AIR SOURCES.																		
FL170023792	USN COASTAL SYSTEMS CENTER	0	0	X	X	X	X	O	7	3	0	0	X	0	03/17/94	03/17/94	11/07/89	/ /
	PANAMA CITY														08/26/92	/ /	03/09/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: CERCLA PHASE II COMPLETE MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 3/17/94.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
FL170022634	USN FUEL DEPOT JACKSONVILLE	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	/ / 04/08/93	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /

NARRATIVE:
CWA: STORM WATER DISCHARGE STUDY COMPLETE.

FL360015449	VA HOSPITAL GAINESVILLE	X	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ / 10/11/93	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /

NARRATIVE: CWA : SILVER WASTEWATER ABOVE CITY PRETREATMENT STANDARDS; UNDER COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE.

FL360013969	VA HOSPITAL MIAMI	X	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11/07/84 01/08/93	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /

NARRATIVE:

FL680009338	EPA GULF BREEZE LABORATORY GULF BREEZE	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ / / /	/ / / /	09/17/93 05/15/95	/ / / /

NARRATIVE: EPA HEADQUARTERS AUDIT 04/88
RCRA: INSPECTION 9/17/93, RESOLVED.
CAA: NO KNOWN AIR SOURCES.

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
GA572024606	AIR FORCE PLANT #6	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	4	7	X	X	0	0	02/08/93	02/08/93	09/17/93	02/08/93
	MARIETTA														09/22/94	03/29/95	12/04/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: CWA: ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 3/2/95; WILL START DISCHARGING TO COUNTY JUNE 96. EPA MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 2/8/93. RCRA: NOV 6/5/92, CONSENT ORDER EXECUTED 9/4/93 - $75,000: NOV 5/10/95. MULTI - MEDIA INSPECTION 2/8/93.																		
GA360010264	CARL VINSON VA CENTER	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	DUBLIN														02/20/85	08/11/88	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR																		
GA571224306	DOBBINS AFB	0	0	0	X	X	X	O	7	0	0	0	0	0	02/27/91	02/27/91	02/27/91	/ /
	MARIETTA														02/27/91	01/17/85	04/15/85	/ /
NARRATIVE: EPA MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 2/27/91. RCRA: NOV 10/25/91; RESPONSED TO.																		
GA143509314	DOI FWS OKEFENOKEE REFUGE	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	CAMP CORNELIA														/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
GA202932244	FEDERAL LAW ENF TRAIN CNTR	X	0	0	X	X	O	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	02/15/95	02/15/95	02/15/95	09/12/88
	GLYNCO														/ /	02/15/95	02/15/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: CERCLA: WAITING INFORMATION ON NFRAP: RFA DELETED 2/15/94. RCRA: NOV 5/17/95																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
GA213720084	FORT BENNING	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	87	5	0	0	0	0	02/10/92	02/10/92	02/10/92	01/06/86
	COLUMBUS														03/25/95	06/07/95	05/18/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: CAA: NOV 8/17/92 - CONSTRUCTION OF THREE (3) BOILERS WITHOUT A PERMIT; PROPOSED CONSENT ORDER 11/13/92. RESOLVED. CWA: ROUTINELY INCOMPLIANCE; SERIES OF UNALLOWED TEMPORARY SEWAGE BYPASSES; NOV 3/22/93. RCRA:NOV 5/17/95; MULTI MEDIA INSPECTION 2/10/92.																		
GA213720368	FORT GORDON	O	X	X	X	X	X	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	12/18/84	01/13/93	06/03/85
	FORT GORDON														08/25/86	03/29/95	03/28/95	10/30/85
NARRATIVE: CWA: TIED INTO REGIONAL SYSTEM RCRA: PERMIT ISSUED 9/28/90;																		
GA210022733	HUNTER AA FIELD	0	X	0	X	X	X	X	10	0	0	0	X	0	06/09/94	06/09/94	06/09/94	/ /
	SAVANNAH														06/09/94	04/25/95	06/09/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: IRP PHASE I, SITES IDENTIFIED. RCRA: INSPECTION 4/21/93 FOUND VIOLATIONS; NOV 7/16/93; CONSENT ORDER ISSUED 9/20/93, RESOLVED. MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 06/09/94.																		
GA170023694	MARINE CORPS LOGISTIC BASE	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	26	0	0	0	X	X	03/10/93	03/10/93	03/10/93	/ /
	ALBANY														03/10/93	06/26/90	03/10/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: CERCLA; NPL 12/21/89; FFA EXPEDATED SCHEDULE SIGNED 7/2/91. RCRA: INSP. 3/8/95, VIOLATIONS, RESOLVED. CWA: TIED INTO CITY. MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 3/10/93.																		
GA572124106	MOODY AFB	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	11	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	03/17/92	/ /
	VALDOSTA														/ /	01/27/89	02/07/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: MULTI-MEDIA 9/91. RCRA: INSPECTION FOUND VIOLATIONS 2/7/95.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
GA170024174	NAS ATLANTA	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	02/28/91	02/28/91	02/28/91	/ /
	MARIETTA														02/28/91	/ /	08/21/91	/ /
NARRATIVE: IRP COMPLETE; NO SITES EPA MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 2/28/91. RCRA: VIOLATIONS 8/21/91; CORRECTED.																		
GA571724330	ROBINS AFB	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	33	0	X	X	X	X	07/21/92	06/09/93	07/27/94	01/03/89
	HOUSTON CO														09/07/94	04/12/95	12/07/94	07/21/87
NARRATIVE: CERCLA: NPL 8/12/87, FFA -7/27/89. CWA: 205L TOXIC STUDY. MULTI-MEDIA INSP. 7/21/92.																		
GA2137(001)	USA CAMP MERRILL	0	0	0	X	X	X	O	0	2	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	DAHLONEGA														/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
GA170027395	USN SUB SUPPORT BASE	X	0	X	X	X	X	O	16	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	09/29/87	03/14/95	01/31/89
	KINGS BAY														02/14/95	04/18/95	06/01/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA/HSWA: PERMIT ISSUED 9/29/89; NEW HW BIDG 10/89. DISCOVERY OF CONTAIMENTS IN GROUNDWATER 6/16/92. RFA - 2/10/93 CORRECTIVE ACTION CONSENT ORDER ISSUED 10/21/93 (RE:SITE 11/L/F); CORRECTIVE ACTION CONSENT ORDER EXECUTED.																		
GA360015450	VA HOSPITAL	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	06/01/93	/ /	01/06/93	/ /
	DECATUR														05/25/93	/ /	05/25/93	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT GENERATOR; VIOLATIONS 1/6/93. CONSENT ORDER EXECUTED ON 9/30/93 INSPECTION - PENALTY $25,000.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
GA360030975	VA HOSPITAL (DOWNTOWN-15 ST.)	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	AUGUSTA														/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR																		
GA336001241	VA HOSPITAL (UPTOWN-WRIGHTBORO RD.)	X	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	AUGUSTA														/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
GA214020872	FORT STEWART	X	0	X	0	X	X	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	06/08/94	06/07/94	06/08/94	/ /
	FORT STEWART														03/25/95	06/07/94	06/08/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: MULTI-MEDIA INSP. 6/8/94.																		
GA680019983	EPA REGION 4 LABORATORY	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	ATHENS														/ /	/ /	03/17/92	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	_CERCLA__ NPL	SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
KY151931855	DOJ FEDERAL CORRECTION INSTITUTION	O	O	O	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	05/08/79	/ /	01/20/91
	LEXINGTON														01/20/91	07/05/95	04/28/94	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
KY1616(001)	DOL WHITNEY YOUNG	O	O	O	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	SIMPSONVILLE														/ /	03/22/93	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
KY214020140	HQ 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	9	5	0	0	0	0	06/25/92	06/25/92	03/21/94	08/05/87
	FORT CAMPBELL														12/13/92	06/25/92	06/16/93	07/02/85
NARRATIVE:	GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION WITH JP4 IDENTIFIED/ MONITORING WELLS INSTALLED.																	
	CWA: NOV 5/10/93, RESOLVED..																	
	CONTAMINATION CLEANUP & RETURN TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE-UPHELD GULF CRISIS; MULTI-MEDIA 6/25/92																	
KY213721405	USA ARMY & FORT KNOX	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	11	11	0	X	0	0	/ /	08/11/93	03/21/94	05/09/89
	FORT KNOX														08/11/93	12/16/93	05/15/95	/ /
NARRATIVE:	CAA: MULTIPLE ASBESTOS VIOLATIONS NOV 4/3/90; STATE FILED ADMIN. COMPLAINT 9/6/90-RESOLVED.																	
	CWA: NOV 2/13/95, RESOLVED.																	
	TSCA: NOV 6/15/93. RCRA: WARNING LETTER 6/5/95.																	
KY213820105	LEXINGTON-BLUEGRASS ARMY DEPOT	X	0	X	X	X	X	0	53	0	O	O	O	O	/ /	05/02/95	06/28/89	/ /
	RICHMOND														03/11/94	05/02/95	06/28/95	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	_CERCLA__ NPL SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
KY141719844	MAMMOTH CAVE-GREAT ONYX JOB CNTR	X	0	0	X	X	X	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	EDMONSON CO													/ /	09/21/93	09/23/92	/ /
NARRATIVE:																	
KY170024175	NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION	X	0	X	X	X	O	0 0	3	0	0	X	0	02/16/94	/ /	08/16/89	/ /
	LOUISVILLE													08/08/89	/ /	05/18/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: INSPECTION VIOLATIONS 5/18/95, NOV 6/10/95.																	
KY891808982	PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFF PLANT (DOE)	X	X	X	X	0	X	X 200	2	O	O	X	O	09/15/92	11/08/89	08/22/89	04/22/92
	PADUCAH													03/03/94	03/22/95	02/09/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA HAS COMMITTED TO RADIOACTIVE & HAZARDOUS WASTE LANDFILL CLOSURESCHEDULE. FFCA 5/26/92. CERCLA ROD INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION OF NWGW PLUME SIGNED 7/15/93. NEGOTIATING CERCLA FFA. CWA:SIGNIFICANT STREAM CONTAMINATION,SEDIMENTS & WATER. NOV 2/13/95.																	
KY640013156	TVA PARADISE STEAM PLANT	X	X	0	0	X	X	0 0	0	X	0	0	0	05/12/92	03/13/80	05/04/87	/ /
	DRAKESBORO													09/19/94	02/03/94	10/17/88	/ /
NARRATIVE: CAA: VIOLATES OPACITY STANDARDS AT ALL 3 UNIT;EPA APPROVED KY. SIP REVISIONS 8/17/88 FOR UNITE 1&2 EPA NOV 2/24/89; REQUIRING SUBMITTAL OF REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN TVA RESPONSE 4/12/89; NOV ISSUED 8/9/89, AGREED ORDER EXECUTED BY KY JUNE 26,1991 (OPACITY). CWA: NOV 8/21/92, CORRECTED.																	
KY640006686	TVA SHAWNEE STEAM PLANT	X	X	O	0	X	X	O 0	1	X	0	0	0	09/09/86	05/24/84	05/04/87	/ /
	PADUCAH													02/14/95	01/31/95	06/20/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: CAA: NOV 3/93: 3/24/92, AGREED ORDER EXECUTED BY KY. 8/25/92..																	

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO. / FACILITY NAME / CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR			COMPLIANCE STATUS						COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED				MEDIA INSPECTION DATES			
							_CERCLA__							CAA-EPA	CWA-EPA	RCRA-EPA	TSCA-EPA
	CAA	CWA	RCRA	CAA	CWA	RCRA	NPL	SITES	NOV	CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	CAA-STA	CWA-STA	RCRA-STA	TSCA-STA
KY210020509 LEXINGTON-BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT	O	O	X	X	X	O	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	08/25/92	12/12/89	02/05/92
LEXINGTON														03/11/94	06/16/94	04/25/95	/ /

NARRATIVE: RCRA: NOV 9/1/94.

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FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
MS140911591	CHOCTAW UTILITY COMM (6 SITES)	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03/10/92	03/10/92	03/10/92	/ /
															/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /

NARRATIVE: MULTI-MEDIA 3/10/92.

MS960009871	COE EXPERIMENTAL STATION	0	0	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	08/05/92	/ /
	VICKSBURG														/ /	/ /	09/29/94	/ /

NARRATIVE: MULTI-MEDIA 3/10/92
RCRA INSPECTION 9/20/93 VIOLATIONS FOUND, RESOLVED.

MS571524060	COLUMBUS AFB	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	6	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	11/13/89	07/21/87
	COLUMBUS														/ /	/ /	02/15/94	/ /

NARRATIVE: RI COMPLETED 12/89; FURTHER INVESTIGATION FOR 6 SITES FOR FALL 1994.

MS571524164	KEESLER AFB	0	0	X	X	X	X	O	12	0	0	0	X	0	01/24/94	01/24/94	06/09/94	/ /
	BILOXI														01/18/95	/ /	06/01/95	/ /

NARRATIVE: RCRA: CORRECTION ACTION MANAGEMENT PLAN SCHEDULE APP. 9/91; RFI WORKPLAN SUBMITTED 3/91. RFI GROUP I SITES COMPLETED 9/93; RFA GROUP II SITES 12/93. REMEDIAL
N PLANNED.
MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 1/24/94.

MS213816123	MISSISSIPPI AAP	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	46	0	X	0	0	0	06/21/88	06/21/88	09/19/90	/ /
	PICAYUNE														08/22/94	06/02/94	05/19/92	/ /

NARRATIVE: CAA: STATE ISSUED AIR COMPLIANCE ORDER.

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
MS170024368	NAS MERIDAN	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	03/09/89	03/09/89	03/09/89	06/08/87
	MERIDAN														/ /	/ /	06/02/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: CERCLA: PA COMPLETE; SI COMPLETED 8/94.																		
MS800016123	NASA JOHN C. STENNIS SPACE CENTER	X	0	0	X	X	X	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	01/26/94	01/26/94	/ /
	STENNIS SPACE CENTER														/ /	04/29/93	/ /	01/09/91
NARRATIVE: HERBICIDE ORANGE MONITORING PROGRAM. EPA HEADQUARTER AUDIT 04/88. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT COMPLETED 1990, SCREENING SITE IN 1992; FALL 1994 RESPONSE ACTION 11 SITES, SITE INVESTIGATION FOR 4 SITES & RI/FS FOR 5 SITES.																		
MS170022626	NAVAL CONST BATT CENTER	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	09/16/85	/ /
	GULFPORT														/ /	/ /	07/17/90	/ /
NARRATIVE: RI/FS WORKPLAN APPROVED FOR 7 SITES (1992). DIOXIN MONITORING PROGRAM, IRA 1995, PARTIAL INVESTIGATION 3 SITES 1995.																		
MS1223(001)	USDA NAT MONITORING LAB	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	GULFPORT														/ /	/ /	06/01/84	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
MS140909052	USDA CHOCTAW SCHOOLS (3 SITES)	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03/10/92	03/10/92	03/10/92	/ /
															/ /	04/23/86	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	_CERCLA__ NPL SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
MS6800	EPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY LAB.	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	01/26/94	/ /	/ /
	STENNIS SPACE CENTER													/ /	10/23/90	/ /	/ /

NARRATIVE: EPA HEADQUARTER AUDIT 04/88

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FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	_CERCLA__ NPL	SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
NC140909043	CHEROKEE INDIAN RESER (7 SITES)	0	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	05/27/95 / /	05/27/95 / /	05/27/95 / /	05/27/95 / /

NARRATIVE: DRINKING WATER PLANT CURRENTLY BEING CONSTRUCTED TO BE COMPLETED 1996.

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NC161637711	DOL KITTRELL JOB CENTER KITTRELL	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ / / /	/ / 01/27/88	/ / / /	/ / / /

NARRATIVE:

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NC122313972	FOREST EXPERIMENTAL STATION ASHEVILLE	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /

NARRATIVE: CWA: NO NPDES REQUIRED.

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NC214020121	FORT BRAGG FAYETTEVILLE	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	26	0	O	O	O	O	04/20/93 04/20/93	04/20/93 04/20/93	04/20/93 03/14/95	10/26/89 06/07/85

NARRATIVE:

RCRA: PART B PERMIT 6/29/90; RFI REQUIRED. RFI WORKPLAN APP. 9/91: CAMP SCHEDULE APP. 9/91.
MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 4/20/93.

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NC170027261	MCAS CHERRY POINT CRAVEN CO	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	21	0	0	0	X	0	03/14/95 03/14/95	03/14/95 02/27/89	03/14/95 03/14/95	11/17/87 / /

NARRATIVE:

EPA MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 3/14/95.

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FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
NC170022580	MCB CAMP LEJEUNE	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	34	2	0	X	0	0	06/12/91	10/26/93	06/12/91	/ /
	ONSLOW CO														06/12/91	11/22/94	09/12/94	06/06/85
NARRATIVE: CERCLA: NPL SITE-11/04/89; RI/FS IS REQUIRED. RI/FS COMPLETED AT 10 SITES, IN PROGRESS AT 9 SITES, SITE REQUIRED AT 9 SITES, REMEDIATION AT HADNOT POINT INDUST SITE 78 SIGN 9/92. RCRA: EPA MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 6/12/91. CWA: NEW STANDARDS REQUIRE NEW TREATMENT.																		
NC570024475	POPE AFB	X	0	0	X	X	X	0	6	0	0	0	X	0	04/21/93	04/21/93	04/21/93	10/24/89
	FAYETTEVILLE														04/21/93	/ /	11/30/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: FED. FAC. COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT 12/13/89. CWA: NPDES NOT REQUIRED. MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 4/21/93.																		
NC570024474	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	X	0	X	X	X	X	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	08/06/87	04/22/93	04/22/93	01/24/88
	GOLDSBORO														04/22/93	04/22/93	06/21/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: CWA: TIES INTO GOLDSBORO CITY SYSTEM CERCLA: RAP UNDER REVIEW. MULTIMEDIA 4/22/93.																		
NC690308232	USCG SUPPORT CENTER	X	0	X	X	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	X	0	/ /	/ /	01/30/90	/ /
	ELIZABETH CITY														04/04/89	/ /	06/06/95	/ /
NARRATIVE: CWA: MEETING PRETREATMENT STANDARDS, TREATMENT UNIT ADDED AS PRETREATMENT. FFCA 10/17/90.																		
NC680031377	EPA RTP LAB.; HEALTH; ATMOSPHERIC;	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	04/25/94	/ /
	ENVIRONMENTAL; AIR & ENERGY														/ /	02/12/88	12/07/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: EPA HEADQUARTER AUDIT 1987. RCRA: 4/25/94 INSPECTION FOUND VIOLATIONS.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	_CERCLA_ NPL	SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
SC170023795	BEAUFORT NAVAL HOSPITAL	X	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	04/12/88	/ /
	BEAUFORT														04/27/92	07/19/90	02/14/94	/ /

NARRATIVE: CWA; TIED INTO CITY 11/12/76.
CAA: PATHOLOGICAL INCINERATOR TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE; WILL BE REPLACED. HANDLED BY CONTRACT. NOV FAILURE TO SUBMIT 1993 POINT SOURCE DATA REPORT; SUBMITTED 12/1
RCRA: INSPECTION VIOLATIONS FOUND 2/14/94; RESOLVED.

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SC570024460	CHARLESTON AFB	X	0	X	X	0	X	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	03/16/87	05/17/88	10/29/92	/ /
	CHARLESTON														09/30/94	01/05/94	04/12/95	/ /

NARRATIVE: CWA: NOV 6/30/95.
RCRA: PERMIT ISSUED 9/30/91;
MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 9/14/93

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SC170022560	CHARLESTON SHIPYARD	X	0	X	X	X	X	0	35	0	0	0	X	0	04/09/91	04/09/91	12/08/93	09/01/88
	CHARLESTON														08/21/92	04/09/91	11/16/94	/ /

NARRATIVE: EPA MULTI-MEDIA INSP. 4/9/91.
CERCLA: PHASE II. DRAFT RFI W.P. RECEIVED 3/91.
RCRA: CLOSURE PLAN APPROVED.

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SC971524432	DFSP CHARLESTON	X	0	0	X	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	HANAHAN														09/30/94	07/18/86	08/03/93	/ /

NARRATIVE: CERCLA: GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATED WITH JP-4. R & D UNDERWAY.

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SC210020449	FORT JACKSON	X	0	X	X	X	X	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	08/14/94	08/14/94	09/14/94	03/06/85
															03/19/92	09/14/94	01/31/95	/ /

NARRATIVE:

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FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME / CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
SC1700(001)	MC COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	0	0	0	X	X	X	O	9	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	COLUMBIA														/ /	12/19/94	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
SC170022762	MC PARRIS ISLAND DEPOT	X	O	X	X	X	0	O	5	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	09/15/93	06/22/90	08/14/85
	PARRIS ISLAND														09/15/93	04/26/94	09/08/94	/ /
NARRATIVE:	MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 9/15/93. RCRA: INSPECTION VIOLATIONS 9/8/94. CAA: NOV ASBESTOS 4/01/92 AGAINST CONTRACTORS																	
SC170023209	MCAS BEAUFORT AIR STATION	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	16	0	0	0	0	0	09/16/92	09/16/92	06/21/89	/ /
	BEAUFORT														05/28/93	05/31/95	05/08/95	07/01/85
NARRATIVE:	ASBESTOS IN SCHOOL INSPECTION NON ISSUED 11/5/85 FILE CLOSED 12/13/85. MULTI-NEDIA INSPEC. 9/16/92. RCRA: INSPECTION VIOLATIONS 5/8/95,																	
SC572825160	MCENTIRE ANG BASE	0	0	0	X	X	O	O	8	0	0	0	0	0	05/25/95	05/25/95	05/25/95	/ /
															/ /	06/08/93	05/25/95	/ /
NARRATIVE:	MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION 5/25/95. RCRA: VIOLATION FOUND 5/25/95.																	
SC572124821	MYRTLE BEACH AFB	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	10	0	0	0	0	0	03/28/88	/ /	01/26/93	/ /
	MYRTLE BEACH														07/13/92	01/28/81	01/13/94	06/05/85
NARRATIVE:	CWA: NOV 9/21/94, RESOLVED.																	

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
SC170022620	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	34	0	0	0	0	0	04/10/91 08/24/89	04/10/91 04/10/91	04/10/91 03/31/95	/ / / /
NARRATIVE: CERCLA: IN PHASE II/I(EXTENDED SI). EPA MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 4/10/91.																		
SC890008989	SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS AIKEN	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	81	3	X	X	X	0	06/18/92 03/30/95	11/15/89 04/11/95	04/16/90 04/27/95	07/26/87 / /
NARRATIVE: SDWA: WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS ARE BEING CONSODATED. CERCLA: NPL LISTED 12/89. CAA: MONITORING CHANGES REQUIRED, FFCA SIGNED 10/31/91, FFCA AMENDED 8/16/93.																		
SC572124466	SHAW AFB SUMTER COUNTY	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	16	0	0	0	X	0	/ / 02/14/95	05/24/95 05/24/95	05/02/90 05/24/95	/ / / /
NARRATIVE: SDWA: DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS BEING CONSOLIDATED CERCLA:106 ORDER 8/31/90;RI/FS REQUIRED CWA: NOV 10//06/94, RESOLVED. MULTIMEDIA INSPECTION: 5/23/95.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	_CERCLA__ NPL	SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
TN640030034	ALLEN STEAM PLANT MEMPHIS	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ / 03/08/95	09/15/94 05/16/95	02/07/90 11/08/93	/ / / /
NARRATIVE: RCRA CLOSURE COMPLETED & CERTIFICATION MADE 3/12/86. CWA: HAS TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATION ONGOING.																		
TN572024044	ARNOLD ENG DEVELOP CNTR ARNOLD AFS	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	110	3	0	0	0	0	12/05/90 05/02/95	03/27/92 03/08/95	12/05/90 02/28/95	05/29/80 / /
NARRATIVE: VIOLATIONS FOUND 2/28/95. CWA:COMMISIONER'S ORDER FOR NPDES EXCEDANCES, 8/1/94 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS COMPLETED OR UNDERWAY.																		
TN640014699	BULL RUN STEAM PLANT CLINTON	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12/12/89 09/22/92	11/17/92 06/13/95	12/12/89 12/08/93	01/28/87 / /
NARRATIVE:																		
TN8200(001)	CLINCH RIVER BREEDER REACTOR OAK RIDGE	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ / / /	06/10/84 / /	/ / / /	01/28/87 / /
NARRATIVE: PROJECT CANCELLED - SITE STABILIZATION UNDERWAY.																		
TN640015415	CUMBERLAND STEAM PLNT CUMBERLAND CITY	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ / 11/08/94	03/04/93 11/09/94	/ / 02/15/95	/ / / /
NARRATIVE: CWA: METAL CLEANING WASTE PROVISIONS OF PERMIT STAYED PENDING REQUEST FOR HEARING. ASBESTOS INSPECTION 10/6/94.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	_CERCLA__ NPL	SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
TN971520570	DLA DEFENSE DEPOT MEMPHIS	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	2	0	0	0	0	0	/ / 12/06/91	/ / 08/12/94	05/18/89 08/04/94	/ / / /
NARRATIVE:																		
TN640006677	GALLATIN STEAM PLANT GALLATIN	X	X	O	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12/12/89 12/01/94	04/27/93 10/01/93	/ / 04/09/85	/ / / /
NARRATIVE:	CAA: NOV 4/28/92 ASBESTOS; AGAINST CONTRACTOR - T.S. ORDER ISSUED TO CONTRACTOR ON MAY 20, 1992, CASE CLOSED. INACTIVE ASH POND REQUIRES CLOSURE, STUDY IN PROGRESS. CAA: ASBESTOS INSPECTION 9/14/94. UST: INSPECTION 7/9/92.																	
TN213820421	HOLSTON ARMY AMMO PLANT KINGSPORT	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	20	2	0	0	0	0	05/13/92 06/13/94	05/11/94 03/22/94	05/12/92 05/04/94	04/19/88 / /
NARRATIVE:																		
TN640006680	JOHN SEVIER STEAM PLANT ROGERSVILLE	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	O	0	0	0	/ / 08/18/94	04/20/94 10/11/94	/ / 08/11/94	/ / / /
NARRATIVE:	ASBESTOS: 7/1/93 EPA																	
TN640006681	JOHNSONVILLE STEAM PLANT NEW JOHNSONVILLE	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11/01/93 10/20/93	03/28/93 05/26/95	/ / 06/03/94	/ / / /
NARRATIVE:	ASBESTOS INSPECTION 12/06/94.																	

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	_CERCLA__ NPL	SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
TN640006682	KINGSTON STEAM PLANT	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12/13/89	04/28/92	12/13/89	/ /
	KINGSTON														09/25/92	03/22/94	04/10/93	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		
TN213820582	MILAN ARMY AMMO PLANT	X	X	X	Y	X	X	X	22	1	0	X	0	X	09/17/91	09/17/91	09/10/92	/ /
	MILAN														08/09/94	09/23/94	03/29/94	/ /
NARRATIVE:	CERCLA: INTERIUM RI COMPLETE; EXTENDED RI UNDERWAY. CAA: TECHNICAL SECRETARY'S ORDER FOR IMPROPER ASBESTOS REMOVAL UNDER APPEAL. MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION 9/16-17/91.																	
TN170022600	NAS MEMPHIS	X	0	X	X	X	X	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	08/09/85	02/28/89	08/05/86
	MEMPHIS														09/12/94	03/11/94	02/28/95	/ /
NARRATIVE:	CERCLA: PHASE II UNDERWAY. EBS RECEIVED 11/94. SITE INVESTIGATION PLANS COMPLFOR 3 QUARTERS BRAC SWMU CAMP REV. 1, ON 11/22/94.																	
TN8900(003)	OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	2	0	X	0	0	X	06/10/86	06/23/87	06/02/87	/ /
	OAK RIDGE														08/21/86	07/13/83	06/02/94	/ /
NARRATIVE:	CERCLA: FFA 1989.																	
TN8900(002)	OAK RIDGE NAT LAB (X-10)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	295	2	0	0	0	0	09/23/94	05/05/94	01/13/94	04/07/92
	OAK RIDGE														04/26/94	06/06/94	05/02/94	/ /
NARRATIVE:	CWA: NOV ON NPDES EXCEEDENCE, CONTINING WITH BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE, NEGOTIATION OF NEW NPDES. FFCA SIGNED 5/26/92 INCOMPLIANCE COMPLETE. CERCLA: FFA 1989.																	

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
TN890008981	OAK RIDGE Y-12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	208	0	O	O	X	X	09/23/93	06/25/91	01/10/94	01/10/94
	OAK RIDGE														08/15/94	05/23/94	12/14/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: CAA - OPERATING PERMIT ISSUED 10/20/87: FFCA SIGNED 5/26/92, COMPLETED. CWA: NPDES 5/95. RCRA: POST CLOSURE PERMIT 4/93. FFCA 6/92.																		
TN640020504	SEQUOYAH NUCLEAR PLANT	O	X	O	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	07/30/92	11/01/91	07/09/92	/ /
	DAISY														07/01/94	01/11/94	06/23/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: REACTORS ONLINE. CWA: NOV 10/21/92; RESPONSE 11/4/92, RESOLVED. TSCA:LOW VOLUME WASTE TREATMENT POND PCB CLEANUP COMPLETE, SUBMITTED ONE YEAR EXEMPTION REPORT ON 1/28/94. CERCLA HRS2 - 5/29/92, MIXED WASTE SHIPPED TO LICENSED TSDF.																		
TN1223(001)	USDA F S JACOBS CCC CNTR	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	BRISTOL														/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
NARRATIVE: CWA: NPDES PERMIT TERMINATED 3/21/94.																		
TN213820933	VOLUNTEER ARMY AMMO PLANT	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	12	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	05/23/85	12/21/88	/ /
	CHATTANOOGA														08/24/94	07/26/94	08/31/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: CERCLA: RI & SI BEING COMPLETED. SEC. 106 ORDER BEING CONSIDERED.																		
TN640030035	WATTS BAR NUCLEAR PLANT	0	X	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	03/16/92	10/29/92	/ /	/ /
	SPRING CITY														03/06/92	04/15/94	07/06/93	/ /
NARRATIVE: UNIT 1 STARTUP 6/94. CERCLA: HRS2-3/91.																		

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE / INSPECTION REPORT

FACILITY ID NO.	FACILITY NAME/ CITY	MAJOR FACILITY INDICATOR CAA	CWA	RCRA	COMPLIANCE STATUS CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA NPL	CERCLA SITES	NOV	COMPLIANCE AGREE/SCHED CAA	CWA	RCRA	CERCLA	MEDIA INSPECTION DATES CAA-EPA / CAA-STA	CWA-EPA / CWA-STA	RCRA-EPA / RCRA-STA	TSCA-EPA / TSCA-STA
TN640006689	WATTS BAR STEAM PLANT	X	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	10/31/91	04/22/87	/ /
	WATTS BAR DAM														09/25/92	/ /	06/09/92	/ /
NARRATIVE: MOTHBALLED 1984.																		
TN8900(004)	DOE GAS. DIF. PLT. (K-25)	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	84	0	0	0	X	X	02/06/91	03/19/92	08/30/89	02/06/90
	OAK RIDGE														03/10/94	06/01/94	09/12/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: 2/14/94 INSPECTION FOUND VIOLATIONS, SIGNED AGREED ORDER WITH STATE. CERCLA: FFA 1989. TSCA: PCB HQ-OCM NEGOTIATING ISSUANCE OF NOV.																		
TN214020140	FORT CAMPBELL	X	X	X	O	X	X	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	/ /	06/16/92	02/11/92	/ /
															06/17/94	06/16/92	06/16/94	/ /
NARRATIVE: RCRA: NOV 12/23/93, RESOLVED CWA: 7/15/93, RESOLVED CAA: NOV 4/12/93, T.S. ORDER ISSUED 1/4/95, CASE CLOSED.																		
TN314170731	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS PARK	0	0	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
	GATLINBURG														/ /	/ /	05/26/94	/ /
NARRATIVE:																		