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INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN CNC
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

**INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

**NAVAL BASE
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**



FEBRUARY 1993

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

COMMANDER NAVAL BASE

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29408-5100

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From: Commander, Naval Base, Charleston, SC 29408-5100

Subj: NAVAL BASE, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

1. The Naval Base, Charleston Community Relations Plan has been prepared outlining Naval Base, Charleston's Installation Restoration Program and is aimed toward increasing effective communication between the Navy and our local community members.

2. This Community Relations Plan will be kept under continuing review and revised as necessary. Should you need any further information, please contact the Naval Base, Charleston Public Affairs Office at (803) 743-3940.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. L. Kaup".

K. L. KAUP

Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy

Commander, Naval Base, Charleston

Distribution:
(See Appendix A)

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**CHAPTER 1
GENERAL INFORMATION**

1.1 Introduction. This Community Relations Plan (CRP) for the Naval Base, Charleston develops a program to establish communication and information exchange between Navy agencies; various federal, state, county, and community agencies; and the public. Effective communication and timely information exchange with the public are essential for maintaining community understanding and support of the Navy mission and for implementing successful Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) procedures and operations at Naval Base, Charleston.

1.2 Purpose. The purpose of the CRP is to outline activities designed to inform the public of planned or ongoing actions with regard to the Navy's Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and provide opportunities for the public to offer valuable input. The primary objectives of this plan are to keep residents of the Charleston Trident Area knowledgeable of planned and ongoing IRP activities at Naval Base, Charleston; to provide a way for citizens and agencies to interact with

the Navy; and to assist in resolving issues of public interest and concern. The CRP encourages the involvement of citizens from the Charleston Trident Area as well as representatives from federal, state, and local agencies who are active in policy and decision making processes.

CRP GOALS

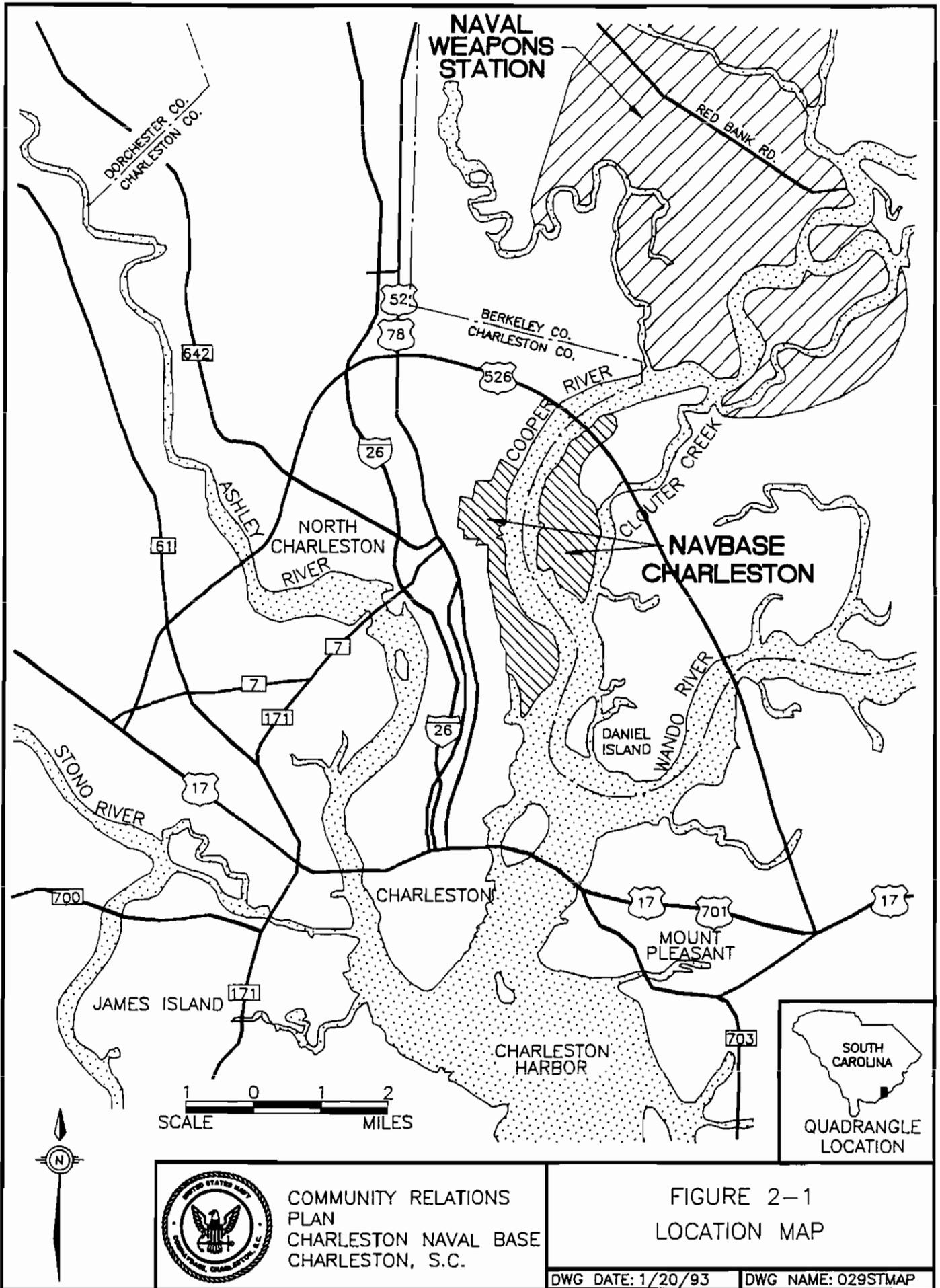
- Provide for the exchange of information.
- Solicit input, comments, and active involvement from the public, elected and civic leaders, and concerned agencies.
- Provide a centralized point of contact to address public concerns and distribute information regarding the Naval Base, Charleston IRP.

Information released by this Community Relations Plan and during future community relations activities as outlined in this plan will include only those environmental issues directly related to the investigation/remediation of sites covered under the Navy's IRP and RCRA permit.

Community Relations Plan
Naval Base, Charleston, S.C.
February 1993

Coast for submarines as well as the outfitter for new ships constructed for the Navy in nearby private shipyards. In 1956, construction began on new piers, barracks, and buildings for mine warfare ships and personnel. Later in the decade, a dispersal plan made Charleston a major homeport for combatant ships and submarines of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

2.4 Mission. Today, the primary mission of the U.S. Navy in Charleston is to support the war fighting capability of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Despite a scaled down peacetime work force, the Navy has more than 42,000 personnel (26,000 military; 16,000 civilian), making it the largest single site employer in the state of South Carolina.



COMMUNITY RELATIONS
 PLAN
 CHARLESTON NAVAL BASE
 CHARLESTON, S.C.

FIGURE 2-1
 LOCATION MAP

DWG DATE: 1/20/93

DWG NAME: 029STMAP

CHAPTER 3
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM AND PROCESS

3.1 The Installation Restoration Program. In 1980, Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This law set up a "superfund" for cleanup at past hazardous waste sites (such as landfills) nationwide and made Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) responsible for monitoring the process. EPA established a basis for scoring the sites using the hazardous ranking systems (HRS). Under the current HRS process, sites that score 28.5 or above may be considered for the National Priorities List (NPL), which identifies military sites which pose the greatest potential for contamination of the environment. Naval Base, Charleston is not listed on the NPL. When first implemented, CERCLA did not apply to federal facilities. Therefore, the Department of Defense (DOD) established its own environmental program, the IRP. The Navy has been actively engaged in installation restoration since 1980 and has taken an aggressive approach to the investigation of potential hazardous substance contamination which may be resulting from formerly used sites at its installations. In 1986, Congress amended CERCLA with the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). This act, for the first time, required DOD and other federal facilities to meet CERCLA requirements. The DOD's IRP complies with CERCLA and SARA.

3.2 The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The RCRA of 1980 established legislation which enables the government to regulate operating facilities which have managed, disposed of, transported, or treated hazardous waste. The guidelines and standards for hazardous waste generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal were established by RCRA. A RCRA hazardous waste permit allows Naval Base, Charleston to operate its industrial facilities within the guidelines of the 1980 legislation.

3.3 Naval Base, Charleston Program. Environmental investigations at Naval Base, Charleston follow Navy guidelines with regards to the IRP and RCRA programs. Requirements for CRPs for Navy environmental programs are comprehensive and are required at all IRP sites, whether they are NPL sites or not. In addition for conformity, CRP requirements under the IRP are followed at other environmental sites where defense environmental restoration account (DERA) funds are used for investigation/remediation. At Naval Base, Charleston, investigations are underway at sites which fall under the guidelines of the IR and RCRA programs. Since DERA funds are being used for investigations at all of the sites, both types of sites are included in this plan. All of the sites are being investigated/remediated following the RCRA process outlined in this section.

The RCRA Corrective Action process consists of five steps:

- The **RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)** identifies potential or actual contamination releases through a records review and visual examination of every SWMU. A SWMU is defined as "any discernable waste management unit from which hazardous constituents may migrate, regardless of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid or hazardous wastes."
 - The **RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)** confirms contamination and determines its nature. The RFI also examines the extent and rate of any migration through the implementation of a work plan. It also provides baseline data for the evaluation of corrective measures.
 - The **Corrective Measures Study (CMS)** develops and evaluates corrective measures alternatives. This study recommends the most appropriate corrective measure.
 - The **Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI)** designs, constructs, and operates maintenance and monitoring of the performance of the corrective measure or measures selected.
 - **Interim Measures (IM)** are corrective actions to stabilize, control, or limit further releases. Interim measures can be imposed at any point in the process.
-

3.4 Site Descriptions. The first step of the RCRA process, the RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA), has been completed at Naval Base, Charleston, identifying all the solid waste management units (SWMU) which are described in this section. Not all sites require further investigation. Regulatory agencies will decide which sites require further action based on the results of the Navy's environmental studies. Figures 3-1 and 3-2 are maps indicating the location of each site on the base.

3.4.1 SWMU 1, DRMO Staging Area. The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO), Charleston has stored property since 1974 in an area located in the northeastern corner of the base near the Cooper River. Stored in this area were some products which could not be used by other commands and had become classified as wastes. Until recently, hazardous wastes were stored in a covered storage shed formerly known as Building 1617. Part of the floor of Building 1617 consisted of an asphalt pad and the remainder was unpaved.

3.4.2 SWMU 2, Lead Contamination Area. This site is located west of SWMU 1. It consists of a salvage bin, a scrap area, and adjacent paved ground surface. The area was used to store recovered lead from lead-acid submarine batteries from the mid-1960s until 1984. Electrodes and associated internal metallic components were removed from the battery jars in the battery electrolyte treatment area (SWMU 5). Recovered materials were placed on a rail car and transferred to the DRMO area for storage.

3.4.3 SWMU 3, Pesticide Mixing Area. The pesticide mixing area is approximately 50 feet by 25 feet in size. Part of the area (about 20 square yards) is contaminated with low concentrations of various pesticides which were handled at the site in the past. Prior to 1971, pesticides were mixed in a small shed. Equipment used for pesticide spraying and mixing was rinsed on the grounds outside and was absorbed into the surrounding soils.

3.4.4 SWMU 4, Pesticide Storage Building. The pesticide storage building has been used to store various insecticides and rodenticides since 1980. It is a steel building with a concrete floor. The building is equipped with a formulation and mixing room. Sink and floor drains within the building are connected to the sanitary sewer system or to sumps with no outlets. An equipment rinse area/wash rack is located next to the storage administration facility.

3.4.5 SWMU 5, Battery Electrolyte Treatment Area. The battery electrolyte treatment unit was part of the battery salvaging, restoring, and recharging operation. It was the unit used for neutralization of submarine battery acid. This SWMU is no longer used as batteries are now shipped off site for salvage.

3.4.6 SWMU 6, Public Works Storage Yard. The Public Works storage yard, also known as the "old corral area," is a fenced open area where containerized wastes were stored prior to shipment off site. Among the wastes stored at the site were hazardous wastes generated from vehicle maintenance, building maintenance, and pest control operations. A partial closure of this unit was completed in 1986 when renovation and expansion of the cold storage warehouse was extended into the eastern boundary of the Public Works storage yard.

3.4.7 SWMU 7, The PCB Transformer Storage Area. The polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) transformer storage area includes Building 3902 located within the Public Works storage yard, the concrete slab located outside of the building, and surrounding areas. It was used for transformer storage and associated electrical equipment between 1970 and 1976.

3.4.8 SWMU 8, Oil Sludge Pit. Disposal of oil sludges produced by industrial activities at the yard from 1944 to 1971 occurred in three unlined pits near the warehouse administrative building. Heavy rains occasionally caused the pits to overflow, creating oil spills in low areas next to the pits. Two of the pits had been covered with fill by 1956. The area has now been converted into a parking lot.

3.4.9 SWMU 9, Closed Landfill. Many solid wastes generated at the Naval Base, Charleston between the 1930s and 1973 were disposed at SWMU 9. Originally, the area was a marshland. Items reportedly disposed in the landfill include: asbestos, acids, PCBs, waste oils, waste solvents, waste paints, paint sludges, mercury, metal sludge, acid neutralization sludge, inorganic and organic chemicals, sanitary wastes, office wastes, and rubbish. Liquid wastes were placed in drums before disposal and combustible wastes were burned daily. Part of the site is now paved and is used as a parking lot. Some areas are forested while others contain marshland and fields.

3.4.10 SWMU 10, Hazardous Waste Storage Facility. The new hazardous waste container storage and transfer facility was completed in October 1986. The facility was constructed to serve the entire base and is managed by the shipyard. The facility is designed to store hazardous materials/wastes for up to 90 days while waiting for shipment to an authorized disposal site. The building contains seven storage bays constructed with separate spill containment features. A catch basin for spill and storm drainage is located in the exterior loading and unloading area.

3.4.11 SWMU 11, Caustic Pond. The caustic pond, located near the junction of Bainbridge Avenue and Viaduct Road, was used for the disposal of calcium hydroxide from the early 1940s through the early 1970s. The site and adjoining areas are currently covered with vegetation and is partially paved. The site shows no evidence of any remaining calcium hydroxide.

3.4.12 SWMU 12, Old Fire Fighting Training Area. The old fire fighting training area consisted of a pit located at the southern end of the shipyard. The pit reportedly measured between 30 and 50 feet in diameter. It was used between 1966 and 1971 for training purposes. Oil, gasoline, and alcohol were poured into the pit, ignited, and subsequently extinguished during fire fighting training exercises.

3.4.13 SWMU 13, Current Fire Fighting Training Area. Fire fighting training for both surface and submarine fleet personnel is currently conducted at the Fleet and Mine Warfare Training Center on Dyess Avenue. The training center in operation since 1973 uses approximately 20,000 gallons of No. 2 diesel fuel and 2,000 gallons of gasoline per year in training operations. Training exercises include extinguishing ignited diesel fuel and gasoline. Fuel, floating on water in tanks or sprayed onto mock buildings, is ignited in a controlled area consisting of a paved ground with concrete bermed perimeters.

3.4.14 SWMU 14, Chemical Disposal Area. The chemical disposal area is located at the southern end of the active portion of the Naval Base, Charleston near the pistol range. The precise locations of chemical burials are unknown. Unknown amounts of various chemicals including decontaminating agent noncorrosive (DANC) and DS-2 have reportedly been disposed at the site. Investigations will determine whether other chemicals are present.

3.4.15 SWMU 15, Incinerator. The incinerator is located next to the pistol range and consists of a primary burning chamber and a 30-foot high stack. The unit is situated on a concrete pad and is used approximately twice per week. Residue from incineration operations is placed in waste containers prior to off site disposal. The incinerator burns only paper, generating no hazardous residue.

3.4.16 SWMU 16, Paint Storage Bunker. The paint storage bunker was used briefly for miscellaneous material storage piles. It was located at an ammunition magazine next to the Cooper River. The storage piles contained paint, paint thinner, oil containment booms, wooden crates, and buoys.

3.4.17 SWMU 17, Oil Spill Area. The oil spill area is located beneath Building FBM-61. The spill occurred in June 1987 when an underground pipe supplying No. 5 heating oil to the boiler in Building FBM-61 ruptured, spilling a small amount of its contents into the basement of the building and several thousand gallons into soils beneath the building. Some oil discharged into the Cooper River. The resulting slick was promptly contained and cleaned up.

3.4.18 SWMU 18, PCB Spill Area. The PCB spill occurred at Building 1278 on June 12, 1987, while a PCB-containing transformer destined for disposal was being loaded onto a truck. The loading accident resulted in the discharge of approximately 75 gallons of insulating fluid from the unit onto unprotected ground. Steps were taken to contain the spill and prevent the liquid from migrating into the storm drain. The site has been cleaned up in accordance with the Toxic Substance Control Act.

3.4.19 SWMU 19, Solid Waste Transfer Station. The solid waste transfer station consists of a staging area for temporary storage of solid waste, prior to transport and disposal off site. The solid waste is compacted after collection and temporarily stored at the site in containers. No hazardous wastes have been stored at the site, and the unit is only used for temporary storage of solid waste.

3.4.20 SWMU 20, Waste Disposal Area. The waste disposal area occupies an open area next to the solid waste transfer station and has been in operation since 1985. SWMU 20 covers the old sanitary landfill (SWMU 9). Solid wastes consisting of cardboard boxes, wood, concrete blocks, tree stumps, sandblasting residues, and a small number of vehicle batteries were disposed at SWMU 20. The batteries deposited at the site are believed to be few in number and are the sole concern.

3.4.21 SWMU 21, Old Paint Storage Area. The old paint storage area is located inside the controlled industrial area near the waterfront next to the Cooper River. The unit was used for temporary storage of containerized paint wastes from ships returning to the shipyard and from ship repair and overhaul operations at the base. The waste containers were temporarily stored on a 20 by 180 feet concrete pad to await off site transport. Sandblasting operations also occurred in this area.

3.4.22 SWMU 22, Old Plating Shop Waste Treatment System. The old plating shop waste treatment system is located within the controlled industrial area. The unit was constructed in 1972 to process wastewater from the metal plating shop and continued operation until the new noncyanide plating process and treatment systems were built. The treatment facility included two in-ground concrete tanks; one for chromic acid reduction and one for cyanide oxidation.

3.4.23 SWMU 23, New Plating Shop Wastewater Treatment System. The new plating shop wastewater treatment system is located inside the controlled industrial area. The system is currently used to treat wastewaters containing lead, chromium, cadmium, and acids or alkalies from metal plating operations. Treated effluent is discharged to a holding tank and tested prior to final discharge into the sanitary sewer system. Underflow from the clarifier is directed to a centrifuge for sludge thickening and then to a plate and frame filter press for dewatering. The sludge is hauled off base for disposal.

3.4.24 SWMU 24, Waste Oil Reclamation Facility. The waste oil reclamation facility is located in the central portion of the shipyard and has been in operation since 1980. This unit consists of two storage/separation tanks. Waste oils unloaded from ships or from base operations are pumped into this facility via underground pipelines. Gravity oil-water separation occurs inside the tanks. The water phase is drawn off and discharged to the sanitary sewer system. The oil is reused at the base.

3.4.25 SWMU 25, Building 44, Old Plating Operation. The old plating operation occupies the northern portion of Building 44. Phased out of operation in 1983, the unit was replaced by a new (noncyanide process) plating operation (SWMU 23). The interior of this unit still contains all equipment from the plating process. Before the plating operation was deactivated, all vats and tanks were emptied and drained.

3.4.26 SWMU 26, Waste storage Area, Building 64-40, Pier C. This area is approximately 100 square feet of asphalt pavement located on the east side of Building 74 in a heavily industrialized area near Pier C. Six 55-gallon drums of waste (seam filler, lead waste, adhesive waste, alcohol rags, and trichloroethane rags) were inappropriately stored. The drums of waste were immediately removed on the day management became aware of the problem.

3.4.27 SWMU 27, Waste Storage Area, East End, Pier C. This paint storage area is a satellite accumulation area located at the east end of Pier C. The unit comprises approximately 200 square feet of the concrete pier. A flammable storage shed and lockers store unused paints, enamel thinners, and fire retardants used for ship repair. Waste containers from the operation are accumulated beneath a canvas tent. The floor is canvas covered plywood surrounded by a berm. Bermed areas at this unit contain 55- and 30-gallon drums and a storm drain.

3.4.28 SWMU 28, Waste Paint Storage Area, West End, Pier C. This unit was used as a one-time waste accumulation area. The unit is approximately 100 square feet in area and is surrounded by asphalt. Next to the area is an empty flammable liquids storage shed. A storm sewer drain is located 30 feet downgradient of this unit. Paint spills from this accumulation area were confined to the small 100-square foot area. The waste has been removed from the site.

3.4.29 SWMU 29, Building X-10. This unit is located south of Building X-10, near Building 1431. Used as a waste accumulation area, this unit received waste from submarine maintenance and repair. It is primarily a large asphalt covered area with some soil and grassy areas to the southwest and northeast. This site is used to store nonhazardous waste only.

3.4.30 SWMU 30, Satellite Accumulation Area, Building 13. The Satellite Accumulation Area is used to receive waste generated from the laboratory in Building 13. Located between Buildings 13 and 187 outside the southeast wall of Building 13, the unit and surrounding area are covered with asphalt. The area has a storm sewer drain located 20 feet downgradient from the site.

3.4.31 SWMU 31, Waste Paint Storage Area, Dry Dock No. 5. This unit is a satellite accumulation area located in dry dock 5. The 200-square foot area, performs the same functions as SWMU 26. Located on the concrete floor of the dry dock near the center of the north wall, the unit is used intermittently to service submarines in dry dock. A tent is erected over canvas covered plywood with sand bag berms. Paints are thinned and placed in 1-gallon buckets with

plastic liners for transport to the submarine. A trench drain directly behind the unit is part of the intake system to drain the dry dock once the ship has entered.

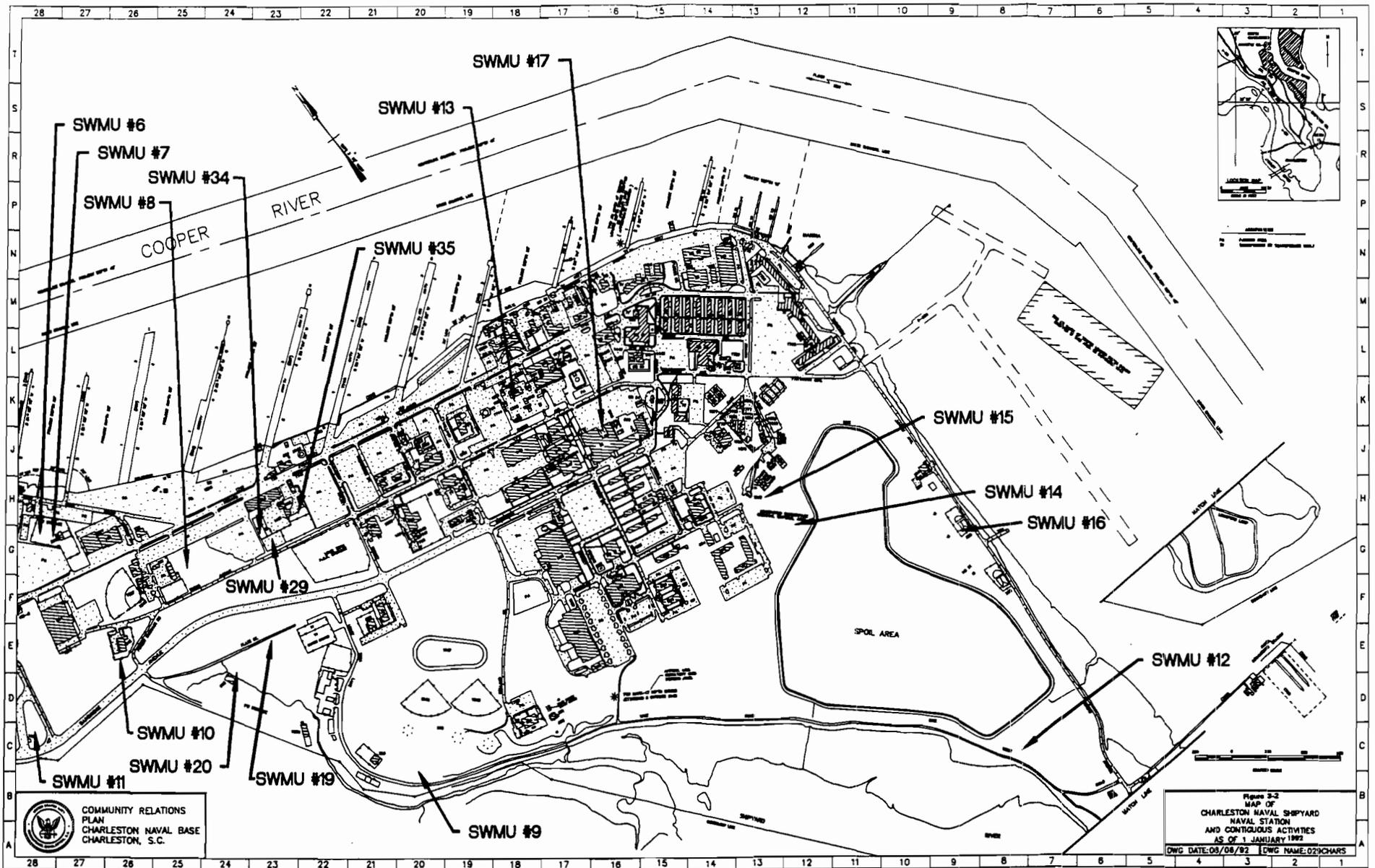
3.4.32 SWMU 32, Waste Paint Storage Area, Building 195. This waste paint storage area was used as a one-time waste accumulation area. It is located along Pier F between Buildings 195 and 1802. The unit encompassed approximately 400 square feet of area about 40 feet from the edge of the water. The surface is concrete with asphalt to the south. The containers stored at this site have been removed.

3.4.33 SWMU 33, Waste Paint Storage Area, West End, Dry Dock No. 2. The waste paint storage area was used as a one-time waste accumulation area located at the western end of Dry Dock No. 2. This unit covers approximately 200 square feet of concrete pavement and is situated 40 feet from the edge of the dry dock. This heavily industrialized area is primarily asphalt with railroad tracks, overhead cranes, heavy equipment, and elevated offices surrounding the dry dock and SWMU area.

3.4.34 SWMU 34, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation, Building X-10. The morale, welfare, and recreation area was used as a one-time waste accumulation area. This fenced compound, southwest of Building X-10, is 70 by 50 feet in size and is primarily soil and grass. Four 55-gallon containers of paint were stored in this area, with several reported leaks. A leaking diesel tank in the area has been contained and cleaned up.

3.4.35 SWMU 35, Building X-12. The area on the east side of Building X-12 was used as a one-time waste accumulation area. The unit measures approximately 100 square feet in size and is covered in gravel. All improperly stored containers have been removed.

3.4.36 SWMU 36, Building 68, Battery Shop. The battery shop began operations in the early 1940s and is still in use. The unit is contained inside Building 68 which is approximately 48,000 square feet in size. During normal battery shop operations, all spills are contained within the building, drained to a holding tank at the south end of the building, and pumped into a neutralization pit at Building 1278. Unused sulfuric acid and sodium bicarbonate are stored at this site in bulk quantities of thousands of gallons and hundreds of pounds respectively. Various other chemicals are stored in Building 68 but in smaller quantities. These include: detergents, lacquers, adhesives, penetrating oil, kerosene, dry cleaning solvent, and hydraulic fluid.



CHAPTER 4 COMMUNITY PROFILE

4.1 Geographics. The Charleston Trident Area is part of the "Lowcountry" area, so called because much of its acreage is at or below sea level and is very sandy. The three counties comprising the Trident Area (Charleston, Berkeley, and Dorchester) are contiguous and closely allied economically, socially and politically. Total area population exceeds one-half million. Charleston County is home to most Trident Area residents with a population of 295,039 according to the 1990 census. The city of Charleston is the second largest in the state and occupies 41 square miles on a coastal peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. Within the actual city limits, the population is 80,414. North Charleston separated and incorporated into its own city in 1972. Included in the city limits are the Charleston International Airport, the Naval Base, the Air Force Base, and major activities of the South Carolina Ports Authority. North Charleston occupies approximately 61 square miles with an estimated population of 70,218. Portions of the city also stretch into Berkeley and Dorchester counties.

4.2 Economics. Charleston is the 13th ranking port in the nation and the largest in South Carolina. Its deep water harbor serves coastal and foreign shipping. Various consumer goods and raw materials are imported and local agricultural produce and manufactured goods are exported. Products manufactured in Charleston include wood pulp and paper, chemicals and chemical fertilizer, cigars, asbestos, and rubber. A study published by the South Carolina State Ports Authority estimates that more than 14,000 port-related jobs in the Trident Area generate more than \$1 billion annually into the economy.

The main sources of employment in the city are DOD facilities: Naval Base, Charleston, Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston Naval Shipyard, and Naval Weapons Station, Charleston. The Navy is the largest single-site employer in the state of South Carolina, employing more than 43,000 people in the Charleston area. The city's exceptional harbor facilities have made Charleston the site of a harbor defense system. The Charleston Naval Shipyard is just part of an area along the Cooper and Ashley Rivers which has been heavily industrialized for the past 100 years. The land next to the shipyard has been used for operations involving chemicals, fertilizers, oil refining, metallurgical, and lumber manufacturing. The Westvaco paper mill is one of the largest coastal employers with more than 2,500 people on its payroll.

Charleston's economy also depends heavily on tourism. In 1991, more than 5 million people visited the Lowcountry, generating \$850 million into the local economy. Tourism has created 15,000 jobs in Charleston, making it the city's second largest industry. Many people visit the city's old and historic district during the annual Festival of Houses in March and April.

**Community Relations Plan
Naval Base, Charleston, S.C.
February 1993**

4.3 Environmental Community Involvement History. A news release was issued July 2, 1992, informing the community of environmental activities at Naval Base, Charleston and announcing that community interviews would begin the following week. A Technical Review Committee (TRC) has been established. The committee is comprised of members from the Naval Base, Charleston; North Charleston city government; EPA; the Department of Health and Environmental Control; South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department; U.S. Departments of Interior and Commerce; and community representatives. The committee was established to review and comment on proposed Navy actions related to the IRP. A complete listing of TRC members is included in Appendix A.

4.4 Community Concerns. Community interviews were conducted from July 8 through July 10, 1992, to determine the community concerns and information needs regarding environmental studies at Naval Base, Charleston. During the survey process which was conducted with residents and officials of the North Charleston area, appropriate individuals were identified for interviews and visited by the survey team. Additional interviews were conducted in December 1992. Questions used during the interviews and a detailed summary of responses are included in Appendix C. Thirty-five people participated in the interviews.

Most interviewees attributed environmental problems to the lumber, paper, and chemical companies in the North Charleston area. More than half of the people surveyed expressed no concern about environmental activities at the base. The Navy is generally perceived as conducting environmentally safe operations. Concern for the environment in general ranks high on the list of issues that attract attention in the community; however, most interviewees expressed more concern about the recent layoffs at the shipyard.

Community concerns relating to the IRP expressed during the interviews were:

- **Protection of coastal waterways**
- **Hazardous waste storage**

CHAPTER 5
COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES

5.1 Objectives. The objectives of this community relations program are described below. Activities designed to achieve each objective follow the descriptions of the program goals. These communication activities will address the differences between past and current waste handling practices and fully explain the purpose and goals of the IRP. The CRP will take into account the community needs and will provide information to keep the community up-to-date on the progress of the IRP at Naval Base, Charleston.

5.2 Objective 1: Citizen Involvement. This CRP will give citizens the opportunity to comment throughout the investigative and decision-making process. Citizens will be encouraged to participate in the process to help determine how local concerns may impact long term decisions.

Methods of Accomplishment:

- Develop two-way communication between the community and decision makers through methods such as the Technical Review Committee.
 - Provide opportunities for formal and informal comments on documents and plans. Hold meetings with individual citizens, area clubs, and groups when needed or requested. Include the name and telephone number of the program contact person in all correspondence concerning the project.
 - Hold public meeting(s) to discuss Corrective Measures Study (CMS) results and remedial alternatives. Provide information through updates to the CRP, periodic fact sheets, and releases to the local media.
 - Provide information, including studies and reports, in an information repository for public access and use.
-

5.3 Objective 2: Two-Way Communication. Local residents and workers as well as federal, state, and local officials will be informed in a timely manner of major findings, recommendations, status of project, and remedial activities being conducted at Naval Base, Charleston with possible additional actions under consideration and the reasons for those actions.

Methods of Accomplishment:

- Produce fact sheets which will discuss IRP activities and technical information in nontechnical language.
 - Maintain a mailing list of local, state and federal officials, and other interested individuals and groups. Names may be added to the mailing by contacting the Public Affairs Office.
 - Send fact sheets to all persons on the mailing list who request them and those identified as being an interested or affected party.
 - Send fact sheets/news releases to local newspapers, radio, and television stations for wide distribution of information. The weekly base newspaper will also provide information.
 - Provide speakers to present programs about IRP issues. Requests will be coordinated through the Public Affairs Office.
 - Announce public meetings through advertisements in one or more of the following: a daily newspaper, media releases, fact sheets, and flyers. Print a public notice at least two weeks before the meeting.
-

5.4 Objective 3: Conflict Resolution. The third objective is to focus and resolve conflicts which may arise.

Methods of Accomplishment:

- Identify conflict and develop a forum for resolution, if doing so appears to serve a useful purpose for both the Navy and the community.
 - Provide experts to address questions about remedial actions and alternatives.
-

CHAPTER 6
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND SCHEDULE

6.1 Community Relations. All communications activities are designed to provide the public with current information and the opportunity for input during each phase of the IRP. Community relations activities and their relationship to technical milestones are described below.

a. Prior to RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study:

- Create an information repository and publicize its availability and location. Publicize the name, address, and telephone number of the primary contact person who will respond to all inquires about the environmental program.
- Develop a mailing list of concerned citizens, local elected officials, appropriate agencies, and the local media for distribution of IRP materials.
- Distribute a fact sheet that introduces and explains the IRP. Write articles for publication in the base newspaper.
- Distribute news releases to local news media about the IRP, the CRP, and the availability of the information repository.
- Maintain contact with local officials and community leaders to provide information about the IRP and to monitor community concerns.
- Hold informal community meetings to discuss IRP studies, analyses, results, and plans.
- By contacting the Public Affairs Office, presentations and speakers can be arranged for interested and affected groups subject to scheduling availability.

b. During RCRA Facility Investigation:

- Update the information repository as necessary. Publicize the availability and location of the information repository.
- Publicize the name, address, and telephone number of the primary contact person who will respond to all inquiries about the environmental program.

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- Develop a mailing list of concerned citizens, local residents, elected officials, appropriate agencies, and the local media for distribution of IRP materials.
- If appropriate, distribute fact sheets to update the community on RFI findings.
- Distribute news releases to local news media about the IRP, the CRP, and the availability of the information repository.
- Maintain contact with local officials and community leaders to provide information about the IRP and to monitor community concerns.
- Hold informal community meetings to discuss IRP studies, analyses, results, and plans for environmental activities.
- Presentations and speakers can be arranged for interested and affected groups subject to scheduling availability. Interested parties should contact the Naval Base, Charleston Public Affairs Office.

c. Upon Completion of RCRA Facility Investigation:

- Update and publicize information repository.
- Continue to publicize the point of contact.
- Update the mailing list.
- Distribute fact sheets and/or write articles to explain RFI findings and discuss the next phase of the project. Update orientation packages and/or housing materials.
- Inform community leaders of the completion and results of the RFI.
- Update and continue to provide, whenever possible, presentations for informal community groups to include RFI results.

d. During Corrective Measures Study:

- Distribute fact sheet and/or write articles for publication, reporting CMS status.
- Update the mailing list.
- Continue to respond to requests for speaking engagements.

e. Upon Completion of Corrective Measures Study:

- Update and publicize information repository.
- Publicize the environmental point of contact.
- Update the mailing list.
- Prepare fact sheet and/or articles for Navy publications and local news media announcing the completion of the CMS, explaining the criteria used for evaluating alternatives, and reporting the recommendation.

f. Proposed Plan Activities:

- Prepare news release and public notice for placement in a local newspaper to announce the availability of the proposed plan in the information repository for review and comment. Send comments to the primary contact person.
- Prepare news release and public notice for placement in a local newspaper to announce a public meeting and the start of a 45-day public comment period.
- Hold a public meeting to discuss the CMS report, outline the proposed plan, and explain the public comment period.
- Place a transcript of the proposed plan public meeting in the information repository.
- Complete a summary of significant comments and a response to criticisms and new relevant information submitted during the public comment period. This responsiveness summary will be made available with the record of decision.
- Hold informal community meetings as warranted by the level of public interest.

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- Maintain contact with local officials and community leaders.
- If necessary, prepare a fact sheet on public comments received on the proposed plan.

g. During Design and Implementation of Corrective Measures:

- Update information repository as necessary.
- Review and, if necessary, revise the CRP to reflect any changes in public concern over governmental actions.
- Update local officials and community leaders to discuss remedial action plans.
- Prepare news releases, fact sheets, and publish articles on the remedial design once it is proposed and approved.
- Hold informal community meetings, if necessary, to discuss proposed and/or final remedial design.

h. During Corrective Measures:

- Continue to publicize environmental contact person and information repository.
- Update the mailing list as necessary.
- Continue to update the community through fact sheets to those on the mailing list, media releases, and the base newspaper.
- Continue to update local officials and community leaders as necessary.
- Review and, if necessary, revise the CRP to reflect any changes in public concern over the environmental program.

i. Upon Completion of Corrective Measures:

- Update information repository as necessary.
- Update local officials and community leaders as necessary.

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- Publicize corrective measures completion through news releases to local media and/or a fact sheet.

- Hold informal community meetings, if necessary, to discuss corrective measures completion.

**CHAPTER 7
CONCLUSION**

The steps outlined in the CRP are designed to achieve effective communication and a timely exchange of information with the public. The Naval Base, Charleston Public Affairs Office will monitor community responses to environmental activities in order to update this document.

APPENDIX A
MAILING LIST

MAILING LIST

- PART A U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION**
- PART B STATE AND LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS**
- PART C LOCAL MEDIA**
- PART D TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE**
- PART E PRIVATE CITIZENS**

PART A

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Telephone: (202) 225-2452

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Washington, DC 20515
Telephone: (202) 225-5501

The Honorable Butler C. Derrick, Jr. (D)
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Washington, DC 20505
Telephone: (202) 225-5301

The Honorable James E. Clyburn (D)
Sixth District
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House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

PART B

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Governor of South Carolina
State House
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Telephone: 734-9818

State Senate

Sen. Lawrence E. Richter, Jr.
Gressette Building
Columbia, SC 29202

Sen. Michael T. Rose
606 Gressette Building
Columbia, SC 29202

Sen. John W. Matthews, Jr.
610 Gressette Building
Columbia, SC 29202

Sen. Glen McConnell
613 Gressette Building
Columbia, SC 29202

Sen. McKinley Washington
602 Gressette Building
Columbia, SC 29202

Sen. Ernest L. Passailaigue
606 Gressett Building
Columbia, SC 29202

Sen. J. Yancey McGill
508 Gressette Building
Columbia, SC 29202

Sen. Greg Smith
Gressette Building
Columbia, SC 29202

Sen. Robert Ford
Gressette Building
Columbia, SC 29202

Sen William C. Mescher
Gressette Building
Columbia, SC 29202

State House of Representatives

Rep. Robert A. Barber
327-D Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Curtis B. Inabinett, Sr.
328-D Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Roger M. Young
8121 Greenridge Road
North Charleston, SC 29418

Rep. D. N. Holt
522-D Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Ronald C. Fulmer
Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Sandra Wofford
Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. George H. Bailey
Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Annette Young
Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Henry E. Brown, Jr.
Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. James N. Law
Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Floyd Breeland
Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Lucille S. Whipper
328-C Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Gilda Cobb-Hunter
304-A Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Robert Harrell
Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Harry M. Hallman
327-A Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. James Bailey
204-A Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

Rep. Heyward G. Hutson
Blatt Building
Columbia, SC 29211

NORTH CHARLESTON

The following elected officials receive mail at: **North Charleston City Hall, P. O. Box 10100, North Charleston, SC 29411**

W. Robert Kinard, Mayor

James V. Edwards

Wallace K. Harris

George E. Epps

Henry Proveaux

Samuel L. Hart

Patsy W. Hughes

Andrew D. Jordan

Kenneth F. McClure

Dorothy K. Williams

C. A. Mitchum

CHARLESTON

The following elected officials receive mail at: **Charleston City Hall, 80 Broad Street, P. O. Box 304, Charleston, SC 29402**

Joseph Riley, Mayor

Henry Smythe, Jr.

Jerome Kinloch

Liguire Ellington, Jr.

Hilda H. Jefferson

Mary R. Ader

Larry Shirley

Maurice Washington

Brenda Scott

Wacon L. Stephens

Yvonne Evans

John D. Thomas

PART C

Local Media

The Berkeley Independent
320 E. Main Street
P.O. Box 427
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

The Chronicle
P.O. Box 20548
Charleston, SC 29413-0548

Coastal Times
701 East Bay Street
Suite 1-123
Charleston, SC 29403

Community Press
P.O. Box 12110
Charleston, SC 29412

Goose Creek Gazette, Inc.
P.O. Box 304
Goose Creek, SC 29445

Hanahan News &
North Charleston News
P.O. Box 60580
N. Charleston, SC 29419-0580

The Post & Courier
134 Columbus Street
Charleston, SC 29403-4800

The Post & Courier
North Area Office
6296 Rivers Avenue
N. Charleston, SC 29418

The State
P.O. Box 1333
Columbia, SC 29202

The Summerville
Journal/Scene
P.O. Box 715
Summerville, SC 29484

Alert Cable
P.O. Box 2080
Summerville, SC 29484

Storer Cable Communications
P.O. Box 10066
N. Charleston, SC 29411

WCBD TV 2 (ABC)
P.O. Box 879
Charleston, SC 29402

WCIV TV 4 (NBC)
P.O. Box 10866
Charleston, SC 29464

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WCSC TV 5 (CBS)
P.O. Box 186
Charleston, SC 29403

WITV TV 7 (PBS) ETV
P.O. Drawer L
Columbia, SC 29250

WTAT TV 24 (FOX)
4301 Arco Lane
Charleston, SC 29418

WAVF (96.1 FM)
1417 Remount Road, Suite C
N. Charleston, SC 29411

WAZS
P.O. Box 859
Summerville, SC 29484
1417 Remount Road, Suite C
N. Charleston, SC 29411

WDXZ (104.5 FM)/WKCN (910 AM)
P.O. Box 1364
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29454

WEZL (103.5 FM)
P.O. Box Z
Charleston, SC 29402

WFCH
Family Stations, Inc.
P.O. Box 1505
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465

WHTK (99.7 FM)
P.O. Drawer 22010
Hilton Head Island, SC 29925

WJYQ (105.5 FM)
2154 North Center Street
N. Charleston, SC 29418

WMXT
P.O. Box 1568
Florence, SC 29503

WOKE (1340 AM)
1715 Sam Rittenberg Blvd.
Charleston, SC 29417

WPAL (730 AM)
P.O. Box 30999
Charleston, SC 29417

WSCI (PBS) (89.3 FM)
P.O. Box 801
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

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WSSX (95.1 FM)
P.O. Box 2167
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465

WSUY (100.7 FM)/WTMA 1250 AM)
P.O. Box 31089
Charleston, SC 29417

WUJM (94.3 FM)
1 Carriage Lane, Suite C-2
Charleston, SC 29407

WUJM (1450 AM)
1 Carriage Lane
Bldg. B, Suite 100
Charleston, SC 29407

WWDM (101.3 FM)

WWWZ (93.5 FM)
P.O. Box 30669
Charleston, SC 29417

WHLZ (92.5 FM)

WXLY (102.5 FM)
P.O. Box 828
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465

WYBB (98.1 FM)
59 Windermere
Charleston, SC 29407

WXTC (96.9 FM)/Wcse (1390 AM)
478 East Bay Street
Charleston, SC 29403

WYFH (90.7 FM)
7944 Dorchester Road
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WZJY (1480 AM)
1233 Ben Sawyer Blvd.
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PART D
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Charleston, SC 29408-5000

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Hartsill Truesdale
Bureau of Solid & Hazardous Waste
Dept. of Health & Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

*** Designates Community Representative**

PART E

Private Citizens

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Randall Hunter | Cynthia Milanesi |
| Jerry Redmon | Edward Axman |
| Thomas Arnell | Authur and Evelyn McPherson |
| Richard Mallard | Ethel Polk |
| Kevin Reynolds | Marie Meza |
| Marie Rushton | James Smith |
| Cynthia Bethel | Erika Elston |
| Doug Donahue | Carol Frock |
| Kathy Cusano | Jodi Voelker |
| Nancy Sidly | Lisa Deleon |
| Tamara Orr | Kristine Woods |
| Nancy Marschewski | Mike Patterson |
| Walter Graham | Julie Turner |
| Jim Rozier | Mel Goodwin |
| Dana Beach | Mr. & Mrs. J. Edmonds |

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION GLOSSARY

- AA** Assistant Administrator, USEPA
[The AA reports directly to the Administrator of the EPA (see R).]
- ACL** Alternate Concentration Limit; see MCL
- AM** Action Memorandum
[A memorandum that initially proposes and supports the decision to initiate activities at a site.]
- ANPRM** Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
[Request for public input prior to a proposed rulemaking. For example, the notice will highlight regulations to revise the current hazard ranking system (HRS).]
- AO** Office of the Administrator, EPA
- AOC** Administrative Order on Consent
[An administrative order to begin response activities that have been agreed upon by the responsible parties and the EPA.]
- ARAR** Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement (ARARs)
[Other regulations that can be applied to the cleanup standards]
- ATSDR** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (HHS)
- CA** Cooperative Agreement
[An agreement between the EPA and a federal agency or a State or Territory that describes activities to be performed by both parties that details the funding details to support those activities. Generally, these are developed on a site-specific basis.]
- CAA** Clear Air Act

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- CEPP** **Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program**
- [A program outlined to increase community awareness and to stimulate the development of emergency plans for dealing with chemical accidents.]
- CD** **Consent Decree**
- [A document, filed with the court, that describes the activities agreed to by the responsible party to investigate and/or remedy the site.]
- CERCLA** **SUPERFUND: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (of 1980), as amended; 42 U.S.C. SS9601 et seq. (see also SARA).**
- [Establishes the Superfund program and Trust Fund.]
- CERCLIS** **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Cleanup & Liability Information Service**
- [A complete record of all site discoveries, preliminary assessments, site investigations and hazard rankings. This list shows site names, locations, activity and completion data (year preceding month); lead agency if different from PA appears in parenthesis.].
- CFR** **Code of Federal Regulations**
- CLP** **Contract Laboratory Program**
- CMA** **Chemical Manufacturers Association**
- CMI** **Corrective Measures Implementation**
- [Corrective Measures Implementation designs, constructs, and operates maintenance and monitoring of the performance of the corrective measure or measures selected.
- CMS** **Corrective Measures Study**
- [Corrective Measures Study develops and evaluates corrective measures alternatives. This study recommends the most appropriate corrective measure.]

| | |
|-------|--|
| COE | U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (part of DOD) [Provides Superfund technical assistance including design and construction activities.] |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| DERP | Defense Environmental Restoration Program [The DOD SUPERFUND program] |
| EA | Endangerment Assessment [A study of the threat or potential threat to public health and the environment posed by a hazardous waste site. The EA is generally used to initiate and/or support enforcement actions.] |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency [Given the lead responsibility for implementation and oversight of programs under CERCLA by Executive Order.] |
| ERCS | Emergency Response Contractor Services [Contractor support to EPA for actual engineering work at emergency (removal) actions.] |
| ERNS | Emergency Response Notification System |
| EROD | Enforcement Record of Decision [A ROD prepared by OWPE.] |
| ERRIS | Emergency and Remedial Response Information System [An automated information system that summarizes basic descriptions of all sites identified as being potentially hazardous. The NPL is a subset of this system.] |

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| | |
|-------|--|
| ERT | Environmental Response Team [A branch of the Hazardous Response Support Division of OERR located in Edison, NJ] |
| FIT | Field Investigation Team [Contractor support to EPA that performs preliminary assessment, site inspection and hazard ranking activities.] |
| FS | Feasibility Study [The study that evaluates cleanup options based on the data obtained in the site study phase in order to determine the cost-effective, option for cleaning up the hazardous waste site.] |
| FWPCA | Federal Water Pollution Control Act (SWDA/RCRA) |
| HHS | Department of Health and Human Services [Responsible for providing public health assistance to Superfund sites and at other releases of hazardous materials. Section 104(i) of CERCLA establishes the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry under HHS to effectuate and implement the health related authorities of CERCLA.] |
| HMTA | Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. SS1801 <u>et seq.</u> |
| HRS | Hazard Ranking System [A method of quantitatively evaluating the relative threat or potential threat posed by hazardous waste sites. A description is given as an appendix to the NCP.] |
| HSWA | Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of RCRA [That portion of RCRA which contains the corrective actions requirements] |
| IM | Interim Measures [Corrective actions to stabilize, control, or limit further releases. Interim measures can be imposed at any point in the process.] |

| | |
|-------|--|
| IRM | Initial Remedial Measures |
| | [Remedial measures that are straightforward, relatively simple and require little or no engineering design, and are needed as a component of all considered remedial actions. These measures are generally used to stabilize the site or to remove immediate hazards.] |
| LUST | Leaking Underground Storage Tanks |
| | "LUST program"; Part of RCRA, and regulates underground storage tanks.] |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Levels |
| | [A criterion — as a groundwater cleanup standard at Superfund Sites.] |
| MCLG | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal |
| NCP | National Contingency Plan (National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan) |
| | [40 CFR 300, the comprehensive regulations and guidelines for cleaning up hazardous waste sites and spills of hazardous and toxic materials. This document defines the authorities of agencies and their representatives.] |
| NPL | National Priorities List, SUPERFUND |
| | [A national list of the most dangerous hazardous waste sites that have undergone Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection activities and which are assigned a Hazard Ranking score of greater than 28.5. These sites are eligible for use of the Superfund "FUND" monies for cleanup.] |
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| NRC | National Response Center |
| | [24 hour telephone service: (800)-424-8802 and (202)-426-2675] |
| NRDC | National Resources Defense Council |

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| | |
|-------|---|
| NRT | National Response Team [Comprises representatives from EPA (chairperson), DOT (USCG provides Vice Chairperson), DOC, DOD, DOE, OOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, FEMA, HHS, and USDA.] |
| OERR | The SUPERFUND OFFICE AT EPA: Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (part of EPA) [The Office under OSWER with responsibilities for implementing remedial and removal activities under CERCLA (Superfund).] |
| OSC | On-Scene Coordinator [The person in charge of site-specific emergency (removal) response activities. These people are generally Regional EPA or Coast Guard personnel.] |
| OSW | Office of Solid Waste [The office in EPA which manages the RCRA program.] |
| OSWER | Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (part of EPA) [The office of the Asst. Administrator within EPA that manages both SUPERFUND and RCRA.] |
| OWPE | Office of Waste Programs Enforcement in EPA [The ENFORCEMENT office under OSWER in EPA for RCRA and CERCLA.] |
| PA | Preliminary Assessment [A study that obtains the data necessary to determine the Hazard Ranking score.] |
| PCB | PCBs; Polychlorinated Biphenyls (TSCA/CERCLA) |
| POTW | Publicly Owned Treatment Works |

- PRP Potentially Responsible Party
- [Private individuals or corporations that are, or have been owners, operators, transporters, or generators of hazardous substances found at a Superfund site.]
- QA/QC Quality Assurance/Quality Control
- [Custody procedures in accordance with the "EPA NEIC Policies and Procedures Manual" dated May 1978, revised November 1984 (330/9-78-001-R.)]
- RA Remedial
- [Actual implementation of technologies or other activities required to remedy threats or potential threats from hazardous waste sites.]
- RA Regional Administrator
- [Administrator of each of EPA's ten regions.]
- RMP Remedial Action Master Plan (not currently being prepared)
- [A planning document that summarizes current conditions at the site, evaluates existing data, identifies required activities and projects schedules and budgets for completing Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, and any Initial Remedial Measures. These activities are now being included as the initial activities of the Remedial Investigation.]
- RAP Remedial Accomplishments Plan (later, part of SCAP)
- [A planning document that forecasts quarterly expenditures for Remedial Activities.]
- RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; of 1976 as amended, 42 U.S.C. SS6901 et seq.
- [See SWDA; Solid Waste Disposal Act]
- RD Remedial Design
- [The engineering design of technologies needed to remedy threats or potential threats from a hazardous waste site.]

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- REAP** Regional Enforcement Accomplishments Plan (later, part of SCAP)
- [A planning document that forecasts quarterly expenditures for Enforcement Activities.]
- REM** Remedial Engineering Manager, or Remedial Action Contractor
- [Companies contracted to EPA are CDM/ICF, and Roy Weston.]
- RFA** RCRA Facility Assessment
- [The RCRA Facility Assessment identifies potential or actual contamination releases through a records review and visual examination of every SWMU.]
- RFI** RCRA Facility Investigation
- [The RCRA Facility Investigation confirms contamination and determines its nature. The RFI also examines the extent and rate of any migration through the implementation of a work plan. It also provides baseline data for the evaluation of corrective measures.]
- RI** Remedial Investigation
- [A field study that determines the extent of the contamination and provides technical data in order to assess the threat to public health and the environment, and to evaluate alternative remedial actions.]
- RI/FS** Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- [The common term used to describe both the field study (RI) and the cleanup options study or feasibility study (FS).]
- ROD** Record of Decision
- [The decision document, signed by the Assistant Administrator of OSWER, that formally identifies the cost-effective cleanup option, (or response action) required to remedy release of hazardous substances.]
- RPM** EPA Regional Remedial Project Manager
- RQ** Reportable Quantity

| | |
|------|---|
| RRT | Regional Response Team |
| | [Regional representatives of the Agencies of the NRT. Activities are described more fully in the NCP.] |
| RSPO | Regional Site Project Officer |
| | [The person in charge of site-specific remedial response activities. These people are generally Regional EPA personnel.] |
| SARA | Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; of 1986, 42 U.S.C. SS9601. |
| | [This act reauthorized SUPERFUND and created the DOD site cleanup program known as the DERP, Defense Environmental Restoration Program.] |
| SCAP | Superfund Comprehensive Accomplishments Plan |
| | [Manual which consolidates the regional reporting duties of the Office of Emergency & Remedial Response (OERR) and the Office of Waste Programs Enforcement (OWPE). The plan also outlines priority activities under SARA and highlights programmatic considerations that should be used as a guide.] |
| SI | Site Inspection |
| | [An initial survey of an identified site. Usually no more than a short site visit to determine whether emergency conditions exist and assign its priority for a PA.] |
| SWDA | Solid Waste Disposal Act; 42 U.S.C. SS6901. |
| | [The RCRA predecessor.] |
| SWMU | Solid Waste Management Unit |
| | [A Solid Waste Management Unit is defined as "any discernable waste management unit from which hazardous constituents may migrate, regardless of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid or hazardous wastes."] |
| TAT | Technical Assistance Team |
| | [Contractor support team for assistance and oversight during emergency response activities.] |

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TSDF Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities ("TSDFs")

[A definition under RCRA for facilities used to store, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste.]

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE & RESPONSES

Summary of Questionnaire & Responses

QUESTION:

What do you know about Naval Base, Charleston?

Twenty-eight of the participants cited the base's economic impact on the community as the most recognizable fact. They were aware that the base is South Carolina's largest single-site employer. Many expressed concern about recent layoffs at the shipyard, including one person who believed the base would eventually close. Out of those 28 participants, 12 said they also knew about the base's history, extending back to the pre-World War I era. They were also aware of the base's current mission. One participant displayed a knowledge of base conveniences such as the commissary and exchange. Six participants said they knew little or nothing about the base. Most of these people were newcomers to the area.

QUESTION:

What is your source for information about Naval Base, Charleston?

Many of the participants have strong personal ties to the base and say they get most of their news by word of mouth. Twenty-five people cited personal contacts as their major source of information. The local newspaper, *The Post and Courier*, and the base newspaper, *The Bow Hook*, were also named as sources. Sixteen of those people who cited personal contacts as a source, also read newspapers for information about the base. Four people said they received all their information from the newspaper. Television and radio were mentioned by eight participants.

QUESTION:

What do you know about the base's environmental programs?

Twenty-five participants said they knew little or nothing about environmental programs at Naval Base, Charleston. The base's recycling program was mentioned by four people. The six participants that showed knowledge of environmental activities were members of environmental agencies or the local government.

QUESTION:

- A. An environmental survey is now being conducted on Naval Base, Charleston which is part of the Navy's Installation Restoration Program. Have you heard about this?
- B. If yes, what was the source?

Most of the participants had not heard about the survey nor the Installation Restoration Program. A local television station aired a short story about the survey. The five people who had heard about the survey had seen that report. The TRC also passed information to its members about the survey.

QUESTION:

What issues/concerns/activities related to environmental work at Naval Base, Charleston are of interest or concern to you?

Of the 35 participants, 18 stated they had no concerns about environmental activities at the base. Primary concerns expressed by the remaining participants included protection of waterways, increased recycling, and hazardous waste storage.

QUESTION:
If you had a concern, who would you contact?

Responses ranged from the Commander, Naval Base, Charleston to local congressmen and the police.

QUESTION:
In your opinion, how sensitive is the community to environmental issues?

| Category | Responses |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Very Sensitive | 16 |
| Average | 2 |
| Not Sensitive | 9 |
| Don't know | 2 |

Most of those who feel the community is sensitive to environmental issues, cited a nearby paper mill as the cause of concern. The Navy is generally perceived as conducting environmentally safe operations.

QUESTION:
In your opinion, how is Naval Base, Charleston perceived by the community?

All but five participants stated they felt the Naval Base, Charleston was perceived in a positive manner. Two of the five stated they felt the Naval Base was perceived in a negative manner.

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QUESTION:

Do you know of other persons, community organizations, or special interest groups who should be contacted about the Navy's environmental efforts?

- Corps of Engineers
- Coastal Conservation League
- Sierra Club
- School Board
- Chamber of Commerce
- League of Women Voters
- Audubon Society
- S.C. Coastal Conservation League
- U.S. Forest Service
- Elected officials

Several individuals were mentioned. Their names will be maintained in the CRP files and included on the mailing list, along with the groups mentioned above.

QUESTION:

Would you be interested in being placed on a mailing list to receive general information on the Navy's environmental efforts?

Thirty-four names were added to the mailing list. One declined interest in receiving information.

Question:

An information repository will be set up to store public documents related to the survey and will be located in the Industrial Relations Office on Carolina Avenue. Another copy will be at the library on Rivers Avenue. Is there any other location that might be more convenient to the community?

Based on responses, the Dorchester Regional library was selected in lieu of the library on Rivers Avenue.

QUESTION:

Is there anything else you'd like to mention or receive information about?

Comments included references to the following:

- Is the Navy cleaning up the ocean?
- The layoffs are hurting business.
- The base needs to find a better way to clean up immediately outside the gates.
- The Navy does a good job trying to comply with environmental regulations.
- The community is more concerned about pollution from other industry in the area.
- Very upset and don't know what to do about lead in base housing.