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FINAL INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN CNC
CHARLESTON SC
11/1/1995
CNC CHARLESTON

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

**NAVAL BASE
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**



**Installation Restoration Program
Community Relations Plan**

FINAL

**November 1995
(Replaces February 1993 Version)**

This Community Relations Plan replaces the previous version dated February 1993. It has been rewritten to include the environmental restoration activities associated with the scheduled closure of Naval Base, Charleston under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act. The February 1993 version, although outdated, is still available for reference at the information repository listed below.

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 closure of Naval Base Charleston.

Information Repository

Dorchester Road Regional Library
6325 Dorchester Road
North Charleston, SC 29418
(803) 552-6466

Hours:
Mon-Thurs: 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Fri and Sat: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Sunday: Call for hours

Any questions, comments or concerns regarding this document or the environmental cleanup can be directed by mail or phone to the Naval Base, Charleston Environmental Public Affairs Office:

Lt. Donna Murphy
Public Affairs Office
Naval Base, Charleston
1690 Turnbull Avenue, Suite A
North Charleston, SC 29408-1955
(803) 743-3940

Further information on base environmental cleanup can be obtained at the monthly Restoration Advisory Board meetings (second Tuesday of each month). Please call the Public Affairs Office for the location of the next meeting.

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SECTION 1 — GENERAL INFORMATION

Introduction

This Community Relations Plan for Naval Base Charleston was developed to establish a program of communication between the Navy, federal and state environmental agencies, local organizations, and the public. Effective communication and timely information exchange with the public are essential for maintaining community understanding and successful implementation of environmental cleanup activities at the naval base. This Community Relations Plan provides background and history on Naval Base Charleston and the surrounding community, and presents a plan for conducting and encouraging community participation regarding base cleanup.

Goals of the Community Relations Plan

- Keep the public informed of planned and ongoing cleanup activities.
- Solicit input, comments, and active involvement from residents, 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 environmental cleanup.

Community Relations Plan Implementation

Development and implementation of this Community Relation Plan is required by law. This plan specifically addresses the environmental restoration and associated environmental compliance programs as they relate to base closure under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act. Details of the cleanup strategy for other compliance areas such as tanks, asbestos, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are included as part of the Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Plan which can be found in the Information Repository. This Community Relation Plan only addresses Naval Base Charleston and does not include the Naval Weapons Station,

Charleston or the Naval Command Control and Ocean Surveillance Center In-Service Engineering-East (NISE-East).

Community Interaction

Public involvement begins during the early stages of environmental investigations and continues through final cleanup of the base. Citizens are encouraged to become involved by attending monthly meetings of the Restoration Advisory Board, other public meetings, reviewing available information, and submitting any cleanup-related comments to the Public Affairs Office at Naval Base Charleston.

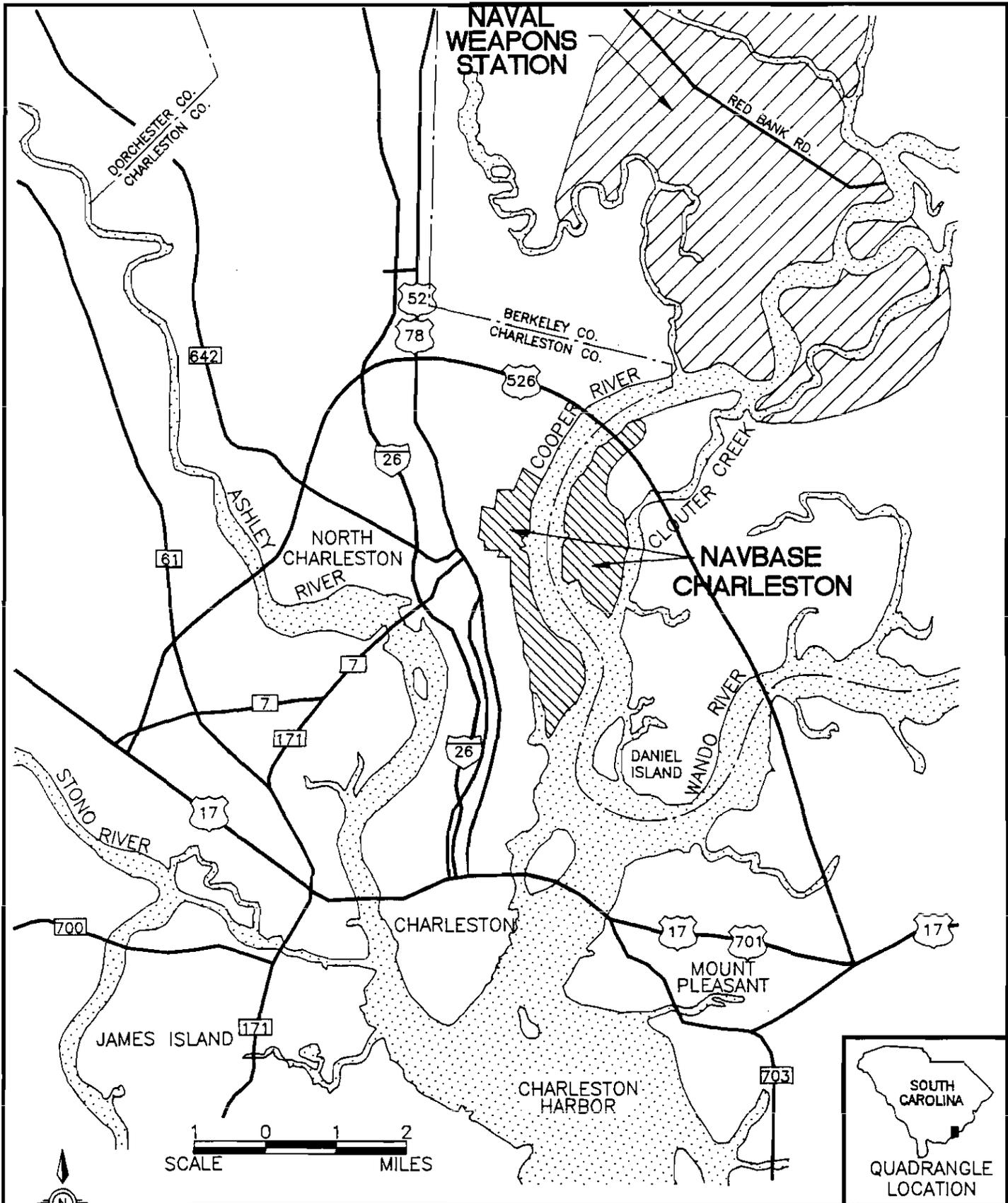
SECTION 2 — BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

Location

Naval Base Charleston is in the city of North Charleston, on the west bank of the Cooper River in Charleston County, South Carolina. This installation consists of two major areas: an undeveloped spoil area on the east bank of the Cooper River on Daniel Island in Berkeley County, and a developed area on the west bank of the Cooper River. The developed portion of the base is on a peninsula bounded on the west by the Ashley River and on the east by the Cooper River. The naval base also includes the degaussing facility in downtown Charleston, and the Naval Station Annex facility adjacent to the Charleston Air Force Base. The 2800 acre naval base is part of a 20,000 acre Naval complex which includes the Naval Weapons Station. This Community Relations Plan only pertains to the Naval Base, Charleston installation and the Naval Station Annex facility as outlined above. Figure 2-1 shows its location.

History

In 1901, the U.S. Navy acquired 2,250 acres near Charleston to build a naval shipyard, and the first naval officer was assigned duty in early 1902. A work force was organized, the yard surveyed, and construction of buildings and a drydock began. The drydock was finished in



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

FIGURE 2-1
 CHARLESTON AREA MAP

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1909, along with several other red brick buildings and the main power plant, which are still in use today. With a work force of some 300 civilians, the first ship was placed in drydock and work began on fleet vessels in 1910.

World War I brought about an expansion of the base's facilities, land area, and work force. The yard built two gunboats, several subchasers, and tugs in addition to performing repairs and other services to the fleet. The future of the shipyard was uncertain following the war when employment levels dropped. The year 1933 marked the beginning of an upsurge at the yard. A larger workload, principally in construction of several Coast Guard tugs, a Coast Guard cutter and a Navy gunboat, created the need for more facilities and a much larger work force.

Civilian employment peaked in 1943 with almost 26,000 employees divided among three daily shifts. In 1956, construction began on new piers, barracks, and buildings for mine warfare ships and personnel. Later in the decade, Charleston became a major homeport for combatant ships and submarines of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Base Closure

Today, due in part to the end of the cold war, and major cuts in defense spending, the base is in the process of shutting down operations. In 1993, Naval Base Charleston was added to the list of bases scheduled for closure under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act, which regulates the closure and transition of property to the community. Since the base was scheduled for closure, operations have been scaled back and environmental cleanup has begun to make the property available for redevelopment after closure on April 1, 1996. At this time, (March 1995), the Naval Base still has approximately 12,000 employees: 8,000 military and 4,000 civilian.

SECTION 3 — BASE CLOSURE PROCESS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

The Navy began its Installation Restoration Program at Charleston in 1980. A preliminary assessment of the base was made which identified twenty-four sites. However, because Naval Base, Charleston was not a National Priorities List (Superfund) site, it was not given high priority for cleanup by the Navy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. Its priority changed in 1993 due to base closure legislation. The following paragraphs briefly summarize the laws and programs regulating the environmental cleanup at Naval Base Charleston.

The Installation Restoration Program

In 1980, the Department of Defense established the Installation Restoration Program to investigate and clean up contamination which may have resulted from past operations, storage, and disposal practices at federal facilities around the country. The Navy adopted this program, which has regulatory requirements similar to those developed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. Although federal installations were not required to comply with this act until it was amended in 1986, the Navy has, in effect, been complying with its environmental regulations through participation in the Installation Restoration Program since 1980.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The primary focus of Naval Base Charleston's environmental cleanup activities falls under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. This act was passed by Congress to control the handling of hazardous materials and wastes, and to set standards for hazardous waste generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal. Naval Base Charleston was issued a hazardous waste permit in accordance with this act, allowing the Base to operate within these guidelines. Hazardous materials include substances such as chemicals, pesticides, petroleum products, and some paints and cleaners, which are identified by the Environmental Protection Agency as being potentially harmful to human health or the environment.

Another part of Naval Base Charleston's hazardous waste permit covers the investigation and cleanup of individual sites, called "solid waste management units," and past hazardous waste spills. 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."

The activities occurring under this section of the permit are referred to as "corrective measures." The emphasis of the Navy's Installation Restoration Program falls in this category. The main steps of the corrective measures process are outlined below.

- *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility Assessment* identifies potential or actual contamination releases through a records review and visual examination of every solid waste management unit. (This step is referred to as the RFA.)
- *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility Investigation*, confirms contamination and determines its nature. This investigation also examines the extent and rate of any migration and provides baseline data for the evaluation of corrective measures. (This step is referred to as the RFI.)
- During *Corrective Measures Study*, cleanup alternatives for the site are developed and evaluated. This study also recommends a preferred cleanup option or corrective measure. (This step is referred to as the CMS.)
- During *Corrective Measures Implementation*, the selected corrective measure is designed, constructed, operated and maintained, and monitored for performance. (This step is referred to as the CMI.)

- *Interim Measures* are used to stabilize, control, or limit further releases from a site. Interim measures can be imposed at any point in the process.

Base Realignment and Closure

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 has accelerated environmental cleanup at bases around the country. This act identified specific Department of Defense bases for realignment or closure, resulting in all or part of base property being turned over to the community. When a federal installation is slated for closure or realignment, environmental cleanup is absorbed into the more accelerated Base Realignment and Closure process. The closure process is mandatory for the legal transfer of property, and brings about environmental cleanup more quickly so that the community can reuse the property to maintain the local economy. Since Charleston was slated for closure in 1993, major efforts have been made to quickly resolve cleanup in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner to meet requirements of environmental restoration and closure laws.

Under the Base Realignment and Closure Act, the following steps have been undertaken in the environmental cleanup of Naval Base Charleston.

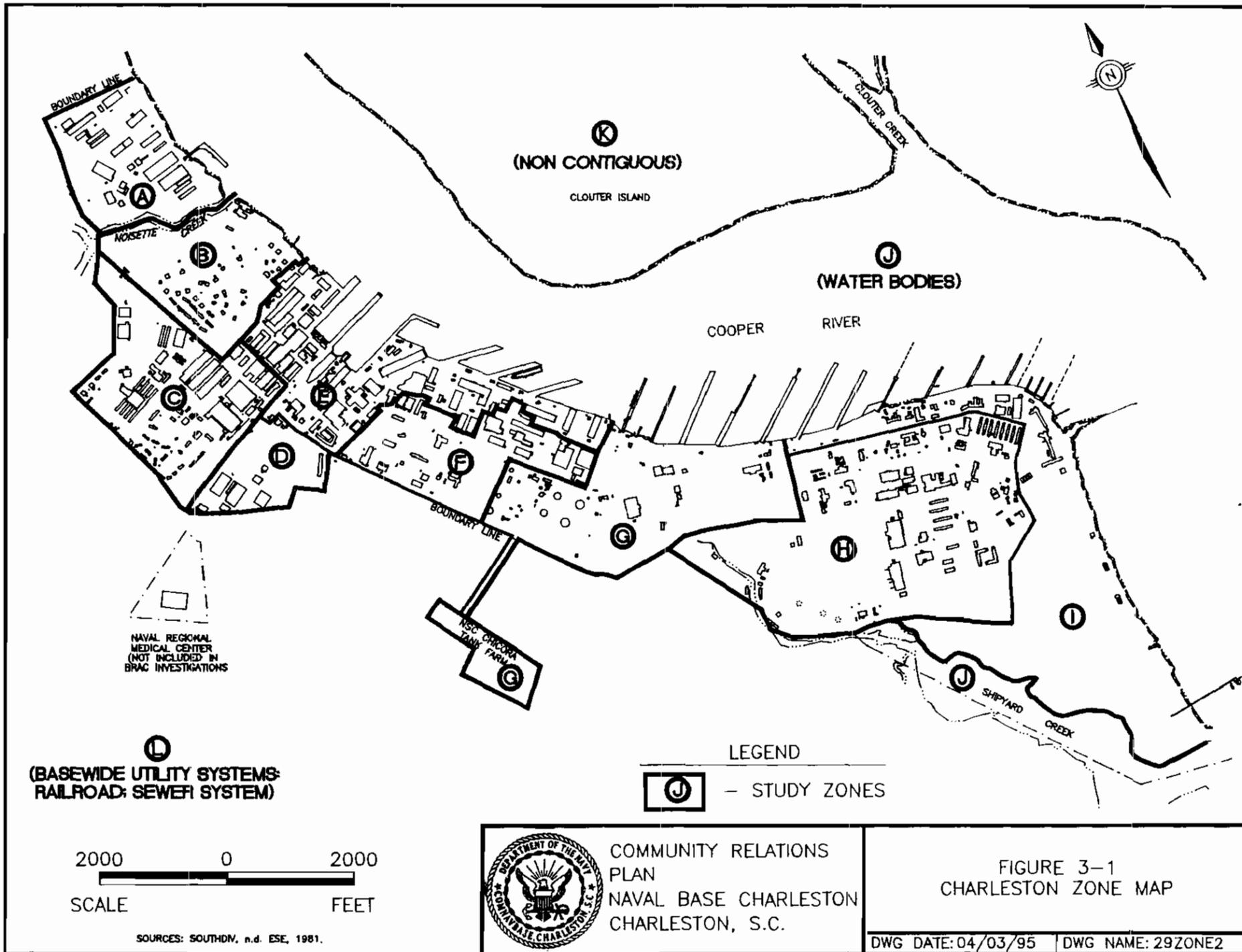
- An initial assessment of the base was conducted to evaluate the condition of the property and to identify sites for cleanup. This assessment was done as part of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility Assessment.
- In 1993, Naval Base Charleston was assigned to the Department of Defense's Base Closure List. Environmental cleanup was accelerated to adhere to the new base realignment and closure legislation.

- A *Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Plan* was prepared. This report is a comprehensive, interactive, and accelerated cleanup plan that details the Navy's plan of action for cleaning up the Base. (A copy of this plan is available in the information repository listed at the front of this document.)
- An *Environmental Baseline Survey* was prepared which details the environmental characteristics and contamination of each piece of real property at the Naval Base. This survey, which is required by the Department of Defense before any property can be sold, leased, transferred, or otherwise acquired by the community, will be used to guide the Navy in making sound property transfer decisions. (A copy of this plan is also available in the information repository.)
- Another study and subsequent report called the *Environmental Impact Statement* was begun in March 1994 to evaluate the impact of various reuse options for base property. Although primarily environmental, impacts may be economic, social, and cultural. The focus of this study is future use, not past practices.
- Full-scale environmental investigations have begun to take place under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations. Currently, facility investigations are being conducted. These studies investigate past and current practices for handling hazardous wastes (such as petroleum by-products, pesticides, or industrial solvents).

Base Cleanup Strategy

Due to the size of the base and the level of detail required for investigations, Naval Base Charleston has been divided into 12 investigative zones, identified as A — L, as shown in Figure 3-1. The order in which zones will be investigated and cleaned up has been determined in conjunction with the Restoration Advisory Board and the BEST (Bringing Economic Solutions Together) committee (a board authorized by the state to study and report on the best reuse

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options for the property being transferred). BEST was replaced by the Redevelopment Authority which has the authority to establish leases for the transferred property.

At this time, approximately 400 individual sites in 12 zones have been identified as potentially needing some type of investigation or action. These sites can be classified as either solid waste management units or areas of concern. Solid waste management units are waste management units from which hazardous wastes may migrate. Areas of concern are sites where the possibility of contamination from hazardous materials (due to past usage) is present but no evidence of contamination has been found. However, an inspection is required at every area of concern before the property can be transferred. Table 1 provides an overview of the sites to date. In addition, the tables in Appendix A summarize information on each individual solid waste management unit and area of concern identified.

Table 1 Number of Sites to Date	
Solid Waste Management Units	195
Areas of Concern	205
Total	400
No Further Investigation Required	165
Total to Investigate	235

SECTION 4 — COMMUNITY PROFILE

Geography and Population

The Charleston Trident Area is part of South Carolina's "Lowcountry," so called because much of its land area is at or below sea level, and is very sandy. The three counties comprising the Trident Area (Charleston, Berkeley, and Dorchester) are contiguous and are closely tied economically, socially, and politically. The Trident Area population exceeds one-half million, with more than 295,000 residents in Charleston County. Charleston is the second largest city

in the state and occupies 41 square miles on a coastal peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. Approximately 80,414 people reside within the actual city limits.

The City of North Charleston separated from Charleston and was incorporated as a municipality in 1972. Within the North Charleston 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 within which an estimated 76,000 people live. Portions of the city also stretch into Berkeley and Dorchester counties.

Economics

Charleston is the second largest port in the Eastern and Gulf states, second only to the combined ports of New York and New Jersey. 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 \$1 billion is generated annually by the more than 14,000 port-related jobs in the Trident Area.

In the late 1980's, the Navy was the largest single-site employer in the state of South Carolina, employing more than 35,000 people in the Charleston area. Department of Defense facilities such as Naval Base Charleston, Charleston Air Force Base, and Naval Weapons Station, Charleston continue to be a large source of employment in the city. The Naval Base is part of a larger area along the Cooper and Ashley Rivers which has been heavily industrialized for the past 100 years. The land next to the naval base has been used by chemical, fertilizer, oil refining, lumber, and metallurgical industries. The nearby Westvaco paper mill is another large coastal employer with more than 2,500 people on its payroll.

Charleston's economy also depends heavily on tourism. More than 5 million people visit the Lowcountry annually, generating \$1.5 billion in local revenues. Tourism has created 34,000 jobs in Charleston, making it the city's second largest industry. Many people visit the city's historic district, particularly during the annual Festival of Houses in March and April. *Spoletto*, the International Celebration of Art, is an annual event that lasts for 14 days during late May and early June. *Spoletto* brings more than \$18 million to the area each year from domestic and international artists and visitors.

Community Involvement and Concerns

On July 2, 1992 a news release was issued to local media, informing the community of environmental activities at Naval Base Charleston. The news release also announced that community interviews would begin the following week to solicit interest and establish a Technical Review Board. A Technical Review Board was created following the interviews, and was expanded and developed into a Restoration Advisory Board in March, 1994. This board is made up of community members, Navy personnel, local organizations, and state and federal environmental agencies which work together on environmental issues relating to the Naval Base. A list of Restoration Advisory Board members is included in Appendix B.

The Restoration Advisory Board represents diverse interests in the Trident Area and is the community's voice on environmental cleanup issues. A recent survey of board members identified community questions regarding the cleanup. A compilation of the most commonly asked questions can be found in Fact Sheet #2 in Appendix C. Also in Appendix C are other fact sheets that were developed by the Restoration Advisory Board and distributed to the mailing list. Additional copies of these fact sheets are available through the Public Affairs Office.

SECTION 5 — COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES

Objectives

There are two primary objectives of this community relations plan: initiating and sustaining community involvement and providing a mechanism for communicating to the public.

- *Community Involvement* — This community relations plan introduces a program that will give community members the opportunity to comment on environmental cleanup activities throughout the investigative and decision-making process. Community members are encouraged to participate in the process to help determine how local concerns may be included in long-term decisions.
- *Public Communication* — Local residents and workers, and federal, state, and local officials will be informed in a timely manner of project status as well as other major findings, recommendations, and remedial activities being conducted at Naval Base Charleston.

Methods of Accomplishment

Suggested activities that may be used to meet the objectives of this plan are outlined below.

- Develop two-way communication between the community and decision makers through public forums such as meetings of the Restoration Advisory Board which are open to the public.
- Maintain a mailing list of local, state and federal officials, and other interested individuals and groups. Names may be added to the mailing list by contacting the Public Affairs Office.

- Provide information, including fact sheets, environmental studies and reports, in an information repository for public access and use. Update this information as needed and publicize its availability.
- Provide opportunities for formal and informal comments on documents and plans. Hold meetings with individual community members, area clubs, and groups when needed or requested.
- Hold public meetings to discuss Corrective Measures Study results and remedial alternatives.
- Produce fact sheets which discuss environmental restoration activities and technical information in nontechnical language. Distribute fact sheets to all persons on the mailing list, any other interested or affected individuals or parties, and to local newspapers, radio, and television stations.
- Provide speakers to present programs to community groups about environmental cleanup issues. Requests will be coordinated through the Public Affairs Office.
- Announce public meetings through advertisements in one or more of the following: the daily newspaper, media releases, fact sheets, and flyers. Advertise public meetings at least two weeks before the meeting.
- Include the name and telephone number of the program contact person in all correspondence concerning the project.

SECTION 6 — COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Community Relations Program

Community relations activities associated with the Navy's environmental cleanup are designed to provide the public with current information and the opportunity for input during each phase of the cleanup. The accelerated cleanup plan encourages increased community involvement due to the emphasis placed on transferring property to the public, and the fast-track nature of the process.

Community relations activities and their relationship to the stages of environmental restoration are described below. The list below contains both required and recommended actions. Those items with an "X" in the box were accomplished by the publication of this plan.

Prior to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation

- Create an information repository and publicize its availability and location.

- Assign a primary contact person who will respond to all inquiries about the environmental program and publicize the name, address, and telephone number in all correspondence related to the cleanup.

- Develop a mailing list of concerned citizens; local elected officials; appropriate agencies, groups, and organizations; and the local media for distribution of environmental cleanup materials.

- Create and distribute a fact sheet that introduces and explains the environmental cleanup.

- Write articles for publication in the base newspaper.

- Establish the Restoration Advisory Board as forum for community involvement.

- ☒ Update community on environmental cleanup issues through public Restoration Advisory Board meetings.
- ☒ Maintain contact with local officials and community leaders to provide information about the environmental cleanup and to monitor community concerns.
- ☒ Hold informal community meetings to discuss environmental cleanup studies, analyses, results, and plans.
- ☒ Provide opportunity for arrangement of presentations and speakers (subject to scheduling availability) by contacting the Public Affairs Office.

During RCRA Facility Investigation (Actions in Place at Time of Publication)

- ☒ Update the information repository as necessary. Publicize its availability and location.
- ☒ Continue to publicize the name, address, and telephone number of the primary contact person who will respond to all inquiries about the environmental program.
- ☒ Update and maintain the mailing list.
- ☒ Distribute fact sheets to update the community on RCRA Facility Investigation findings.
- ☐ Maintain contact with local officials and community leaders to provide information about the environmental cleanup and to monitor community concerns.
- ☒ Update community on RCRA Facility Investigation findings through public Restoration Advisory Board meetings.

- ☒ Arrange for presentations and speakers for interested and affected groups (subject to scheduling availability). Interested parties should contact the Public Affairs Office.

Upon Completion of RCRA Facility Investigation

- ☐ Update and publicize the information repository.
- ☐ Continue to publicize the point of contact.
- ☐ Update the mailing list.
- ☐ Distribute fact sheets and/or write articles to explain RCRA Facility Investigation findings and discuss the next phase of the project.
- ☐ Inform community leaders of the completion and results of the RCRA Facility Investigation.
- ☐ Update and continue to provide, whenever possible, presentations for informal community groups.
- ☐ Update the community on results of the RCRA Facility Investigation through public Restoration Advisory Board meetings.

During Corrective Measures Study

- ☐ Distribute fact sheet and/or write articles for publication, reporting Corrective Measures Study recommendations.
- ☐ Update the mailing list.

- Continue to respond to requests for speaking engagements.
- Update the community on Corrective Measures Study status through public Restoration Advisory Board meetings.

Upon Completion of Corrective Measures Study

- Update and publicize the 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 Corrective Measures Study, explaining the criteria used for evaluating alternatives, and reporting the recommendation.
- Obtain input from the community through the Restoration Advisory Board on alternatives being discussed and recommended.

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 Corrective Measures Study report, outline the proposed plan, and explain the public comment period.
- Place a transcript of the public meeting in the information repository.
- Summarize significant comments with responses, and new relevant information submitted during the public comment period. Make the response to comments available to the public.
- Hold informal community meetings as warranted by the level of public interest.
- Maintain contact with local officials and community leaders.
- If necessary, prepare a fact sheet on public comments received on the proposed plan.

During Design and Implementation of Corrective Measures

- Update information repository as necessary.
- Review and, if necessary, revise the Community Relations Plan to reflect any changes in public concern over the environmental program.
- 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.
- Continue to keep the Restoration Advisory Board apprised of progress.

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 Community Relations Plan to reflect any changes in public concern over the environmental program.
- Continue to keep community apprised of progress through Restoration Advisory Board meetings.

Upon Completion of Corrective Measures

- Update information repository as necessary.
- Update local officials and community leaders as necessary.
- Publicize corrective measures completion through news releases to local media and/or a fact sheet.

- Inform community of corrective measures completion through Restoration Advisory Board meeting.

Completed Activities

Several community relations activities have already been implemented as part of the pre-investigative stage of the cleanup process. Listed below is a more detailed record of the community relations actions taken to date.

- **Information Repository** — Established an information repository for community access and use. The information repository contains reports, technical documents, and fact sheets pertaining to environmental investigations and cleanup at the Base. Photocopiers are available. The address and hours of operation for the repository location can be found at the front of this document.
- **Contact Person** — Assigned a primary contact person, Lt. Donna Murphy, at the Public Affairs Office, to respond to all inquiries about the environmental program. Lt. Murphy's name, address and telephone number are included in all correspondence concerning the environmental cleanup program. This information has been provided at the front of this document.
- **Mailing List** — Developed a mailing list of concerned citizens; local elected officials; appropriate agencies, groups, and organizations; and the local media for distribution of environmental cleanup materials. Anyone can be added to the mailing list by contacting Lt. Donna Murphy at the number listed at the front of this document.
- **Restoration Advisory Board** — Established a Restoration Advisory Board as a forum for communication between the community and decision makers. The Restoration Advisory Board is a group of community members, Navy personnel, local organizations, and state

and federal regulators that work together regarding cleanup activities at the Naval Base. Restoration Advisory Board meetings are open to the public and are advertised. Details on the next meeting can be obtained from Lt. Murphy at the Public Affairs Office.

- **Fact Sheets** — Created and distributed fact sheets on different aspects of the environmental cleanup program. These fact sheets are included in the information repository.
 - Environmental Cleanup Program Fact Sheet #1 - Restoration Advisory Board
 - Environmental Cleanup Program Fact Sheet #2 - Most Commonly Asked Questions About Base Cleanup
 - Environmental Cleanup Program Fact Sheet #3 - Typical Site Cleanup
 - Environmental Cleanup Program Fact Sheet #4 - National Environmental Policy Act/Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- **Community Meetings** — Held informal community meetings for the American Society of Civil Engineers, North Charleston Businessmen's Association, and the NAVFAC Eagle Toastmasters explaining base closure and the Navy's approach for environmental cleanup.
- **City Council Briefing** — Members of the RAB provided a briefing to the North Charleston City Council to explain the difference between the Environmental Impact Statement and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act corrective action process.

- **Citizen's Council Briefing** — On February 7, 1995 members of the Restoration Advisory Board made a presentation to the North Charleston Citizens Advisory Council, a group comprised of representatives from neighborhood councils. The presentation explained the environmental cleanup process and the purpose and benefits of the Restoration Advisory Board.
- **Status Reports** — Status reports are provided on the progress of investigations and cleanup at the Base. These reports are provided for the community at the Restoration Advisory Board meetings.
- **Informing Media** — Local media are informed of activities regularly, through mailings and periodic press releases.
- **Newspaper Articles** — Articles have been published in the Base newspaper, "The Bow Hook," the *News and Courier*, and local weekly newspapers.

APPENDIX A

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS
AREAS OF CONCERN**

**Naval Base Charleston
Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Summary
December 1994**

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	*Investigative Approach	Zone
1	DRMO Storage Area	Hazardous Waste Lead	RFI	A
2	Lead Contaminated Area	Lead	RFI	A
3	Pesticide Mixing Area	Pesticides	RFI	G
4	Pesticide Storage Building	Pesticides	RFI	F
5	Battery Electrolyte Treatment Area	Acids	RFI	E
6	Public Works Storage Yard (Old Corral)	Hazardous Wastes Lead	RFI	G
7	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Transformer Storage Yard	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	RFI	G
8	Oil Sludge Pit	Oil Sludges	RFI	G
9	Closed Landfill	Industrial Wastes	RFI	H
10	Hazardous Waste Storage Facility, Building 246	Industrial Wastes	Regulated Units	G
11	Caustic Pond	Calcium Hydroxide	RFI	G
12	Old Fire Fighter Training Area	Petroleum	RFI	I
13	Current Fire Fighter Training Area	Petroleum	RFI	H
14	Chemical Disposal Area	Decontaminating Agent	RFI	H
15	Incinerator	Products of Incomplete Combustion Paper	RFI	H
16	Paint Storage Bunker	Paint Thinner	RFI	I
17	Oil Spill Area	Oil	RFI	H
18	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Spill Area	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	RFI	E
19	Solid Waste Transfer Station	Solid Wastes	RFI	H
20	Waste Disposal Area	Solid Wastes	RFI	H
21	Old Paint Storage Center (Waste Paint Storage Pad)	Paint Thinner	RFI	E
22	Old Plating Shop Wastewater Treatment System	Cadmium Chromium	RFI	E
23	New Plating Shop Wastewater Treatment System	Heavy Metals Solvents	RFI	E
24	Waste Oil Reclamation Facility	Waste Oil	RFI	G
25	Building 44, Old Plating Operation	Cyanide Metals	RFI	E
26	Waste Storage Area, Building 64-40, Pier C	Paint Thinner	NFI	E

* RFI - RCRA Facility Investigation; NFI - No Further Investigation; CSI - Confirmatory Sampling Investigation

**Naval Base Charleston
Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Summary
December 1994**

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	*Investigative Approach	Zone
27	Waste Storage Area East End, Pier C	Paint Thinner	NFI	E
28	Waste Storage Area West End, Pier C	Paint Thinner	NFI	E
29	Building X-10	Hazardous Wastes	NFI	G
30	Building 13 SAA #39	Hazardous Wastes	NFI	E
31	Waste Paint Storage Area Drydock #5	Paint Thinner	NFI	E
32	Waste Paint Storage Area Building 195	Paint Thinner	NFI	E
33	Waste Paint Storage Area West End, Drydock #2	Paint Thinner	NFI	E
34	Morale, Welfare and Recreation Office, Southeast of Building X-10	Refrigerant Waste Oil	NFI	G
35	Building X-12	Hazardous Wastes	NFI	G
36	Building 68, Battery Shop	Sulfuric Acid	RFI	F
37	Sanitary Sewer System	Industrial Wastes	RFI	L
38	Miscellaneous Storage, North of Building 1605	Waste Oil	CSI	A
39	POL Drum Storage	Petroleum Products	RFI	A
40	Building 1640 DRMO	Hazardous Wastes	Regulated Units	A
41	Battery Charging Facility (1624)	Lead Sulfuric Acid	NFI	A
42	Former Asphalt Plant/Tanks Boiler Plant	Asphalt Products Solvents Degreasers	CSI	A
43	Building 1628 Publications and Printing Plant	Chromium Lead	CSI	A
44	Coal Storage, South Side of Noisette Creek	Coal and Coal By-Products	RFI	C
45	Building NH-51 SAA #54	Photograph Fixer/Developer	NFI	C
46	NH-21 SAA #T02	Lead Paint Removal Debris	NFI	C
47	Burning Dump	Products of Incomplete Combustion	CSI	C
48	Building 234 SAA #55	Photo Chemicals, Ammonia Ethylenediaminetetra acetic acid (EDTA) Containers	NFI	C
49	Former Building 219 Battery Charging Station	Lead Sulfuric Acid	NFI	C

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**Naval Base Charleston
Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Summary
December 1984**

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	*Investigative Approach	Zone
50	Building NH-1 SAA #63	Xylene Toluene Coating Resin	NFI	D
51	Building NH-1 SAA #64	Xylene Hazardous Wastes	NFI	D
52	Building NH-1 SAA #67	Hazardous Wastes	NFI	D
53	Building 212 SAA #29	Paint Thinner	RFI Investigate w/AOC 526	E
54	Abrasive Blast Area at SWMU #21	Blast Residue	RFI Investigate w/ SWMU 21	E
55	Former Boiler Shop Building 59 SAA #05	Paint Thinner Glue	NFI	E
56	Building 2A SAA #25	Adhesives	NFI	E
57	Building 35 SAA #02	Petroleum Products	NFI	E
58	Building 35 SAA #49	Acids/Metals Alcohol	NFI	E
59	Building 35 SAA #56	Hazardous Wastes	NFI	E
60	Building 2 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Area #04	Petroleum Products Solvents Paint	NFI	E
61	Building 228 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Area #22	Adhesives	NFI	E
62	Building 226 SAA #08	Plating Solution Metal Hydroxide Misc. Plating Supplies/Debris	NFI	E
63	Former Building 73 Battery Charging Station	Lead Acids	CSI	E
64	Building 56 SAA #07	Paint	NFI	E
65	Building 221 Lead Storage	Lead	RFI	E
66	Pier C SAA #30	Paint	NFI	E
67	Building 3 Mercury Gauge Room	Mercury	CSI	E
68	Building 5 SAA #21	Adhesives Paints	NFI	E
69	Building 5 SAA #24	Paint Adhesives	NFI	E
70	Building 5 Dip Tank Area	Copper Chromium Arsenate	RFI	E

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**Naval Base Charleston
Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Summary
December 1994**

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	* Investigative Approach	Zone
71	Building 44 SAA #70	Petroleum Products Metal Shavings	NFI	E
72	Building 44 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Area	Metal Debris	NFI	E
73	Building 43 SAA #01	Petroleum Products Used Coolants Solvents	NFI	E
74	Building 57 SAA #34	Tetrachloroethylene	NFI	E
75	Drydock #1 SAA #7B	Hazardous Wastes	NFI	E
76	Building 32 SAA #73	Paint Hazardous Wastes	NFI	E
77	Drydock #2 SAA #31	Paint Hazardous Wastes	NFI	E
78	Drydock #2 SAA #61	Hazardous Wastes	NFI	E
79	Building 250 SAA #53	Hazardous Wastes	NFI	E
80	Building 194 SAA	Lead Paint Solvents Sand-Blasting Grit	CSI	E
81	Building 1245 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Area #23	Paint Trichloroethane	CSI	E
82	Building 177 SAA #69	Solvents Xylene Petroleum Products Adhesives Preservatives Acetone Methyl Ethyl Ketone Toluene	NFI	E
83	Building 9 Foundry	Lead Solvents Polychlorinated Biphenyls	RFI	E
84	Building 9 Lead Storage	Lead	RFI	E
85	Building 9 SAA #03 (Boiler Shop)	Paint Debris Petroleum Products	NFI	E
86	Building 9 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Area #36	Paint Petroleum Products	NFI	E
87	Building 80 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Area #11	Paint Petroleum Products Mercury Chelating Agents	CSI	E
88	Building 25 SAA #72	Hazardous Waste Storage	NFI	E

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**Naval Base Charleston
Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Summary
December 1994**

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	*Investigative Approach	Zone
89	Building 13 SAA #10	Acids/Metals Lab Samples Freon 133	NFI	E
90	Building 13	Petroleum Products	NFI	E
91	Building 13	Petroleum Products	NFI	E
92	Building 13 SAA #15	Acids/Metals (ICP Waste)	NFI	E
93	Building 13 SAA #43	Kodak Fixer Miscellaneous	NFI	E
94	Building 13 SAA #45	Acids Acids/Metals Alcohol	NFI	E
95	Building 13 SAA #46	Used Analytical Reagents	NFI	E
96	Building 236 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Area #14	Petroleum Products Paint	NFI	E
97	Building 236 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Area #20	Petroleum Products Solvents	CSI	E
98	Pier G SAA #2B	Hazardous Waste Storage	NFI	E
99	Pier G SAA #74	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	NFI	E
100	Building 218 SAA #26	Petroleum Products Paint Sandblast Grit	RFI	E
101	Building 1173 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Area #62	Hazardous Waste	NFI	E
102	Building 79 Mercury Spill	Mercury	CSI	E
103	Pier H SAA #77	Hazardous Waste Storage	NFI	E
104	Reserved	—	—	—
105	Building 1518 SAA #33 (Diver's Locker)	Petroleum Products Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Paint Thinner	NFI	E
106	Blast Area Drydock #3	Blast Residue	RFI	E
107	Chapel CBU-412 SAA #T03	Lead Paint Removal Construction Debris	NFI	F
108	Building 187 SAA #27	Hazardous Waste Storage	NFI	F
109	Abrasive Blast Media Storage Area	Blast Media	CSI	F
110	Building 1346 SAA #57	Paint Grease	NFI	F

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**Naval Base Charleston
Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Summary
December 1994**

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	*Investigative Approach	Zone
111	Building 241 SAA #37	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	NFI	F
112	Building 241 SAA #38	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	NFI	F
113	Building 241 SAA #47	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	NFI	F
114	Building 241 SAA #48	Petroleum Products	NFI	F
115	Building 242 SAA #44	Petroleum Products	NFI	F
116	Building 1175 SAA #65	Petroleum Products	NFI	F
117	Building 249 SAA #52	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	NFI	G
118	Pier Z SAA	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	NFI	G
119	Facility 1271 Garbage Handling	Solid Wastes	NFI	G
120	Pier M Laydown	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner Lead	RFI	G
121	Building 801 SAA #76	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Petroleum Products	RFI Investigate w/ SWMU 9	H
122	Building 636 SAA #58	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner Grease	NFI	H
123	Building 636 SAA #59	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner Grease	NFI	H
124	Building 1508 SAA #60	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner Petroleum Products	NFI	H
125	Building 202 SAA #16	Mercuric Nitrate Waste	NFI	H
126	Building 202 SAA #17	Mercuric Nitrate Waste	NFI	H
127	Building 202 SAA #18	Mercuric Nitrate Waste	NFI	H
128	Building 202 SAA #40	Mercuric Nitrate Waste	NFI	H
129	Building 202 SAA #41	Spent Oxygen Breathing Apparatus Canisters	NFI	H
130	Building 202 SAA #42	Petroleum Products	NFI	H
131	Building NS-67 SAA #66	Dry Paint Waste	NFI	H
132	Building FBM-61 SAA #06	Mercuric Nitrate	NFI	H
133	Building FBM-61 SAA #09	Borate Cupric Sulfate Petroleum Products	NFI	H

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**Naval Base Charleston
Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Summary
December 1994**

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	*Investigative Approach	Zone
134	Building FBM-61 SAA #68	Hazardous Waste Storage	NFI	H
135	Building FBM-61 SAA #71	Hazardous Waste Storage	NFI	H
136	Building NS-53 SAA #19	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Petroleum Products	CSI	H
137	Building 675 SAA #35	Photograph Fixer	NFI	H
138	Building 1776 SAA #51	Volatile Organic Compounds Waste Oil Petroleum Products Antifreeze	CSI	H
139	Pier P SAA	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	NFI	I
140	Pier P SAA	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	NFI	I
141	Pier Q SAA #T01	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint	NFI	I
142	Building 681 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Area #50	Paint Aerosol	NFI	I
143	Building 222	Mercuric Nitrate Silver Nitrate Chromium Lead Flammable Wastes Chromium/Lead Paint	NFI	E
144	Building 222 SAA, CNSY Permit #88	Flammable Wastes Lead Cadmium Brass Bronze	NFI	E
145	Building 13A	Mercury	CSI	E
146	Building 13A SAA, CNSY Permit #85	Lead	NFI	E
147	Pier C SAA CNSY, Permit #79	Waste Oil Aerosol Cans	NFI	E
148	Building 174 Storage Area SAA, CNSY Permit #81	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	NFI	E
149	Metal Trades SAA at Drydock #5 CNSY Permit #T06	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Waste Thinner	NFI	E
150	Braswell Shipyard SAA at Pier Z CNSY Permit #93	Paint Wastes Thinner	NFI	E
151	Building 79A	Mercuric Nitrate Silver Nitrate Chromium Lead Flammable Wastes Chromium/Lead Paint	NFI	E

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**Naval Base Charleston
Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Summary
December 1984**

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	*Investigative Approach	Zone
152	Building 79A SAA, CNSY Permit #92	Flammable Wastes Lead Brass Bronze	NFI	E
153	Pier H SAA, CNSY Permit #91	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Waste Thinner	NFI	E
154	Pier H SAA, CNSY Permit #80	Waste Oil Aerosol Cans	NFI	E
155	Building 101	Chromium Lead Flammable Wastes Chromium/Lead Paint	NFI	E
156	Drydock #4 Pierside SAA, CNSY Permit #86	Lead Personal Protective Equipment	NFI	E
157	Building 1278 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Area CNSY Permit #83	Investigation Derived Waste (IDW)	NFI	E
158	Pier M Quaywall SAA, CNSY Permit #82	Paint Waste	NFI	G
159	Building 665 SAA, CNSY Permit #90	Aerosol Cans	RFI	H
160	Port Services SAA, CNSY Permit #95	Waste Oil	NFI	I
161	Vehicle Maintenance Shop, Marine Reserve Center	Petroleum Products	CSI	K
162	Sludge Drying Field, MOMAG 11	Heavy Metals	CSI	K
163	Concrete Pit Area 10'X10'X 2', MOMAG 11	Paint Spent Solvents Heavy Metals Methane	CSI	K
164	Blasting Operation, MOMAG 11	Lead Cadmium	CSI	K
165	Paint Operation, MOMAG 11	Paint Lead	NFI	K
166	Sewer System, Naval Annex	Heavy Metals Solvents Petroleum Products Waste Paint	CSI	K
167	MOMAG 11 Less-Than-180-Day Storage Area CNSY Permit #94	Waste Paints Petroleum Products Spent Solvents Batteries Heavy Metals Aerosol Cans	NFI	K
168	Building 2A Temporary Metal Storage Area	Zinc Metals	NFI	E
169	Building 57 Touch-up Painting Operations	Waste Paint Paint Thinner Heavy Metals	NFI	E

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**Naval Base Charleston
Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Summary
December 1994**

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	*Investigative Approach	Zone
170	Drydock #1 Area Polychlorinated Biphenyls Removal Operations	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	CSI	E
171	Drydock #2 Area Polychlorinated Biphenyls Removal Operations	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	CSI	E
172	Building 80 Steam Cleaning Operations	Petroleum Products	CSI	E
173	Building 1297 Storage Area	Lead Zinc Misc. Chemicals Unlabeled Drums	CSI	E
174	Air Compressor Oil Blowdown, Building 97	Petroleum Lubricating Oils	NFI	F
175	Crane Painting Area Near Building 1277	Paint Constituents Heavy Metals Lead Acetone Xylenes Toluene	CSI	F
176	Transformer Oil Leak Near Building 657	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	CSI	H
177	RTC-4 Oil Spill Near Building 657	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	RFI	I
178	Site of Apparent Transformer Outside of Building NS-53	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Wood Preservatives	RFI	H
179	Building 222 SAA, Shipping and Receiving, Permit #90	Flammable Wastes Lead Cadmium Brass Bronze	NFI	E
180	Building 222 SAA, New Fuel Enclosure, Permit #102	Flammable Wastes Lead Cadmium Brass Bronze	NFI	E
181	Metal Trades SAA, Permit #99	Lead Petroleum Products	CSI	E
182	Ships Forces SAA, Permit #102	Lead Solvents Petroleum Products	NFI	E
183	Building 79A <90 day area, Permit #89	Lead Petroleum Products Brass Bronze Chrome Cadmium	NFI	E
184	Building 79A SAA, Permit #106	Brass Bronze	NFI	E
185	Underground Storage Tank Waste Sludge Collection, <90 day area, Permit #107	Oils	—	E

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**Naval Base Charleston
Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) Summary
December 1994**

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	*Investigative Approach	Zone
186	Paint Chip sample collection, SAA Permit #105	Lead Chrome	NFI	C
187	Paint Waste SAA #101	Lead Solvents Oils Petroleum Products	NFI	E
188	Paint Waste SAA #103	Lead Solvents Oils Petroleum Products	RFI	E
189	Building 222 Fenced in area, SAA #108	Brass Bronze Cadmium	NFI	E
190	Pier J SAA #110	Brass Bronze Cadmium Lead	NFI	E
191	Pier G SAA #98	Paint Wastes Oily Wastes	NFI	E
192	Building 222, SAA #111	Brass Cadmium Lead Bronze Chrome	NFI	E
193	Building 79A Fenced Area, SAA #107	Brass Bronze	NFI	E
194	Building 197, Paint Storage, Naval Short Stay	Paint Waste	NFI	K
195	Building 207, Flammable Storage, Naval Short Stay	Petroleum Products Solvents	NFI	K

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**Naval Base Charleston
Area of Concern (AOC) Summary
December 1994**

AOC Number	AOC Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	* Investigative Approach	Study Zone
500	Unexploded Ordnance Site Between Piers S and T	2 Mark 47 TORPEX Loaded Depth Bombs	CSI Investigate w/ Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team	J
501	Unexploded Ordnance Site in Cooper River East of Buildings X54 and X55	2 Mark 47 TORPEX Loaded Depth Bombs	CSI Investigate w/ Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team	J
502	Unexploded Ordnance Site Between Piers G and H	Three 5-inch Unexploded Shells at About 40 Feet Below Mean Water Level	CSI Investigate w/ Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team	J
503	Unexploded Ordnance Site South of Building 665	2 Mark 17 Depth Bombs	CSI Investigate w/ Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team	H
504	Railroad System	Petroleum Products Batteries Lead Acids Coal	RFI	L
505	Creosote Cross-Tie/Ballast Storage Area	Creosote Degradation Products	RFI	A
506	Building 1629, Flammable Storage Shelter	Ignitable Materials	CSI	A
507	Former Building 1010, Oil Storehouse	Petroleum Products	CSI	B
508	Former Incinerator #19	Petroleum Products Metals Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	CSI	B
509	Building 1079 Hazardous/Flammable Storage	Ignitable Materials	NFI	C
510	Building NH-21 General Purpose Laboratory	Methyl Ethyl Ketone Acetone Methylene Chloride Solvents	CSI	C
511	Former Building 16 Oil House	Petroleum Products	CSI	C
512	Former Building 67 Incinerator	Petroleum Products Metals Combustion Products	CSI	C
513	Former Morgue	Formaldehyde Miscellaneous	CSI	C
514	Building 1813 Flammable Storage	Paint Adhesive Petroleum Products	NFI	C
515	Building 233 Area, Incinerator and Paint Shop 51	Paints Solvents	CSI	C
516	Building 233 Wash Area	Acid Petroleum Products	RFI	C
517	Building M-192 Indoor Firing Range	Lead	CSI	C

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**Naval Base Charleston
Area of Concern (AOC) Summary
December 1994**

AOC Number	AOC Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	* Investigative Approach	Study Zone
518	Coal Storage Bins	Coal and Coal By-Products	CSI	C
519	Former Boilerhouse 1081	Petroleum Products	CSI	C
520	Former Building M-1051 Garbage House	Solid Wastes	CSI	C
521	Oil Storehouse 1052 Facility M-1262	Petroleum Products	NFI	C
522	Building 198, Grease and Wash Building	Petroleum Products	CSI	C
523	Former Building M-1234, Gas Station Storage	Petroleum Products	CSI	C
524	Building 415A Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	NFI	D
525	Building 223 Paint Shop	Paint	RFI-Booth 35 NFI-Booths 36, 37, 38, 63	E
526	Building 212 Paint Area	Paint	RFI	E
527	Building 24 Transformer House	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	NFI	E
528	Steam Cleaning Shop	Grease Waste Oil Miscellaneous	CSI Investigate w/ Sewer System	E
529	Building 2A Coating and Spray Systems	Aluminum Cleaning Solvents	NFI	E
530	Building 35, Paint and Oil Storage Facility	Paints Solvents Petroleum Products	CSI	E
531	Building 459 Substation and Storage	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	CSI	E
532	Building 2 Sump Collection Vats	Preservatives	NFI	E
533	Building 460 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products Lead	NFI	E
534	Building 27 Latrine	Organic Wastes Heavy Metals	NFI	E
535	Building 28 Latrine	Organic Wastes Heavy Metals	NFI	E
536	Building 460 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products Lead	NFI	E
537	Building 342 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	NFI	E
538	Building 6 Forge Shop	Lead	RFI	E
539	Building 6 Propeller Shop	Zygo	RFI Investigate w/ AOC 538	E
540	Building 226 Plating Plant, (Formerly Building 73 Battery Charging)	Heavy Metals	CSI	E
541	Former Building 38 Oil Storage Shops	Petroleum Products	CSI	E

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**Naval Base Charleston
Area of Concern (AOC) Summary
December 1994**

AOC Number	AOC Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	* Investigative Approach	Study Zone
542	Building 22 Old Oxy-Acetylene Plant and Paint Shop	Acetylene Gas Paints Possible Solvents	CSI	E
543	Building 226 Plating Plant (Formerly Building 1026)	Zinc Inorganic Acids	CSI	E
544	Building 221 Former Pickling Plant	Lead	RFI	E
545	Building 3 Surface Coating Operations	Epoxy Activator	NFI	E
546	Building 1025 Galvanizing/Pickling Shop	Zinc Inorganic Acids	CSI	E
547	Building 5 Fiberglass Shop	Fiberglass Process Resins Miscellaneous	NFI	E
548	Building 5 Hydraulic Elevator	Hydraulic Oil	CSI	E
549	Building 5 Scrap Yard 1054	Heavy Metals	RFI	E
550	Former Building 1111 Boilerhouse for Marine Corps	Petroleum Products	CSI	E
551	Building 1119 Boilerhouse	Coal By-Products	CSI	E
552	Former Building 1030 Galvanizing Shop	Zinc Inorganic Acids	CSI	E
553	Reserved	—	—	E
554	Former Building 1003 Paint Shop	Lead Heavy Metals Acetone Xylenes Toluene	CSI	E
555	Former Building 20 Latrine and Substation	Organic Wastes Heavy Metals Polychlorinated Biphenyls	CSI	E
556	Drydock Discharges	Paint Wastes Blast Residue Waste Oils	RFI	E
557	Former Building 1020 Latrine	Organic Wastes Heavy Metals	CSI	E
558	Building 77 Electrical Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	CSI	E
559	Building 32 Central Power Station	Petroleum Products Combustion Products Polychlorinated Biphenyls	RFI	E
560	Building 34 Disinfectant	Infectious Wastes	CSI	E
561	Building 451B Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	RFI	E
562	Building 84 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	CSI	E
563	Former Building 37 Locomotive House	Solvents Degreasers	CSI	E
564	Oil/Water Separator	Petroleum Products	CSI	E

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**Naval Base Charleston
Area of Concern (AOC) Summary
December 1994**

AOC Number	AOC Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	* Investigative Approach	Study Zone
565	Former Building 1006 Temporary Coal Bin	Coal and Coal By-Products	NFI	E
566	Building 194 Paint Shop Storage	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Wastes Thinner	CSI	E
567	Building 75 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products Lead	CSI	E
568	Building 26 Latrine	Organic Wastes Heavy Metals	NFI	E
569	Former Building 1279 Gas Station end Oil Storage	Petroleum Products	RFI	E
570	Former Coal Storage Area	Coal and Coal By-Products	RFI Investigate w/ AOC 578	E
571	Building 177 Paint Shop	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	RFI-Booth 33 NFI-Booths 31, 32, 34	E
572	Building 177 Motor Area	Petroleum Products	RFI	E
573	Building 177 Anodizing Process	Heavy Metals Acids Degreasers	CSI	E
574	Building 9 Fuel Tank	Petroleum	RFI	E
575	Building 454 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products Lead	NFI	E
576	Former Building 1012 Oil and Paint Storehouse/Print Office	Heavy Metals Paints Solvents	CSI	E
577	Building 25 Paint Booth	Paint	NFI	E
578	Building 25 Transportation Shop and Garage	Petroleum Products Lead Solvents Degreasers	RFI	E
579	Building 1035 Former Paint Shop	Paints Heavy Metals	CSI	E
580	Building 10 Former Pattern and Electric Shop	Lead Zinc Solvents Degreasers	CSI	E
581	Building 20 Waterfront Substation and Radio Lab	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	NFI	E
582	Building 455 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	NFI	E
583	NE Corner Building 236	Freon Petroleum Products	RFI	E
584	Building 451H Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	NFI	E
585	Former Building 36, Latrine and Officers Club Storage	Organic Wastes Heavy Metals	NFI	E
586	Building 1014 Temporary Powerhouse	Coal	CSI	E

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**Naval Base Charleston
Area of Concern (AOC) Summary
December 1994**

AOC Number	AOC Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	* Investigative Approach	Study Zone
587	Building 21 Former Aviation Gas Storage	Petroleum Products Lead	NFI	E
588	Building 218 Paint Booth	Paint	NFI	E
589	Building 85 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	NFI	E
590	Alley Between Buildings 79 and 1760	Acetone Petroleum Products Metals	CSI	E
591	Reserved	—	—	—
592	Former Building 1225 Asbestos Shredding Shelter	Asbestos Waste	CSI	E
593	Building 1711 Incinerator	—	—	E
594	Building 190 Redcon Training & Offices	Paint Petroleum Products	NFI	E
595	Building 101B Oil & Paint Storehouse	Petroleum Products Paints Heavy Metals Solvents	NFI	E
596	Building 101 Torpedo Storage	Explosives Propellants Solvents/Degreasers	CSI	E
597	Building 91 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products Lead	CSI	E
598	Sonar Dome Area, Pier J	Blast Residue Marine Anti-Foulant Paint	RFI	E
599	Pier J Pump House	Diesel Fuel	CSI	E
600	Coal and Oil Pier Former 31B-L Pier	Petroleum Products Coal By-Products	NFI	E
601	Oil Pier Former 319 Pier	Petroleum Products	NFI	E
602	Building 95 Substation and Storage	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	CSI	E
603	Drydock #3 Area	Solid Wastes Product of Incomplete Combustion	CSI	E
604	Building 96 Substation and Storage	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	CSI	E
605	Waste Paint Storage Area, Pad 1278	Paint Petroleum Products Lead	RFI Investigate w/ SWMU 5	E
606	Building 187 Paint Booth	Paint	NFI	F
607	Building 1189 Dry Cleaning	Perchloroethylene	RFI	F
608	Building 1263 Naval Exchange Storage Shed	Petroleum Products	NFI	F
609	Building 1346 Service Station	Ethylene Glycol Petroleum Products	RFI	F
610	Building 241 Paint Booth	Meine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	NFI	F

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**Naval Base Charleston
Area of Concern (AOC) Summary
December 1984**

AOC Number	AOC Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	* Investigative Approach	Study Zone
611	Building 1264 Grease Rack and Hobby Shop	Petroleum Products Solvents Degreasers Lead	CSI	F
612	Building 94 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	NFI	F
613	Building 1169 Old Locomotive Shop	Petroleum Products Solvents	RFI	F
614	Building 242 Paint Booth	Paint	NFI	F
615	Former Building 1391 Old Chain Locker	Epoxies Resins	CSI	F
616	Former Building 1201 Paint Shop	Paints Heavy Metals	CSI	F
617	Former Building 1176 Galvanizing Plant	Zinc Inorganic Acids	CSI	F
618	Building 466 Switching Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	NFI	F
619	Former Oil Storage Yard	Petroleum Products	CSI	F
620	Building 68 Battery Shop	Paint Solvents Petroleum Products	RFI Investigate w/ SWMU 36	F
621	Building 68 Battery Cracking Area	Lead Acids	RFI Investigate w/ SMWU 5	F
622	Ballast Water Treatment Facility, 3926	Petroleum Oils Metals	CSI Investigate w/ AOC 626	G
623	Building 96 Concrete Tank	Petroleum Products	CSI Investigate w/ AOC 626	G
624	Building 98 Fuel Oil Booster Pumphouse	Petroleum Products	RFI Investigate w/ AOC 626	G
625	Building 3901B Sludge Pumphouse	Petroleum Products	CSI	G
626	NSC Fuel Farm	Petroleum Products Waste Oil	RFI	G
627	Oil Spill Area at Hobson Avenue and Viaduct Road	Petroleum Products	RFI	G
628	Southeast Area of Building 88 Sandblasting Area	Paint Blast Residue	CSI	G
629	Tank Truck/Car Loading/Unloading Facility 3913	Petroleum Products Waste Oil	CSI Investigate w/ AOC 626	G
630	Building 3914 POL Sampling/Test Building	Petroleum Products	NFI	G
631	Fueling Pier Kilo (K)	Petroleum Products	RFI	G
632	Building 124 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	NFI	G
633	Building 451C Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	CSI	G

* RFI - RCRA Facility Investigation; NFI - No Further Investigation; CSI - Confirmatory Sampling Investigation

**Naval Base Charleston
Area of Concern (AOC) Summary
December 1994**

AOC Number	AOC Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	* Investigative Approach	Study Zone
634	Building 1814 Flammable Storage Shelter	Paint Flammable Material	CSI	G
635	Building 3902 Paint and Oil Storehouse	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Paints Petroleum Products Solvents Metals	RFI Investigate w/ SWMU 6 and 7	G
636	Building 161 Area Torpedo Magazine	Explosives Propellants	CSI	G
637	Building 161 Area, Area Dump	Solid and Hazardous Wastes	CSI	G
638	Building 132 Torpedo Workshop	Explosives Propellants	CSI	G
639	Alcohol Storage	Alcohol	NFI	G
640	Former Piar 322 Fuel Oil Pier	Petroleum Products	NFI	G
641	Former Building 39-K Stripper Pumphouse	Acetone Methylene Chloride	CSI	G
642	Building X-10 Parking Lot Former Pistol Range	Lead Explosives	RFI Investigate w/ SWMU 29 and 34	G
643	Building 125 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	CSI	G
644	Building 1793 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products Lead	NFI	G
645	Building 3906S Transformer Vault	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	NFI	G
646	Building 3906Q Operational Storage	Petroleum Products	CSI	G
647	Building 3906R Transformer Vault	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	NFI	G
648	West of Building 672 Transformer Vault	Polychlorinated Biphenyl Oils	NFI	H
649	Braswell Shipyards, Inc. Storage Area	Blast Media Welding Supplies	CSI	H
650	Metal Trades, Inc. Storage Area	Information not Available to Identify	CSI	H
651	Sandblasters, Inc. Storage Area	Information not Available to Identify	CSI	H
652	Building 636 Spray Booth	Marine Anti-Foulant Paint Thinner	NFI	H
653	Building 1508 Morale, Welfare and Recreation Office Hobby Shop	Petroleum Products Automotive Paint Thinner	RFI	H
654	Building 661 Septic Tank and Drain Field 171B	Solvents Petroleum Products	CSI Investigate w/ SWMU 9	H
655	Building 656 Oil Spill Area	Petroleum Products	RFI	H
656	Petroleum Spill Between Buildings 602 & NS-71	Petroleum Products	RFI	H

* RFI - RCRA Facility Investigation; NFI - No Further Investigation; CSI - Confirmatory Sampling Investigation

**Naval Base Charleston
Area of Concern (AOC) Summary
December 1984**

AOC Number	AOC Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	* Investigative Approach	Study Zone
657	Building 645 Engine Overhaul Facility	Solvents Degreasers Petroleum Products Chlorofluorocarbons	NFI	H
658	Building 203 Gas Storage	Petroleum Products Flammable Gases	NFI	H
659	Building 14 Diesel Storage	Petroleum Products	CSI	H
660	Former Building 31 Mosquito Control	Pesticides	CSI	H
661	Former Explosives Storage	Explosives	CSI	H
662	Building NS-54 Former Gas Station	Petroleum Products	CSI	H
663	Building B51 Gas/Diesel Pumping Station	Petroleum Products	CSI	H
664	Building X33A Transformer Vault	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	NFI	H
665	Building 159 Pyrotechnic Storage	Pyrotechnic Explosives	CSI	H
666	Building NS-45 Fuel Storage	Petroleum Products	CSI	H
667	CBU-412 Vehicle Maintenance Area	Petroleum Products	RFI	H
668	Building 1899 Hazardous Material Storage	Oxygen Acetylene Welding Supplies	NFI	H
669	Building 1888 Indoor Pistol Range	Lead	NFI	H
670	Former Skeet Range South of Building 1897	Lead Brass Shell Casings	RFI Investigate w/ SWMU 14	H
671	Former Building 3905G Meter House	Petroleum Products	CSI	I
672	Building 126 Substation	Polychlorinated Biphenyls Petroleum Products	CSI	I
673	Building 169 Paint and Oil Storehouse	Paints Petroleum Products Solvents Metals	CSI	I
674	Building RTC 4 Paint Storage	Paint Petroleum Products Heavy Metals Solvents	NFI	I
675	Building NS-4 Fuel Oil Storage	Petroleum Products	CSI	I
676	Incinerator	Products of Incomplete Combustion	CSI Investigate w/ AOC 677	I
677	Building NS-2 Grounds	Petroleum Products	RFI	I
678	Former Building 2-V Firefighting School	Petroleum Products	CSI	I
679	Former Wash Rack	Paint Petroleum Products	CSI	I
680	NE Side of Building NS-26 Brake Repair and Welding Area	Asbestos Waste	CSI	I
681	Blast Booth Building 6B1	Blast Residue	RFI	I

* RFI - RCRA Facility Investigation; NFI - No Further Investigation; CSI - Confirmatory Sampling Investigation

**Naval Base Charleston
Area of Concern (AOC) Summary
December 1994**

AOC Number	AOC Name	Materials Released, Stored, or Disposed	* Investigative Approach	Study Zone
682	Building 681 Spray Booth	Paint Wastes Thinner	NFI	I
683	Transformer Vault	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	NFI	I
684	Building 1B88 Former Pistol Range	Lead	RFI Investigate w/ SWMU 14	I
685	Former Smoke Drum (157)	Products of Incomplete Combustion	CSI	I
686	Building X-54 High Explosive Storage	Explosives Lead Petroleum Products	NFI	I
687	Building X-55 Ammunition Storage	Explosives	CSI	I
688	Building X-56 Ammunition Storage	Explosives	CSI	I
689	Southern Tip of Base	Dioxins	RFI	I
690	Spoils Area Road	Solid Waates	CSI	I
691	Waterfront	Petroleum Products	RFI	J
692	Free Oil Product Along Cooper River	Petroleum Products	RFI	J
693	Former Building 117 Fuse and Primer House	Petroleum Products Reactives	CSI	K
694	Former Naval Ammunition Depot	Explosives Heavy Metals	CSI Investigate w/ EOD Team	K
695	Former Building 119 Electric Locomotive Shed	Solvents Degreasers	CSI	K
696	Transformer Area at Building 2509, MOMAG 11	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	CSI	K
697	Transformer Area Near Building 2554, MOMAG 11	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	NFI	K
698	Building 2508, Boiler House, Marine Reserve Training Center, Naval Annex	Lead	RFI	K
699	Storm Sewer System	Miscellaneous	RFI	L
700	Golf Maintenance Building	Pesticides, Grease, Oil	RFI	C
701	McMillan Avenue, Gas Station	Gasoline, Greases, Oils	CSI	E
702	Paint Accumulation, Pier D	Paint Waste	CSI	E
703	Paint Accumulation, Pier F	Paint Waste	CSI	E
704	Paint Accumulation, Bldg 301B	Paint Waste	CSI	E
705	Bldg. 58 Spills, Lab 241, X-ray room	Mercury Silver		C

* RFI - RCRA Facility Investigation; NFI - No Further Investigation; CSI - Confirmatory Sampling Investigation

APPENDIX B

**RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS
REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY MEMBERS**

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

Board Chairs

Captain Jim Augustin
Base Closure Office
Naval Base, Charleston

Dr. Donald Harbert
Community Representative

Members

Mr. Oliver Addison
Community Representative

Mr. Virgil Johnston
Redevelopment Authority

Mr. Steve Best
Community Representative

Mr. Ralph Laney
Charleston Naval Shipyard

Mr. Doyle Brittain
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

Ms. W. Mallette-Pratt
North Charleston City Hall

LCDR Nick Cimorelli
Station Closure Office
Naval Station Charleston

Mr. Robert Mikell
South Carolina Coastal Council

Mr. James A. Conner
Community Representative

Mr. Louis C. Mintz
Community Representative

Mr. Bobby Dearhart
BRAC Environmental Office
Naval Base, Charleston

Mr. Arthur Pinckney
Community Representative

Ms. Diane Duncan
U.S. Department of the Interior

Ms. Ann Ragan
S.C. Dept. of Health & Environmental
Control

Mrs. Susan Floyd
Community Representative

Mr. Van Robinson
Community Representative

Daryle Fontenet
BRAC Environmental Office
Naval Base, Charleston

Ms. Jane Settle
SC Wildlife and Marine Resources

Mr. Wilburn Gilliard
Community Representative

Mr. Bob Veronee
Fleet and Industrial Supply Center

REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY MEMBERS

Chairman

Arthur Ravenel, Jr.

Members

Dr. Thaddeus J. Bell

James C. Bryan

Lonnie Hamilton, III

Virgil Johnston

Gary McJunkin

G. Allen Meetze

APPENDIX C

- April 1994 - Base Realignment and Closure Fact Sheet**
- Fact Sheet #1 - Restoration Advisory Board**
- Fact Sheet #2 - Most Commonly Asked Questions About Base Cleanup**
- Fact Sheet #3 - Typical Site Cleanup**
- Fact Sheet #4 - NEPA/RCRA**
- Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Announcement**



NAVAL BASE, CHARLESTON Environmental Cleanup Program

This fact sheet is one of a series to inform interested citizens about the environmental investigations and cleanup actions at Naval Base, Charleston. Other fact sheets will be written at appropriate points in the program and in response to public interest. Distribution is coordinated through the Public Affairs Office at the Naval Base (803) 743-9985.

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)

● WHAT IS THE RAB?

The RAB is a forum for community involvement in the cleanup of the Naval Base. The RAB consists of citizens, Navy, city, state, and Environmental Protection Agency personnel who work together. The role of the citizens serving on this board is to represent the interests of the community.

● RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RAB

The RAB works in an advisory capacity with the installation's Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Team on cleanup issues and related decisions. The RAB is the communication link between the community and the Navy regarding environmental plans at Naval Base, Charleston. Some specific responsibilities of the RAB include:

- ✓ Conducting meetings that are open to the public;
- ✓ Making minutes of these meetings available to the public; and,
- ✓ Meeting with the community and bringing all genuine ideas and concerns to RAB meetings for consideration and discussion.

● MEMBERS OF THE RAB

Representatives were selected from diverse groups in the Trident area, including health officials, local government, business people, school officials, local environmental groups, base employees, and homeowners associations. The RAB is chaired by two individuals that share the responsibility of coordinating RAB activities. These co-chairs are:

- Mr. Van D. Robinson (Community Co-chair); (803) 554-8180, and
- Captain Jim Augustin (Navy Co-chair); (803) 743-9948.

The individuals listed below were selected and have volunteered their time and energy to serve as your community representatives to the RAB:

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ▪ Mr. Oliver Addison | ▪ Mrs. Susan Floyd | ▪ Mr. Louis Mintz |
| ▪ Mr. Steve Best | ▪ Mr. Wilburn Gilliard | ▪ Mr. Arthur Pinckney |
| ▪ Mr. James Conner | ▪ Mr. Donald Harbert | ▪ Ms. Jacquelyn White |

● **RAB MEETINGS**

Information on the date, time, and location of the next meeting can be obtained by calling either of the co-chairs listed above. **Meetings are open to the public** and your attendance is encouraged.

● **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

Information such as work plans, meeting minutes, and other materials regarding environmental decisions/actions at the Base are available for public review in the two locations listed below.

Dorchester Regional Library
6325 Dorchester Road
North Charleston, SC 29418
(803) 552-6466
Mon-Thurs: 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Fri and Sat: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Industrial Relations Office
Charleston Naval Shipyard, Bldg. 76
Charleston, SC 29408-6100
(803) 743-5519
Mon-Fri: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Closed Weekends (No pass required)

Any other questions, comments or concerns including those relating to the RAB are welcome and may be directed by mail or phone to the Naval Base, Charleston Public Affairs Office:

Public Affairs Office c/o Mike Shumake
Naval Base, Charleston
1690 Turnbull Avenue, Suite A
North Charleston, SC 29408-1955
(803) 743-9985

Public Affairs Office
Naval Base, Charleston
1690 Turnbull Ave. Code N4
Charleston, SC 29408-1955



NAVAL BASE, CHARLESTON

Environmental Cleanup Program

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MOST COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT BASE CLEANUP

The following questions were identified by the members of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). These questions represent the most commonly asked questions by the community regarding the Base Realignment and Closure cleanup activities at Naval Base, Charleston.

How long will it take to clean up the Naval Base?

At this time, there is no definitive answer to this question. The current investigation will identify the extent of contamination, and a follow up study will establish the best method to clean up any contamination that is found. After the cleanup method is determined, an estimate of the time can be developed.

What types of jobs (particularly in terms of salary) will replace the lost Navy jobs?

This question can be better answered by the Charleston Naval Complex Redevelopment Authority. The Navy is responsible for the environmental issues associated with the base closure, whereas the Redevelopment Authority is responsible for the redevelopment of the transferred property. Further inquiries regarding the economic development of the transferred property can be directed to Madeleine McGee at (803) 724-0670.

Has any contamination been found that is hazardous to people or the environment?

To date, no contamination has been found in concentrations or conditions that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment (trees, animals, etc.) All contamination is in low concentrations or is contained. As part of the cleanup process, a determination will be made of risk to human health and the environment. The amount of cleanup will be based in part on that risk assessment.

What is the schedule for cleanup activities?

Field investigations are already underway for the entire base. Cleanup at some sites is scheduled to take place in 1995. The last site cleanup is scheduled to begin in 1997. However, the results of the field investigations may change the anticipated cleanup schedule. The overall schedule is included in the Corrective Action Management Plan located in the Information Repositories. An up-to-date schedule of activities or "progress report" will be presented at the monthly Restoration Advisory Board meetings. These meetings are open to the general public.

How many places at Naval Base Charleston need to be cleaned up?

Approximately 450 individual sites on 1500 acres have been identified that may be contaminated with hazardous materials. Each one of these sites is evaluated during the investigation stage to confirm that contamination does or does not exist at each site. During this step, some sites may be found to be clean, in which case, further action will not be required.

What will be the environmental condition of the base when the Navy leaves?

The Navy will clean up contamination to meet South Carolina and federally approved environmental standards.

How much will the cleanup cost?

To date, 10 million dollars have been contracted out for base cleanup. The final cost, however, cannot be estimated with any certainty until the investigation is complete and all cleanup technologies have been chosen.

Who has to pay for the cleanup?

The Navy is responsible for all cleanup costs related to their activities. If, however, contamination is found that originated from other entities off base, they would be financially responsible for that cleanup cost.

How can we be sure that the Navy and other experts are telling the truth?

Decisions on investigation and cleanup at the Naval Base are made by a team comprised of the Navy, the Environmental Protection Agency, and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. They are involved in every step of the cleanup to ensure that human health and the environment in North Charleston are protected. In addition, public participation is promoted throughout the cleanup process. Forums for community involvement have been established, such as the development of the Restoration Advisory Board - a group of Navy, Federal, state, and local representatives, and local citizens who work in an advisory capacity regarding the cleanup activities. Also, Information Repositories, where reports and other pertinent documents are maintained, have been created for public access.

Hopefully, this fact sheet has answered questions you may have regarding the cleanup activities at Naval Base, Charleston. If you have additional questions regarding environmental cleanup activities, the RAB, Information Repositories, or, if you would like to be added to the informational mailing list, feel free to call or write the Public Affairs Office:

Mr. Mike Shumake
Naval Base, Charleston / Public Affairs Office
1690 Turnbull Avenue, Suite A
North Charleston, SC 29408-1955
(803) 743-9985



NAVAL BASE, CHARLESTON Environmental Cleanup Program

This fact sheet is one of a series to inform interested citizens about the environmental investigations and cleanup actions at Naval Base, Charleston. Other fact sheets will be written at appropriate points in the program and in response to public interest. Distribution is coordinated through the Public Affairs Office at the Naval Base (803) 743-3940.

TYPICAL SITE CLEANUP

Naval Base, Charleston is conducting environmental cleanup activities with the Environmental Protection Agency and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. Because the base is closing, environmental cleanup must occur before property can be transferred to the community. In special cases, however, the Navy and the new tenant may reach an agreement to accommodate an earlier transfer of property. These early transfers have certain restrictions and will not be granted if a health risk is present.

Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), a facility must receive a permit and demonstrate that it can operate in an environmentally sound manner as well as show corrective action measures on sites that were not handled this way in the past. Naval Base, Charleston holds such a permit and is following the corrective action measures determined by that permit.

This fact sheet was developed to describe the major steps that are taken to clean up a typical site. A "site" can be defined as an area (which can vary in size from a few square feet to many acres) where hazardous material is stored, used, or disposed of. At Naval Base, Charleston, approximately four hundred (400) sites have been initially identified. Of these, 165 require no further action, however, the remaining sites must undergo at least part of the process described on the following pages.

We hope this information helps you understand the level of detail required for environmental cleanup. While there are many reports and reviews involved, they are all necessary to ensure that the final cleanup solution is the best one for each site. Our goal is to protect human health and the environment, and the Navy is committed to meeting that goal.

CORRECTIVE ACTION CLEANUP STEPS

- ① Preliminary Assessment of Site
[RCRA Facility Assessment - RFA]
- ② Detailed Investigation of Site
[RCRA Facility Investigation - RFI]
- ③ Evaluation of Best Cleanup Options
[Corrective Measures Study - CMS]
- ④ Site Cleanup, or "Remediation"
[Corrective Measures Implementation - CMI]



If you have any questions about the environmental cleanup activities at Naval Base, Charleston, please call Lt. Donna Murphy at the Public Affairs Office at (803) 743-3940.

Site Discovery



- A site is identified through a preliminary study as potentially hazardous to human health or the environment. "Hazardous materials" may include chemicals, petroleum products or pesticides.
- The preliminary study consists of a complete visual and historical review of the base.
- Sites may be identified for many reasons including past use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials.

[Ⓢ PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (RFA)]

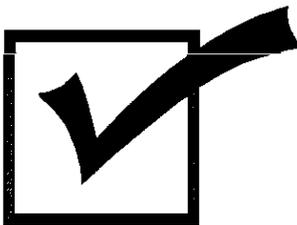
Report



- Once a site is identified, a report describing the site's status must be written.
- The report includes background information on the site and any preliminary analysis of contamination that might be documented.
- The Navy must send the report to environmental agencies for review and comment.

[Ⓢ PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (RFA)]

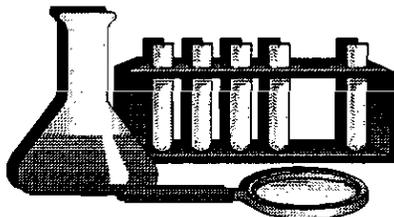
Workplan & Approval



- A workplan on how to technically evaluate the site must be written.
- The Navy must send the workplan to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control for approval. These agencies maintain oversight of the cleanup.
- Workplans are written at several stages in any environmental cleanup, and all must be approved by the environmental agencies.

[Ⓢ DETAILED INVESTIGATION (RFI)]

Sampling



- Sampling can begin which may include water, air, soil, and sediment.
- The appropriate tests will be done to determine type of contamination.
- As a safety precaution, workers are required to wear protective clothing.

[Ⓢ DETAILED INVESTIGATION (RFI)]

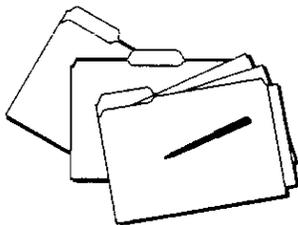
Analysis/Data Evaluation



- Water, air, soil, and sediment samples from the site will be sent to a laboratory for analysis. The lab will analyze the samples to see what contaminants are at the site, and at what levels.
- This information will be used to determine if the materials found were at safe levels, or if cleanup action is required.
- Other scientists review associated human and ecological risk factors.
- The Navy will prepare a report to summarize these findings.

[Ⓢ DETAILED INVESTIGATION (RFI)]

Cleanup Choice Development



- Results from the analysis/data evaluation step provides the information needed to evaluate the options for cleaning up the site.
- Based on this information, the Navy will write a report recommending the best options for cleanup. This report is called the corrective measures study and is a general outline of the remedies that can be used effectively at the site.
- This report is sent to the environmental agencies for their approval.

[Ⓢ EVALUATION OF CLEANUP OPTIONS (CMS)]

Remedy Selection



- Both environmental agencies review the corrective measures plan independently. Together, the Navy and the environmental agencies decide on the best option for cleaning up the site.
- Selection of the remedy is based on many criteria, including overall effectiveness, feasibility, public input, and cost.
- After public comment, the final decision will be made by the environmental agencies.

[Ⓢ EVALUATION OF CLEANUP OPTIONS (CMS)]

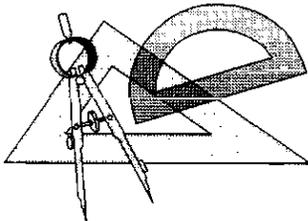
Public Comment



- **Wide public participation at this stage is strongly encouraged.**
- The cleanup options and the preferred option are announced to the public as well as the Restoration Advisory Board.
- A public meeting will be held to discuss the alternatives.
- Changes may be made to the proposed plan after the public's written and oral comments have been carefully considered. (*See the next page for more information on public involvement/participation.)

[Ⓢ EVALUATION OF CLEANUP OPTIONS (CMS)]

Design of Remedy



- Once the cleanup option is approved, the Navy will design the cleanup.
- The design stage requires writing a workplan. The workplan will include how the chosen remedy will work at the site, how to construct and operate the remedy, and a health and safety plan for site workers.

[Ⓢ SITE CLEANUP OR "REMEDATION" (CMI)]

Cleanup



- Once the workplan is approved, the selected remedy will begin.
- This is called "remediation," and may involve removal, treatment, or containment.
- The remedy will be monitored until cleanup is complete.

[Ⓢ SITE CLEANUP OR "REMEDATION" (CMI)]

Public Involvement: Keeping the public informed of the environmental progress at the Base is an important aspect of the cleanup process, and the Navy encourages public participation throughout the decision making process. One way this is being done is through the Restoration Advisory Board, or RAB. The RAB is a group of citizens, Navy, city, state, and Environmental Protection Agency personnel that meet monthly to discuss progress on the environmental cleanup of the Base. These meetings are open to the public and attendance is strongly encouraged.

Another way to keep the public informed is by providing access to pertinent information regarding cleanup decisions. This has been done at Charleston through the establishment of *information repositories*, which are collections of documents that include work plans, reports, and the Community Relations Plan for Naval Base, Charleston. Repositories can be found at two locations in the North Charleston area; Dorchester Regional Library at 6325 Dorchester Rd., and at the Industrial Relations Office in building 76 at the Naval Base. These documents have been made public as part of the Navy's program to involve and inform the Trident community.

**Lt. Donna Murphy
Public Affairs Office
Naval Base, Charleston
1690 Turnbull Avenue, Code N4
Charleston, SC 29408-1955**

Naval Base, Charleston also maintains a mailing list of individuals and organizations that receive updates on the cleanup. If you would like to be on the mailing list, would like more information about the Restoration Advisory Board, or if you have any questions about the cleanup, please contact the Naval Base, Charleston Public Affairs Office.

**Public Affairs Office
Naval Base, Charleston
1690 Turnbull Ave. Code N4
Charleston, SC 29408-1955**

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NAVAL BASE, CHARLESTON Environmental Cleanup Program

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National Environmental Policy Act/Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) are both major environmental laws that play an important role in the cleanup and transfer of property at Naval Base, Charleston. This fact sheet highlights and compares the principal points of each of these laws. The other side provides distinguishing factors about two major environmental reports that are essential elements in the environmental cleanup and economic reuse of the base.

◆ Environmental Laws ◆

NEPA

The National Environmental Policy Act was created to ensure that future environmental impacts are addressed for any major federal action that may significantly impact the environment.

- ◆ Invites the public to provide input to the process.
- ◆ Looks to the future. Evaluates potential environmental issues.
- ◆ Assesses impact of proposed actions on human health and the environment. (An Environmental Impact Statement or an Environmental Assessment is used to make this assessment.)
- ◆ Proposes options to minimize negative impacts.
- ◆ Considers limits to future uses.

RCRA

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act was enacted to manage hazardous waste including generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of these wastes (past and present).

- ◆ Invites the public to provide input to the process.
- ◆ Looks at the past and present. Addresses current operations and contamination from past practices.
- ◆ Assesses impact of past and present actions on human health and the environment. (*The RCRA Corrective Action Process is used to make this assessment.)
- ◆ Cleans up past and present contamination.
- ◆ Imposes land-use restrictions on specific areas such as landfills, if necessary.

* The RCRA Corrective Action Process is described in Fact Sheet #3, April 1995 - *Typical Site Cleanup*. To obtain a copy of this fact sheet, contact the Public Affairs Office at the number/address found on the back.

■ Reuse Reports ■

The following reports play an important role in the environmental cleanup process and reuse of property at Naval Base, Charleston. Both of these reports included a public-comment period during which the general public had the opportunity to review and provide their input.

Environmental Impact Statement

- The Navy is responsible for preparing this document.
- Required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
- Analyzes environmental effects of reasonable, foreseeable reuse. Includes community's reuse plan but is not limited to it.
- Public has the opportunity to review and provide comments.

Reuse Plan

- The community is responsible for preparing this document. Researched and developed by the Building Economic Solutions Together (BEST) committee, a community-based group.
- Required under accelerated transfer/reuse policy established by the Department of Defense.
- Reviewed options for future reuse of property and established a preferred reuse.
- Public had the opportunity to review and provide comments.

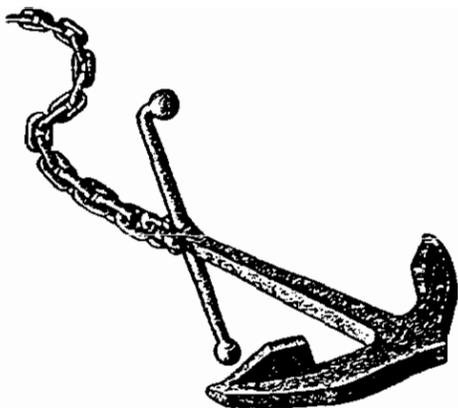
If you have any questions about this fact sheet or would like more information on the environmental program at Naval Base, Charleston, please call or write the Public Affairs Office.

Lt. Donna Murphy
Public Affairs Office
Naval Base, Charleston
1690 Turnbull Avenue, Code 06
Charleston, SC 29408-1955
(803) 743-3940

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Charleston, SC 29408-1955

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NAVY NEWS RELEASE

Public Affairs Office
NAVAL BASE, CHARLESTON, S. C. 29408-5100

March 31, 1995
Release # 37-95
RAB Meeting

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT AND MEDIA ADVISORY

Environmental Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

The next meeting of the Naval Base Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) will be held Tuesday, April 11, 1995, from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Northwoods Atrium Inn. The RAB is a forum for the discussion of the Naval Base environmental clean-up. Environmental staff will be available at 6 p.m. for informal discussion before the 7 p.m. meeting. The meeting is open to the public and all are encouraged to attend.

-USN-