



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
CAMP STANLEY STORAGE ACTIVITY, MCAPP  
25800 RALPH FAIR ROAD, BOERNE, TX 78015-4800

September 4, 2008

U-151-08

Mr. Tom Haberle  
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality  
Region 13 Wastewater Section  
14250 Judson Road  
San Antonio, TX 78233-4480

Subject: Request for Emergency Treatment Modification in Wastewater  
Treatment Operations at Camp Stanley Storage Activity  
TCEQ TPDES Permit No. WQ0003849000, EPA I.D. No. TX0064505

Dear Mr. Haberle:

The Camp Stanley Storage Activity (CSSA), McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Joint Munitions Command, Army Materiel Command, U.S. Army, per discussions with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), is submitting this request for authorization to operate the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in an emergency temporary condition in order to perform an assessment on the secondary treatment system (Trickling Filter).

CSSA is authorized by a TCEQ Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination Permit (TPDES) permit to treat domestic wastewater and discharge through Outfall 001 to an unnamed tributary of Upper Leon Creek, thence to Upper Leon Creek in Segment No. 1907 of the San Antonio River Basin. The attached Figure 1 is a process flow diagram depicting the major components of the wastewater treatment plant, which was constructed in 1943, listed below:

- Bar Screen,
- Imhoff Tank (26' x 26' x 24' deep),
- Trickling Filter (45' diameter, 10' deep),
- Chlorine Contact Chamber (water volume = 9.3' x 5.6' x 2.2' deep),
- V-notch Weir, and a
- Sludge Drying Bed (50' x 30' x 3' deep).

CSSA is currently investigating a volume loss from the Trickling Filter identified September 3, 2008. In order to perform the investigation the Trickling Filter requires isolation from the WWTP process. CSSA proposes to utilize two 21,000 gallon Baker Tanks located near the WWTP to collect wastewater from the primary treatment unit (Imhoff Tank), see attached Figure 2. CSSA intends to hyper-chlorinate the wastewater within the Baker Tanks to chlorine levels at or above 10 mg/L to sufficiently oxidize any remaining organic matter received within the tanks from the primary treatment system. The resulting treated wastewater within the Baker Tanks would then be routed to the chlorine contact chamber through the recirculation line where a de-chlorination step would be completed prior to discharge of wastewater. The discharge is expected to be within permitted limits.

Additionally, the current WWTP is influenced by stormwater and as such there is a potential exceedance of permitted limits during significant storm events. It is preferable that this assessment be conducted as quickly as possible to correct any deficiency identified during the assessment phase of the investigation.

If you have any questions regarding the information contained in this letter, please feel free to contact Glare Sanchez, CSSA Environmental Program Manager, at (210) 698-5208 or Ken Rice, Parsons, at (512) 719-6050.

Sincerely,

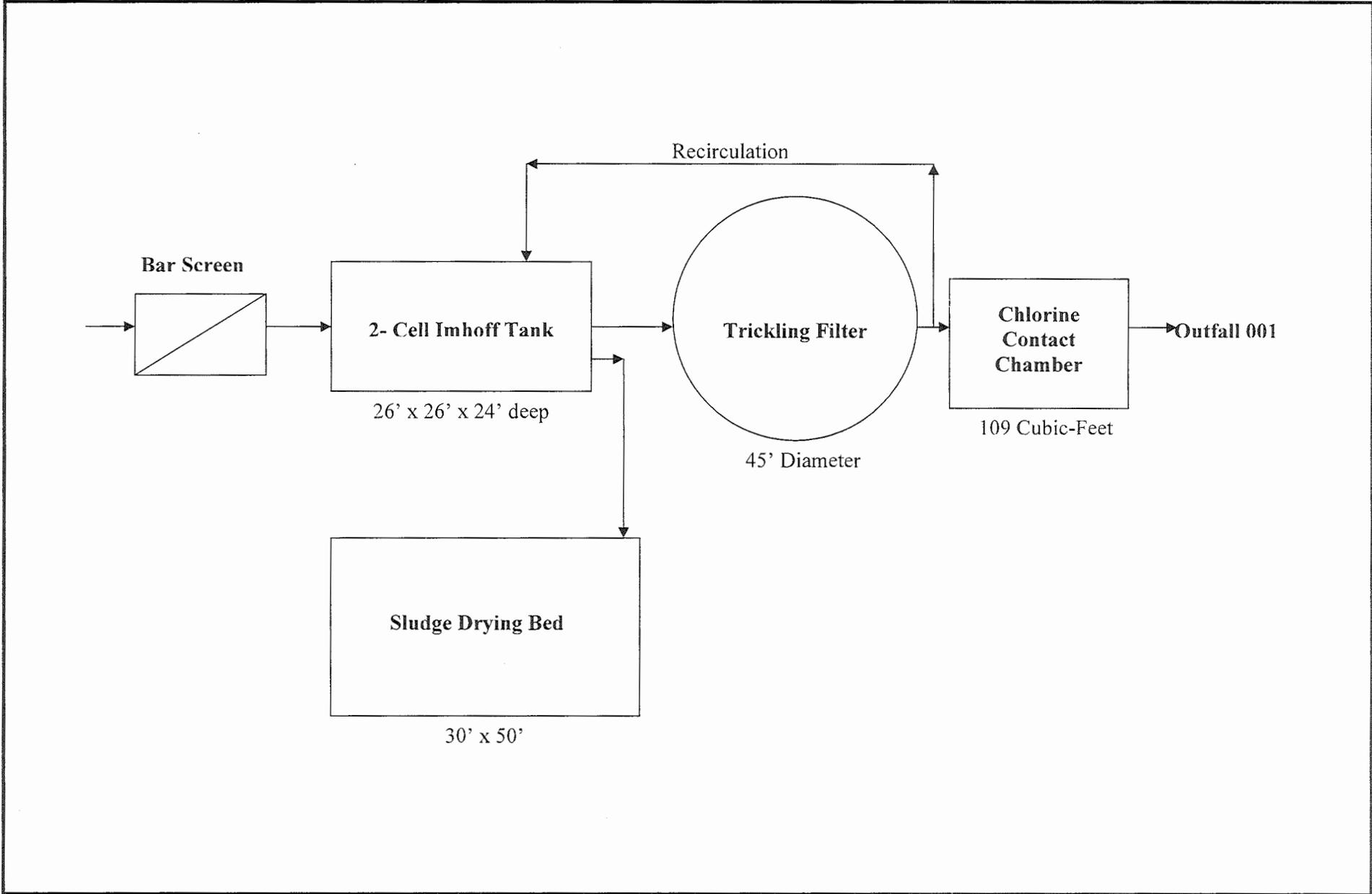
  
Jason D. Shirley  
Installation Manager

Attachments

cc: Glare Sanchez, CSSA Environmental Program Manager  
Chris Dziuk, TCEQ Region 13  
Jorge Salazar, TCEQ Region 13  
Greg Lyssy, EPA Region 6  
Julie Burdey, Parsons  
Ken Rice, Parsons

Figure 1 - CSSA WWTP Process Flow Diagram

**Figure 1**  
**OUTFALL 001**  
**DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT**



**Figure 2 – WWTP Emergency Tank Location**

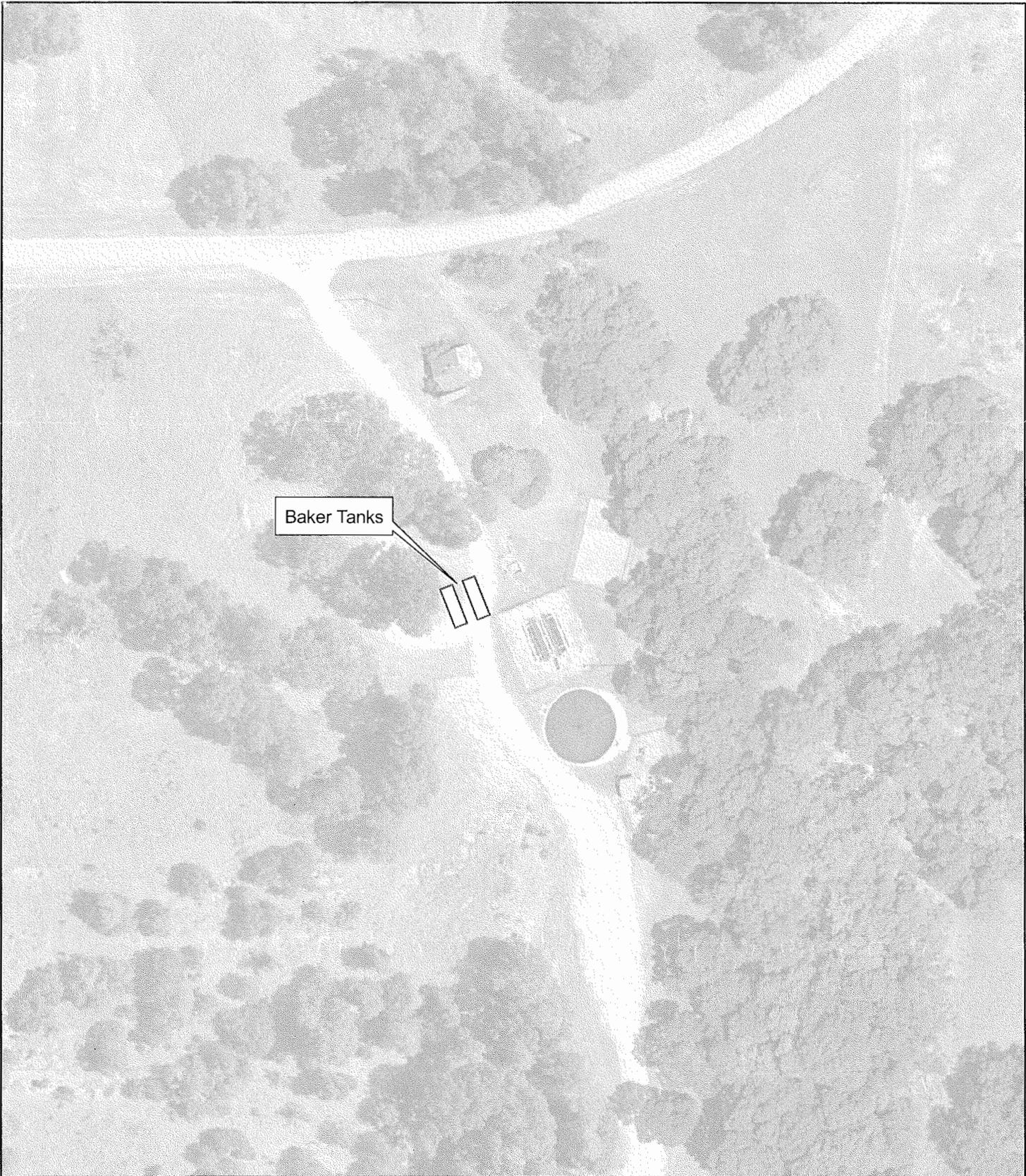


Figure 2

Wastewater Treatment Plant  
Secondary Treatment Tanks  
Camp Stanley Storage Activity

**PARSONS**