

SECTION 5 PAST COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

CSSA has maintained good relations with the surrounding community. Public interviews, public meetings, and fact sheet mailings have been conducted to maintain public relations. Additional information on past community relations activities are located in **Volume 1, Other Plans and Approaches**, behind the **Community Relations Plan** tab, in **Section 5.0** of the **CSSA Environmental Encyclopedia**. The following activities have been conducted to promote CSSA's community relations since December 2002.

As part of CSSA's community relations efforts, 13 people were interviewed and their responses reported in the August 1999 CRP. Two public meetings (Subsection 5.7) were held in October 2001 and October 2002, and numerous fact sheets (Subsection 5.4) were prepared and distributed to persons on the CSSA mailing list (Subsection 5.5) as part of CSSA's public information program. The initial CRP was implemented in August 1999. An update describing CSSA's activities from 1999 to 2002 and reporting the results of the 16 persons interviewed was completed in December 2002.

5.1 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

CSSA has maintained an Administrative Record for its environmental program (the Environmental Encyclopedia) at the main branch of the San Antonio Public Library, 600 Soledad Plaza, San Antonio, TX 78205. A hard copy of the administrative record is also maintained at the TCEQ Region 13 offices at 14250 Judson Rd., San Antonio, TX, and at the CSSA Environmental Office. Electronic copies are available to the public at the facility internet website (www.stanley.army.mil). The administrative record contains copies of all plans and reports submitted to regulators, meeting minutes from all technical progress meetings, and key correspondence between CSSA and the regulatory agencies. The internet website has been made more accessible to the public through the addition of keyword search capability.

5.2 OFF-POST MONITORING RESPONSE PLAN AND OFF-POST GROUNDWATER MONITORING

In July 2001, CSSA created its Off-post Monitoring Response Plan (the Plan). The Plan was revised in June 2002. The purpose of the Plan was to:

- Confirm that area drinking water meets USEPA and TCEQ standards;
- Determine the lateral and vertical extent of contamination released from CSSA;
- Identify any potential off-post source areas of groundwater contamination;
- Provide the framework to monitor off-post water wells located downgradient of known source areas within proximity to CSSA; and

- Provide action levels and Army response guidance when off-post ground water contamination is encountered.

The Plan describes the well access agreements signed by off-post well owners before sampling their wells, and describes sampling procedures and laboratory analytical methods. As of September 2002, the contaminants of concern (COC) identified in off-post wells have been VOCs, such as *cis*-1,2-DCE, PCE, and TCE. The action levels for VOCs are based on MCLs established by the USEPA under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Plan sets out the following guidelines for action by CSSA dependent upon laboratory analytical results:

- If VOC concentrations are greater than or equal to 90 percent of the MCL (4.5 parts per billion [ppb] for PCE and TCE) and the well is used as a potable water source, bottled water will be supplied to the well owner within 24 hours. A confirmation sample will be collected from the well. Re-sampling will take place within 14 days after receipt of the final validated analytical report. If the follow-up sampling confirms COCs above 90 percent of the MCLs, the residence or supply well will be evaluated, and CSSA will determine an appropriate method for wellhead treatment; or, connection to an alternative water source, will be selected if CSSA deems it feasible as the preferred alternative. Costs related to installation and maintenance of wellhead treatment equipment or connection to an alternative water source will be borne by the U.S. Army.
- If VOC contaminant levels are ≥ 80 percent of the MCL during any single monitoring event based on preliminary data from the laboratory (4.0 ppb for PCE and TCE) and the well is used as a potable water source, the well will be monitored monthly. If the follow-up sampling confirms COCs are ≥ 80 percent of the MCL, the well will be re-sampled until the level falls below the 80 percent value. Should the value be ≥ 90 percent of the MCL, see previous bullet.
- If any VOC COC is detected at levels greater than the method detection limit (MDL) for SW846 Method 8260 (historically 0.11 ppb for PCE, 0.14 ppb TCE), the well will be re-sampled on a quarterly basis. This sampling will be completed in concert with on-post sampling events and will be used to develop historical trends in the area. Quarterly sampling will continue for a minimum of one year, after which the sampling frequency will be reviewed and possibly decreased with concurrence from the USEPA and TCEQ.
- If VOCs are not detected during the initial sampling event, (*i.e.*, no VOC contaminant levels above the MDL), further sampling of the well will be considered on an as needed basis. Future sampling of such a well may be required to evaluate potential seasonal variation in contaminant trends. The well owner, USEPA, and TCEQ will be apprised of any re-sampling decisions regarding non-detect wells.

When off-post public supply systems are adversely impacted, CSSA will cooperate and coordinate solutions to the maximum extent practicable. As required by the Order, a Water Well Survey Report (Parsons, August 2001) identified and located both privately and publicly owned groundwater wells within one-quarter mile of CSSA. The Water Well Survey Report is located in the **Environmental Encyclopedia** in **Volume 5-2, Groundwater Investigation**.

CSSA samples selected off-post public and private water wells as part of its environmental program. Quarterly off-post groundwater monitoring events will continue to be conducted on a quarterly basis for the foreseeable future. Letters summarizing and explaining sampling results are sent to individual off-post well owners after the sampling results have been verified. In addition, a report presenting analytical results for each event is located in the **Environmental Encyclopedia** in **Volume 5-1, Groundwater**, behind the **Off-post Groundwater Monitoring** tab. Based on the laboratory analytical results obtained from each sampling event and the requirements of the Plan, CSSA has responded to community concerns and needs for various environmental activities in accordance with the CRP.

5.3 GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON FILTRATION SYSTEMS INSTALLED OFF-POST

CSSA has installed GAC filtration systems at five locations off-post, in accordance with the Plan. Operation and maintenance of the GAC treatment systems are performed by CSSA on a monthly basis and every 6 months by Carbonair, the company that supplies the activated carbon filtration systems and replacement filters. Pre- and post-GAC samples have been routinely collected during the quarterly sampling events from each well with a GAC installed. Post-GAC sample results indicate that all GAC treatment systems are effectively eliminating contaminants from the respective wells. There have been no reported detections of VOCs above the applicable MCL from any of the post-GAC sample results (see Table 5.1 below). The MCLs are 70 µg/L for *cis*-1,2-DCE, 100 µg/L for *trans*-1,2-DCE, 5 µg/L for TCE, and 5 µg/L for PCE. The GAC systems will continue to be maintained at no cost to private well owners for the foreseeable future. Off-post wells with VOC detections above MCLs will continue to be sampled and monitored on a quarterly basis until results meet CSSA's Off-post Groundwater Monitoring Plan requirements of four consecutive quarterly events with no detection of contaminants.

CSSA began sampling off-post well LS-7 in December 1999. In March 2000, sampling of LS-7 reported PCE and TCE at concentrations of 2.87 µg/L and 0.5 µg/L, respectively. By June 2001, the PCE concentration reported in off-post well LS-7 increased to 4.0 µg/L. Based on linear regression statistics using the limited number of data points collected to date, CSSA concluded that an MCL exceedance at LS-7 was inevitable, and on August 7, 2001 installed a GAC system. In August 2001 the PCE level in LS-6, which measured 6.5 µg/L, was the first measured exceedance of the MCL of all off-post samples tested. Based on this finding, CSSA immediately provided bottled water to residents using LS-6 and installed a GAC filtration system on August 15, 2001, in accordance with the Plan.

In September 2001, PCE and TCE levels in RFR-10, which were reported at 14.0 and 7.5 µg/L, respectively, were in exceedance of the MCLs for both compounds (5.0 µg/L). Based on those findings, CSSA immediately provided bottled water to residents using RFR-10 and installed a GAC filtration system on October 9, 2001. In October 2001, wells RFR-11 and OFR-3 were sampled for the first time due to concentrations detected in RFR-10. RFR-11 had concentrations of PCE at 16.0 µg/L, exceeding the MCL of 5.0 µg/L, and TCE at 0.35 µg/L. CSSA immediately provided bottled water to residents using RFR-11 and installed a GAC filtration system on October 16, 2001. In March 2002, PCE and TCE concentrations in well

OFR-3 were 12.15 µg/L and 5.70 µg/L, respectively. CSSA immediately provided bottled water to residents using OFR-3 and installed a GAC filtration system in April 2002.

In the December 2001 sampling event, increasing concentration trends approaching the MCL for PCE were identified in two public supply wells, LS-2 and LS-3. PCE and TCE were present in distribution system entry point samples. Because of increasing VOC concentrations, CSSA installed a GAC treatment system for those wells, which was completed in April 2002. Installation of the GAC system was coordinated with Bexar Metropolitan Water District, the operator of the public supply wells.

Table 5.1 Pre- and Post-GAC Sample Comparisons from December 2002 through December 2005 for Wells LS-6, LS-7, RFR-10, RFR-11, LS-2/LS-3 and OFR-3

LS-2/LS-3					LS-6				
Date	PCE (µg/L)		TCE (µg/L)		Date	PCE (µg/L)		TCE (µg/L)	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post		Pre	Post	Pre	Post
03/12/03	4.25/3.99	—	0.30/0.35	—	03/12/03	4.19	—	0.21	—
9/9/03	2.21/1.37	—	0.39/0.14	—	9/11/03	2.49	—	0.38	—
3/3/04	0.98/1.09	—	0.11/0.17	—	3/1/04	3.61	—	0.47	—
9/21/04	1.41/1.81	0.59F/—	0.26F/0.24F	0.22F/—	9/20/04	2.08	—	—	—
3/23/05	2.25/1.74	0.74/—	0.40F/0.19F	0.33F/—	3/21/05	4.22	—	0.41F	—
9/20/05	1.55/1.09F	—/—	0.55F/—	—/—	9/19/05	1.96	—	0.20F	—
3/23/06	1.35F/0.92F	—/—	0.36F/0.20F	—/—	3/21/06	1.22F	—	0.69F	—

NA – not applicable (post-GAC not sampled during this event) “—” – indicates analyte was not detected at or above the MDL.

LS-7					OFR-3				
Date	PCE (µg/L)		TCE (µg/L)		Date	PCE (µg/L)		TCE (µg/L)	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post		Pre	Post	Pre	Post
03/12/03	4.01	—	0.41	—	03/12/03	2.81	—	3.25	—
9/11/03	3.47	—	0.34	—	9/11/03	10.82	—	6.42	—
3/1/04	3.1	—	0.33	—	3/1/04	2.87	—	1.98	—
9/20/04	2.77	—	—	—	9/20/04	1.61	—	1.67	—
3/21/05	2.32	—	0.31F	—	3/21/05	1.35F	—	2.08	—
9/19/05	3.62	—	0.31F	—	9/19/05	9.22	—	4.73	—
3/21/06	2.74	—	0.29F	—	3/23/06	0.35F	—	0.46F	—

NA – not applicable (post-GAC not sampled during this event) “—” – indicates analyte was not detected at or above the MDL.

RFR-10					RFR-11				
Date	PCE (µg/L)		TCE (µg/L)		Date	PCE (µg/L)		TCE (µg/L)	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post		Pre	Post	Pre	Post
03/12/03	13.88	—	8.37	—	03/12/03	10.02	0.07F	0.12	—
9/11/03	24.56	—	10.07	—	9/11/03	0.99	—	1.63	—
3/1/04	23.23	—	10.25	—	3/4/04	0.99	—	1.25	—
9/20/04	18.76	—	7.99	—	9/20/04	1.93	—	1.05	—

RFR-10					RFR-11				
Date	PCE (µg/L)		TCE (µg/L)		Date	PCE (µg/L)		TCE (µg/L)	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post		Pre	Post	Pre	Post
3/21/05	8.03	—	5.19	—	3/21/05	4.84	—	0.32F	—
9/19/05	19.83	—	8.91	—	9/19/05	0.66F	—	1.46	—
3/21/06	6.27	—	2.76	—	3/21/06	0.33F	—	1.39	—

NA – not applicable (post-GAC not sampled during this event) “—” – indicates analyte was not detected at or above the MDL.

5.4 NEWSLETTERS/FACT SHEETS

To inform the public, an initial newsletter and various fact sheets were distributed to residents in the area of CSSA. An initial mailing to the public in December 1999 was intended to gauge public interest in CSSA’s environmental program and create an initial mailing list. In October 2000, CSSA provided responses to questions submitted by the public. A Congressional Fact Sheet was generated in July 2001. Early Fact Sheets mailed in 2001 supplied general information about CSSA, the environmental program, and specific information regarding the contamination plume in the central region of CSSA.

To continue to inform the public, various Fact Sheets were mailed from 2002 to the present, providing results of quarterly groundwater monitoring and specific items of interest such as chloroform detections or clean-up activities at specific sites. See Table 5.2 for a complete list of Fact Sheets to date. Additional fact sheets will continue to be prepared and distributed by U.S. Mail and e-mail to present results of future sampling events and/or clean-up activities at CSSA.

Table 5.2 Summary of Fact Sheets Distributed

Fact Sheet	Title	Subject	Date Issued
11	Groundwater Contamination – Chloroform	To inform area residents about the chemical nature, uses and action levels for Chloroform	December 2002
12	Groundwater Contamination – Sept 2002 Sampling	September 2002 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	February 2003
13	Groundwater Contamination – Dec 2002 Sampling	December 2002 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	February 2003
14	Groundwater Contamination – March 2003 Sampling	March 2003 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	May 2003
15	Groundwater Contamination – June 2003 Sampling	June 2003 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	September 2003
16	Groundwater Contamination – Sept 2003 Sampling	September 2003 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	January 2004
17	Groundwater Contamination – Dec 2003 Sampling	December 2003 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	March 2004
18	Groundwater Contamination – March 2004 Sampling	March 2004 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	May 2004
19	Groundwater Contamination – June 2004 Sampling	June 2004 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	June 2004
20	Groundwater Contamination – Sept 2004 Sampling	September 2004 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	Nov 2004
21	Groundwater Contamination – Dec 2004 Sampling	December 2004 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	March 2005

Fact Sheet	Title	Subject	Date Issued
22	Groundwater Contamination – March 2005 Sampling	March 2005 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	June 2005
23	Groundwater Contamination – June 2005 Sampling	June 2005 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	March 2006
24	Groundwater Contamination – September 2005 Sampling	September 2005 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	March 2006
25	Groundwater Contamination – December 2005 Sampling	December 2005 sampling results for on-post and off-post wells.	March 2006
26	Cleanup Activities at SWMU B-3	An overview of cleanup activities SWMU B-3, and removal actions as well as the remediation system to be installed.	March 2006

5.5 MAILING LIST

The initial mailing list for fact sheets and newsletters included over 2,700 local residents and landowners in the CSSA area and was based on addresses obtained from county appraisal records. The current mailing list was created based on responses to a postcard mailout by local residents and landowners which requested that the postcard be returned by the recipient in order to remain on the mailing list.

Approximately 225 area residents requested to join the CSSA mailing list. In addition, the mailing list includes media representatives, city and county officials, state and federal agencies, and key regulatory officials. Newspaper notices invited community members and local residents attending public meetings to be added to the mailing list. Following each newsletter or fact sheet mail out, the mailing list was edited as appropriate based on forwarding order notices or returned mail items. The current version of the mailing list contains approximately 221 names and/or resident addresses.

5.6 CONTACT PERSON

The contact person in the newsletters and fact sheets is listed as Mr. Jason D. Shirley, CSSA Installation Manager, 25800 Ralph Fair Road, Boerne, Texas 78015, telephone: (210) 295-7416. The PAO from Fort Sam Houston, Mr. Phil Reidinger, supports Mr. Shirley in responding to inquiries from the public and statements to various media. Mr. Shirley and Mr. Reidinger responded to requests for information from community members in person at public meetings and from telephone requests. Mr. Shirley attended meetings with local City and Homeowner Association boards and presented information on CSSA's environmental program. Mr. Shirley has responded to various citizen comments by telephone or written correspondence. Citizens who submitted written questions at the October 2001 public meetings received responses to their questions/comments.

5.7 PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD

CSSA held public meetings in both 2001 and 2002. Approximately 120 people attended the public meetings hosted in October 2001, and less than 25 people attended the 2002 meetings. The low public turnout for the meetings in 2002 may suggest that community concerns are being effectively addressed by the proactive approach CSSA has taken to address

off-post environmental concerns and CSSA's community relations program set out in this CRP Update report. Additional information on those public meetings can be found in the August 1999 CRP and the December 2002 update located in **Volume 1-6, Other Plans and Approaches**, behind the **Community Relations Plan** tab of the **CSSA Environmental Encyclopedia**.

CSSA hosted two public meetings during the first week of October 2001 at Leon Springs Elementary School, and another two meetings in October 2002 at Fair Oaks Elementary School. Risk Communication Training was provided for personnel who presented information at both sessions of meetings. The training session was attended by personnel from the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, Bexar Metropolitan Water District, CSSA, Foster Wheeler Corporation, Fort Sam Houston Public Affairs, and contractor personnel. Five poster exhibits were displayed along with booths for Bexar Metropolitan Water District and San Antonio Metropolitan Health District personnel. The meetings were conducted in an open forum, with members of the public able to view presentation materials describing CSSA's activities and ask questions directly of technical staff. Representatives from USEPA and TCEQ, as well as Bexar Metropolitan Water District and the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, were also available to discuss issues specific to concerns raised by those in attendance. Postcard notices for the two scheduled public meetings were distributed to all residents on the mailing list and by public notices in local newspapers.