



Camp Stanley Storage Activity Environmental Program

FACT SHEET

No. 1 • August 2001

The purpose of this fact sheet is to inform area residents about the mission, history, and environmental program at Camp Stanley Storage Activity (CSSA). Future fact sheets will contain more specific information about the installation's environmental programs and progress. Additional fact sheets will be printed as necessary to keep the community informed.

Background

Camp Stanley Storage Activity (CSSA) is a U.S. Army installation located in Bexar County, approximately 19 miles northwest of downtown San Antonio, Texas. Its higher headquarters is Red River Army Depot in Texarkana, Texas.

Mission

The mission of CSSA is the receipt, storage, and issuance of ordnance materiel as well as quality assurance testing and maintenance of military weapons and ammunition. Because of its ordnance mission, CSSA is a restricted-access facility.

History

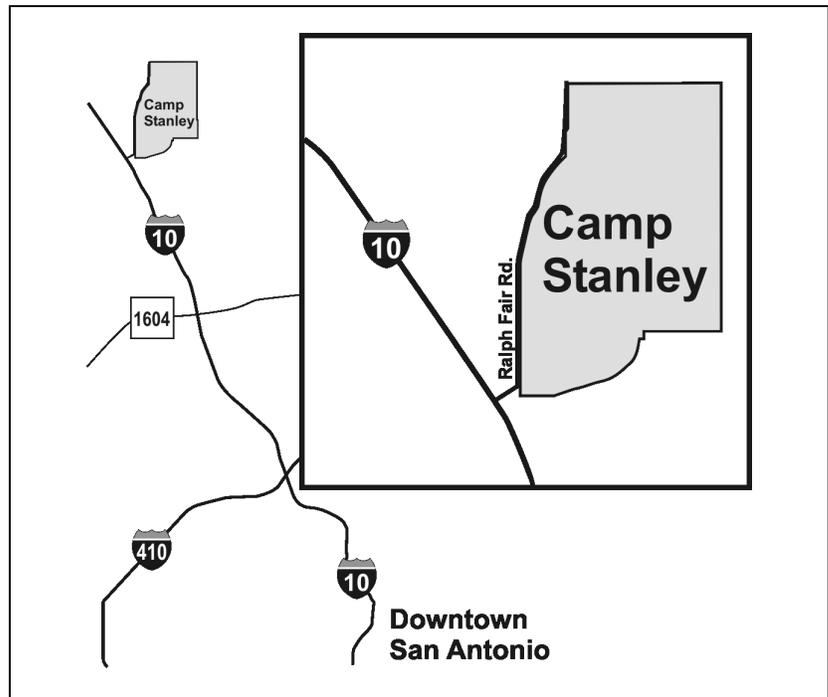
The land on which CSSA is located was used for ranching and agriculture until the early 1900s. During 1906 and 1907, six tracts of land were purchased by the U.S. Government and designated the Leon Springs Military Reservation. The installation was renamed CSSA in 1917 and designated an ammunition depot in 1925. Since the early 1950s, federal and private land transfers and acquisitions have increased the installation to 4,000 acres.

Geology and Aquifers

CSSA is located along a large southwest-to-northeast fault trend known as the Balcones Escarpment. Geologic investigations at CSSA have identified two fault zones running roughly southwest to northeast across the installation.

The upper and lower members of the Glen Rose formation underlie the surface of CSSA. The Glen Rose consists of alternating layers of dolomite, limestone, and marl of varying thickness and hardness. In general, soils are very thin and outcrops of the Glen Rose are common.

The Middle Trinity Aquifer supplies drinking water for CSSA and most of the surrounding area. The Middle Trinity includes the Lower



Glen Rose, Bexar Shale, Cow Creek Limestone, and Hammet Shale. Since CSSA has been keeping records, depth of water in the Middle Trinity Aquifer has ranged from 45 to 375 feet below ground surface. The highest reported level occurred after the flood in October 1998 and the lowest level during recent drought periods/conditions. Residential development surrounding CSSA over the last decade has greatly increased the demand for groundwater locally.

There are 13 water wells at CSSA. Currently two (as well as one on nearby Camp Bullis) are used for drinking water supply; the remainder are used for agricultural and monitoring purposes. CSSA is currently installing 15 additional wells to monitor conditions in the Lower Glen Rose, Bexar Shale, and Cow Creek units of the Middle Trinity Aquifer. CSSA plans to install another 24 wells in the fall of 2001.

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Environmental Program

CSSA is committed to maintaining the highest standard of environmental stewardship for its facility. Environmental initiatives have been undertaken to conserve water and protect wildlife habitat areas. Unfortunately, past industrial practices have impacted the environment at CSSA. The installation's chief concerns involve groundwater and soil contamination.

Since 1991, CSSA has established a groundwater monitoring program and begun investigation and cleanups at several waste disposal sites. In 1994, CSSA hired a full-time environmental officer to manage its growing program and ensure compliance with federal and state rules and regulations.

In May 1999, CSSA entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This order outlines CSSA's requirements for conducting a complete review of potential waste disposal sites, cleanup of contaminated sites, and groundwater sampling and analysis to determine the extent of groundwater contamination. This order also requires CSSA to establish a Community Relations Plan to inform its neighbors of its environmental activities. This fact sheet is one of the ways CSSA will be keeping the community informed.

CSSA is concerned with metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) contamination. For the most part, metals contamination appears to be limited to CSSA soils and involves lead from former firing range and ammunition disposal operations. VOC contamination has been found in soils and some groundwater at CSSA. VOC contaminants of concern at CSSA include chlorinated solvents such as tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and 1,2-dichloroethene (1,2-DCE). Three potential VOC source areas have been identified at CSSA. One site was cleaned up in October 2000, one has been undergoing active remediation since February 1997, and the third was identified in June 2000. After environmental investigation work is complete, the installation will identify an appropriate remediation strategy for the third site.

Compliance Issues

CSSA's activities are governed by and comply with state and federal environmental rules and regulations. The following is a list of some of the programs CSSA routinely manages:

Hazardous Materials/Waste – Operations conducted at CSSA require the use and storage of hazardous materials. The installation is a small quantity generator of hazardous wastes. As a result, CSSA complies with a host of federal and state environmental regulations. As part of compliance with these regulations, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) conducts routine hazardous waste compliance inspections at CSSA.

Air Emissions Management – Even though air emissions at CSSA are minimal, CSSA maintains an air permit with TNRCC for some activities. Also, due to the facility's age, many CSSA structures contain asbestos materials and require proper management.

Cultural Resources Management – CSSA has many buildings that are considered historic and are preserved. The State Historical Preservation Office in Austin is consulted on any proposed modifications or renovations of on-site historical structures.



Earthen-covered and above-ground magazines at CSSA house ordnance material.

Natural Resources Management – CSSA undertakes land management practices to preserve the biodiversity of the ecosystem. This includes management of deer populations and preservation of habitat for endangered species.

Clean Water Act – As a water provider to activities on the installation, CSSA complies with state and federal requirements for drinking water analyses. CSSA also has a Texas Pollution Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permit for operation and maintenance of its sewage treatment plant and treatment of groundwater.

Integrated Pest Management – Applications of pesticides and herbicides are for target pests (termites, roaches, etc.) and plants only.

Toxic Substances Management – Some of the buildings/structures at CSSA have lead-based paint. Renovation or maintenance of these buildings requires proper management to prevent potential human exposure to lead and to ensure proper characterization and disposal of lead-impacted materials. In addition, most of the materials containing Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) were removed in the late 1980s.

Environmental Noise is a concern due to CSSA's ordnance-related mission. CSSA has developed an Installation Compatibility Use Zone plan that shows noise impacts on and off the installation.

Pollution Prevention – As a pollution prevention initiative, the installation underwent a complete review of hazardous materials use in 1995. Based on this review, CSSA significantly reduced its stock levels and the hazard severity of chemicals used. CSSA now uses environmentally friendly or "green" products when possible.

Public Comment

CSSA will distribute additional fact sheets to inform the public about different aspects of its environmental program. The public is welcome to comment on this fact sheet and environmental activities at CSSA by writing to:

Commander, Camp Stanley Storage Activity
25800 Ralph Fair Road
Boerne, Texas 78015-4800

You may also comment by calling:

- CSSA Commander, Lt. Col. Jason D. Shirley, at (210) 295-7416;
- EPA Regional Program Manager, Mr. Greg Lyssy at (214) 665-8317; or
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District Public Affairs Office, Ms. Anita Horky at (817) 978-3395.