ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR THE
DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY UPGRADES
AND CONSOLIDATION
ON THE
SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

JUNE 1994

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE
SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND NEED FOR ACTION

The domestic water systems on the Savannah River Site (SRS) are currently in need of upgrading to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) Drinking Water Regulations, R61-58.

The SRS has 28 separate groundwater-based drinking water systems in use across the site. These aging systems were designed and constructed in the 1950s and are now facing increasing difficulties in meeting current regulations. Audits of the systems conducted by SCDHEC in 1986, 1988, 1991, and 1993 identified shortfalls in meeting the requirements for secondary maximum containment levels (MCLs) and SCDHEC design standards (Brownlow, 1993). Secondary MCLs are those items, such as odor or appearance, that do not pose a direct health impact. SRS has committed to SCDHEC to correct the drinking water discrepancies and construct two new consolidated inter-area drinking water systems (Spence, 1991, 1993).

Upgrading the SRS drinking water systems would be necessary to support site activities regardless of the makeup or the mission at SRS. As such, the proposed upgrade and consolidation of SRS domestic water systems is treated as part of the "No Action" alternative for the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Reconfiguration of the Nuclear Weapons Complex (DOE, 1991, 1991a).

2.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Proposed Action

The proposed action is to improve the SRS domestic water facilities and consolidate the existing SRS drinking water systems into two new consolidated systems. The proposed consolidation would combine 10 of the 28 systems to form the two new systems. These upgrade and consolidation activities would include: well modifications to correct deficiencies, chemical treatment facility construction and upgrades, distribution system upgrades, new looped domestic water supply lines (both inter-area and intra-area), new domestic water tie-in-lines, and new elevated water storage tanks. The remaining 18 systems include 17 small systems which are scattered across the site, and the K Area system. The 17 small systems currently meet all primary MCLs. Since they serve less than 25 people each, SCDHEC regulations for public water systems do not apply and no modifications are required. The K Area system was previously upgraded under the plantwide fire protection project (DOE 1991b).

The proposed consolidation activity would install approximately 38 km (24 mi) of looped underground piping to connect A, B, C, F, H, N, S, Z and the Savannah River Forest Station (SRFS) drinking water systems into one consolidated loop system (Figure 1). Approximately 2 km (1.25 mi) of piping would connect the D and T Area systems into a single consolidated system. The proposed piping would provide treated water from D to T area, thus eliminating the need to upgrade the storage and chemical treatment systems in T Area. New piping would be installed along existing SRS right-of-ways.

Existing wells in A-Area would be backed up by B-Area wells and supply water to the new consolidated loop system. Existing wells in D-Area would supply water to the smaller consolidated system. Within these new consolidated systems the proposed upgrading actions would install some 14.7 km (9.1 mi) of distribution piping and some 7.1 km (4.4 mi) of connecting building tap piping. In addition, upgrades within the area systems in A, B, D, N, T Areas, and the SRFS would include corrosion resistant looped piping, blow-off valves on dead-end mains, isolation flush valves, air relief valves, chemical treatment facility construction and upgrades, and well modifications to correct deficiencies. In A Area, well modifications would consist of installing new piping to route the supply water to the new A Area water treatment facility. The well modifications in the remaining SRS Areas would consist primarily of separating the wells from the domestic water systems and capping the existing domestic water piping.
Figure 1. Location of Water Supply Facilities and Distribution Systems
Two elevated water storage tanks would be installed on the consolidated loop (Figure 1). One 1,892,500-liter (500,000-gallon) elevated storage tank would be installed between A and B Areas, and a second 2,460,250-liter (650,000-gallon) elevated storage tank would be installed between C and N Areas. An additional 946,250-liter (250,000-gallon) elevated storage tank in A Area would also be utilized.

A new domestic water chemical treatment facility would be constructed in A Area and the treatment facility in B Area would be upgraded to serve as a backup for the A Area plant. The proposed A Area water treatment facility would be capable of providing a maximum flow rate of 0.19 cubic meters per second (0.06 cfs) (3,000 gpm), and the B Area water treatment facility would be upgraded to provide a 0.06 cfs (1,000 gpm) flow. Specific upgrades to the B Area treatment facility would include the addition of bulk chemical storage capabilities, booster pumps, flowmeters, HVAC upgrades, and other minor upgrades. Control and monitoring instrumentation would be installed to allow electronic communication among the water treatment facilities, the consolidated loop system, the elevated storage tanks, and the A Area treatment facility.

The proposed action is scheduled to begin detailed design in July of 1994 and construction in March of 1995. Project completion is scheduled by September of 1997.

2.2 Alternatives to the Proposed Action

An alternative to the proposed action is to take no action. In accordance with NEPA (40 CFR 1502.14(d)), the "No Action" alternative is included to provide a baseline condition from which to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed action. This alternative, by definition, would consist of taking no action to upgrade the existing SRS domestic water supply systems and failing to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act or SCDHEC Regulations.

Another alternative to the proposed action would be the separate upgrade of the individual SRS Area domestic water facilities and systems. This alternative was reviewed and rejected because of the unnecessary expense and unreliability associated with the operation of 28 separate domestic water supply systems (Metcalf & Eddy, 1993). The operation of 28 separate domestic water systems greatly increases the costs and chances of system failure, mechanical breakdown, and accidental chemical releases to the environment. It also fails to take advantage of economies of scale. It was therefore found to be less favorable than the preferred action.

In addition to the proposed action, 14 alternatives for upgrading and consolidating the domestic water systems on SRS were examined and rejected because of various expense and reliability factors. These alternative recommendations ranged from a single sitewide consolidated domestic water system that serviced all operational areas, guard posts, and pump houses to a segmented partially looped domestic water supply system that would tie in with the adjacent town of Jackson, South Carolina (Metcalf & Eddy, 1993). The majority of these alternatives were rejected because they called for unnecessarily upgrading many of the 17 smaller domestic water systems referenced in section 2.1. The remainder of the alternatives were dismissed because of elevated operational and construction costs and increased environmental impacts to the SRS.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The SRS encompasses approximately 199,000 acres in southwestern South Carolina approximately 25 miles southeast of Augusta, GA. SRS contains five nuclear production reactor areas; two chemical separations areas; waste processing, storage, and disposal facilities; and various supporting facilities. More than 21,000 people work at SRS in the various operating areas and would be served by the new systems and upgraded facilities. A comprehensive discussion of SRS and associated environs is presented in the Reactor Operation Environmental Impact Statement (DOE, 1990), and in the Reactor Operation Environmental Information Documents, Volumes I-III (WSRC, 1989a, b, and c). The most recent socioeconomic survey of the six-county SRS area of influence contains additional information (NUS, 1992).
4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

4.1 Construction

The proposed upgrades and consolidation of the SRS domestic water supply systems would occur within the fenced confines of previously developed and existing SRS operational areas, and within the right-of-way of existing SRS roadways, steam lines, and power lines. Figure 1 shows the Areas on SRS slated for domestic water upgrades and the proposed route for the domestic water consolidation pipeline. The proposed action would include the clearing of a small number of selected trees to minimize routing through floodplain and wetlands areas. Other than the temporary disturbance associated with construction, the long term impact of this timber clearing would result in the replacement of about 0.6 total acres of loblolly pine and bottomland hardwoods with grass and briars.

Construction impacts would be minimized through use of sedimentation and erosion control measures. Operation of construction equipment in wetlands and floodplain areas would be minimized. Silt fences and other erosion control structures as needed would be installed to ensure there is no deposition in down slope wetland areas. Long-term construction impacts in the floodplain and wetland areas would be minimized through the removal of excess excavated sidefill and restoration to the original contours following completion of construction. The wetland soils would require the use of platform support mats in order to install the support pillars that would anchor the line over the streams and floodplain. The mats would be removed when the line is completed. An erosion control plan would be developed to comply with applicable State and local floodplain protection standards. Additionally, those standards outlined by the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department (Timmerman, 1994) to protect the floodplain/wetlands and biotics characteristics of the proposed project area would be followed to ensure that no additional impacts would occur. Best management practices would be employed during construction and maintenance activities associated with this proposed action.

Domestic water system upgrades would result in some soil disturbance as trenches are excavated to lay new pipe. The minimization and mitigation of this potential source of sedimentary pollution would be documented under a pollution prevention plan meeting South Carolina Land Resources Commission (SCLRC) and SCDHEC requirements. Typical methods employed at SRS to minimize and mitigate potential erosion sources include: the use of silt fences to prevent transport of sediment; the seeding of soil stockpiles to prevent erosion; and the development of siltation basins to trap sediments in construction site runoff.

A Floodplain/Wetlands Assessment (Appendix A) was prepared in compliance with 10 CFR Part 1022 for those areas encompassed by the proposed pipelines. This Floodplain/Wetlands Assessment determined that wetlands did exist along the proposed pipeline route and delineated the best possible routes to minimize impact on the floodplain/wetlands at SRS. The Floodplain/Wetlands Assessment stated that the project could be expected to cause a temporary increase in the sediment load levels of impacted SRS streams less than that experienced due to a rain storm.

The proposed domestic water upgrades would result in the generation of some construction related debris. This debris composed primarily of soil and rubble would be disposed of in the SRS sanitary landfill or an erosion control pit.

Any contaminated soil generated during construction would be disposed of onsite in waste disposal areas in accordance with applicable regulations and site procedures. Any soils contaminated with hazardous materials would be handled and disposed of in accordance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Normal construction and operation of the proposed domestic water facilities would not involve radioactive materials.

When viewed in light of the present SRS employment of about 21,000 workers, the socioeconomic effect of a construction workforce of 100 workers, is negligible. The proposed action was examined for any potential transportation impacts on air quality, traffic load, or traffic flow and no impacts are expected.
Cultural resources at SRS are managed under the terms of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) among DOE, the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (DOE, 1990a). DOE uses this PMOA to identify cultural resources, assess these in terms of National Register eligibility, and develop mitigation plans for affected resources in consultation with the SHPO. DOE would comply with the stipulations of the PMOA for all activities related to the construction and operation of the proposed domestic water supply upgrades.

It is highly unlikely that any aspect of the proposed project would affect SRS archeological resources as all project actions would occur within the fenced confines of previously developed and operational industrial areas, and along the right-of-way of existing SRS roadways, steam lines, and powerlines. To ensure that no resources are infringed upon, a survey of the prospective sites was conducted by the University of South Carolina Department of Archaeology and Anthropology as part of the routine SRS site use permit system.

The management and utilization of SRS forests, soils, watersheds, and wildlife are described in the SRS Natural Resources Management Plan (DOE, 1991c) and defined under the terms of a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) between DOE, the SRFS, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), and the Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC). DOE uses this MOA to define the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies and organizations in the management of natural resources on SRS.

It is also highly unlikely that any aspect of the proposed project would affect SRS biotic resources as all project actions would occur within the fenced confines of previously developed and operational industrial areas, and along the right-of-way of existing SRS roadways, steam lines, and powerlines. To ensure that no resources are infringed upon, a survey was conducted by the Savannah River Forest Station (SRFS) as part of the routine SRS site use permit system. The location of the proposed action was assessed under a biological assessment for threatened and endangered species and under a biological evaluation which reviewed sensitive species (Hyatt, 1994 & 1994a). These evaluations addressed the potential effects of the proposed action on threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant and animal species. No effect on any federally or state listed protected species would be expected as a result of the proposed action. This determination of no impact on threatened, endangered, and sensitive species was concurred with by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service after reviewing the SRFS reports (Banks, 1994).

4.2 Operations

Once completed, the proposed facilities would be operated with a staff of properly trained and certified personnel. These personnel are currently employed by SRS. Thus, there would be no socioeconomic impact associated with normal operations.

The proposed action calls for existing wells and pumps in A Area to supply the domestic water from the lower water-bearing Cretaceous sediments (Middendorf Aquifer) for use throughout the consolidated system. The increased usage of the A Area wells does not represent a real increase in usage of the Middendorf Aquifer. Under normal circumstances, as the usage rate of the A Area wells increase, there would be an reciprocal decrease in water usage rates by the wells located in the Areas to be supported by the consolidated systems.

The project would install a 30 kW back-up diesel-driven generator at the proposed A Area water treatment facility to provide power in the event of an outage or required maintenance. Prior to operation, this diesel-driven generator would be required to undergo review by SCDHEC. If it operates less than 250 hours per year, a permit would not be required. The existing domestic water diesel-driven generators which are in place across the SRS in the individual operational areas would remain in place to support the area fire water systems. These diesel generators are permitted for operation through SCDHEC.

Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl), liquid zinc orthophosphate (PO4), and soda ash/carbonate (Na2CO3) would be stored at the domestic water treatment facilities in A and B Areas. These chemicals would be used to chemically treat groundwater so that the pH, clarity, and MCLs all meet SCDHEC Drinking Water Regulations. The anticipated annual usage rates of these chemicals at the A and B Area treatment facilities are listed in Table 1. The chemicals discussed above are presently being stored and used at comparable
amounts and rates across the SRS at the various individual domestic water treatment facilities. The proposed action would serve to consolidate their storage at the two proposed treatment facilities.

Past history has shown no worker impacts resulting from use of these chemicals. The workers employed at the treatment facilities would be trained in accordance with OSHA Standards for the proper handling and precautionary measures to be taken when working with the chemicals listed above. Workers would be required to wear the protective clothing and equipment appropriate for the materials at hand (WSRC, 1993).

| A and B Area Treatment Facilities Chemical Usage Rates |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Chemical                        | Annual Usage Rate |
| sodium hypochlorite             | 27,745 liters (7,330 gal) |
| zinc orthophosphate             | 26,359 liters (6,964 gal) |
| soda ash/carbonate             | 66,498 kilograms (146,600 lbs) |

A 30 day chemical supply of 2,271 liters (600 gal) of sodium hypochlorite; 2,157 liters (570 gal) of zinc orthophosphate; and 5,443 kilograms (12,000 lbs) of soda ash/carbonate would be stored at the A Area treatment facility. Accidental liquid releases from the chemical storage tanks would be prevented from reaching the environment by curbs and dikes designed to contain such spills. Workers could suffer irritation to respiratory passages, including coughing or inhalation difficulties, from such spills. Ventilation would be provided in the facilities to keep fumes from such spills to a minimum. Respiratory equipment, eyewash fountains, and safety showers would be located in the facilities, in conformance with safety regulations. The facilities would also be equipped with high/low level alarms, sump pumps, and overflow alarms to minimize the effects of an accidental spill.

4.3 Cumulative Impacts

The principal cumulative impact of the proposed project would be the potential for erosion/sediment transport into SRS streams and waterways. However, this potential pollutant source would be minimized by following an approved pollution prevention plan that meets all SCLRC and SCDHEC requirements prior to beginning any construction activity.

There would be no adverse impact on the local groundwater levels from the increased usage of the A Area wells for the consolidated system. In past operations, these wells have supplied groundwater at rates in excess of those which would be required by the proposed action (Calloway, 1987, 1988; Wise, 1989). The projected usage of these wells to supply the consolidated domestic water supply system would not adversely impact the aquifer (Price, 1993). All existing SRS wells have check valves in place for backflow prevention in accordance with SCDHEC regulations.

No plans exist for any SRS wells to be abandoned. The SRFS and N Areas wells would remain in service to provide fire water. The wells in F, H, S, and T Areas would remain in service to provide a combination of fire water, service water, and process water. The D Area wells would continue to provide domestic water for D and T Areas. Z Area currently has no wells and is provided with water from S Area wells. The B Area wells would remain in service to provide firewater to serve as a backup to the A Area domestic water treatment facility. In C Area the area piping and upgrades would be installed under the plantwide fire protection project under separate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation (DOE, 1991b).

No adverse impacts are expected from the increased levels of stored chemicals in the A and B Area treatment facilities based on past SRS history. These facilities would be designed and constructed with standard protective measures necessary to prevent accidental spills from reaching the surrounding environment (i.e., curbs and dikes, sump pumps, over flow alarms, etc.). These chemicals are currently in use at individual area domestic water treatment facilities across SRS and their consolidation would serve to tighten the control and accountability over these chemicals.
5.0 REGULATORY AND PERMITTING PROVISION CONSIDERATIONS

DOE policy is to perform its operations in compliance with all existing applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations and with all DOE orders. This section discusses the major regulatory permit programs that might be applicable to the proposed action.

This EA was prepared to comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations on Implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508); DOE National Environmental Policy Act; Implementing Procedures and Guidelines Revocation, Final Rule and Notice (10 CFR Part 1021); and DOE Order 5440.1E.

The Floodplain/Wetlands Assessment was prepared in accordance with DOE Regulations for Compliance with Floodplain/Wetlands Environmental Review Requirements (10 CFR Part 1022), which implement the procedural provisions of Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, and Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.

Disposal of any hazardous or mixed waste (low-level radioactive hazardous waste) would comply with RCRA requirements and the South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (SCHWMR) R.61-79.

All domestic water system upgrades and improvements would require a public water works construction and operating permits from the State of South Carolina and are required to meet SCDHEC Primary Drinking Water Regulations, R61-58.

As necessary, Army Corps of Engineers Permits (Section 404) would be obtained for stream crossings or any construction activity in the Floodplain/Wetlands. It is probable that the Corps would qualify the project under an approved nationwide permit based on the findings in the Floodplain/Wetlands Assessment. Any permit applications would be filed and granted prior to initiating any construction activity.

A permit from the South Carolina Budget and Control Board (Regulation 19-450) would be obtained for crossing navigable streams. This permit would be required for both crossings (Road C and Road F) of Upper Three Runs Creek.

South Carolina Land Resource Commission Regulations 72-300 (which establishes the procedures and minimal standards for all land disturbing activities) and SCDHEC/National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit SCR 100000 (which authorizes storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that would result in the disturbance of five or more acres of total land area) would regulate project erosion control activity and must be followed with respect to the implementation of the proposed pollution prevention plan.

All operational permits (i.e., SCDHEC Air Quality; WSRC Power Services Utilization, Parts B and C; SCDHEC Domestic Water Tie-In) would be required prior to operational start up of the proposed action.

6.0 LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED

This document was compiled in part from information contained in the Reactor Operation Environmental Impact Statement (DOE, 1990). Information was provided by, discussed with, and/or reviewed by personnel in the following organizations:

- U. S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Charleston Office
- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Savannah River Forest Station
- University of South Carolina, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology
7.0 REFERENCES


NUS (NUS Corporation), 1992. Socioeconomic Characteristics of Selected Counties and Communities Adjacent to the Savannah River Site, NUS Report No. 5234, Savannah River Center, Aiken, South Carolina.


WSRC (Westinghouse Savannah River Company), 1993. Industrial Hygiene, Procedure Manual 4Q, Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina.
APPENDIX A: Floodplain/Wetlands Assessment
1.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

This Floodplain/Wetlands Assessment is prepared in compliance with 10 CFR Part 1022 as an Appendix to the Environmental Assessment for the Domestic Water Supply Upgrades and Consolidation on the Savannah River Site. The proposed project activities would involve domestic water supply pipelines crossing of floodplain/wetlands along the route of the proposed pipeline. These impacted areas would include:

- A domestic water supply pipeline crossing of the Savannah River Site (SRS) stream Upper Three Runs Creek at two separate locations in the vicinity of Road C and Road F.
- A domestic water supply pipeline crossing of the SRS stream Fourmile Branch at two separate locations in the vicinity of Road 4 and Road C-4.
- A domestic water supply pipeline crossing of the SRS stream Tims Branch in the vicinity of a 115 KV Electrical Power Transmission Line intersection.

2.0 EFFECT ON FLOODPLAIN OR WETLANDS

2.1 Floodplain/Wetlands - Upper Three Runs Creek Crossing at Roads C and F

The domestic water pipeline is planned to run along a field road about 120 to 240 meters (m) (400 to 800 ft) south southwest of SRS Road C (Figure A-1). This route will cross about 914 m (3,000 ft) of floodplain and about 91 m (300 ft) of wetlands. The pipeline is to be buried along the field road right-of-way to the point where the road ends about 183 m (600 ft) west of the Upper Three Runs channel. At this point the pipeline will be placed on piles and pillars to cross about 91 m (300 ft) of wetlands and floodplain and the stream. The pipeline would "bridge" the stream channel and cross the stream aboveground with the pipeline suspended above the stream by pillars located on either side of the stream channel. Construction impacts would be minimized through the use of portable platform mats to support workers and equipment. Excess excavated soils would be removed. After crossing the stream channel the pipeline will then be placed on piles and continue on to intersect with SRS Road C. The erosion control plan will be carefully followed to avoid sediments moving into the wetlands as a result of construction along this route. The approximate acreage of wetlands to be impacted is 0.3 acres and the floodplain area is less than 2.0 acres. There should be no loss of wetlands associated with the pipeline crossing at this location and impact is expected to be minor. No clearing of trees would be needed if the pipeline is routed along the road bed of the abandoned roadway. At the end of the road a route would be selected that would avoid the loss of bottomland hardwood by cutting a small amount of local sweetgum growth. To minimize the potential for impact to the wetlands if the trees are cut and the stumps would be left in the ground.

The domestic water pipeline is planned to run along the shoulder of Road F (Figure A-2). At Upper Three Runs Creek the proposed route crosses about 1,219 m (4,000 ft) of floodplain and wetlands. Current project plans are to install the pipeline along the shoulder of the road about 4 to 8 m (12 to 25 ft) from the asphalt surface. Along the side of Road F at the base of the steep slope, there are wetlands in most places; however, placing the pipeline on the shoulder would avoid any impact to the wetlands. At about 99 m (325 ft) northwest from the bridge the pipeline would turn away from the road and down into the floodplain and then run parallel to the road at about 21 m (70 ft) west of the bridge. The pipeline would be suspended above ground on pillars during this section of the route. This area has had sufficient fill added during road
and bridge construction to change the hydrology to one of non-wetland. The overstory vegetation in this area consists of 30 year old loblolly pine. The pipeline would "bridge" the stream channel and cross the stream aboveground with the pipeline suspended above the stream by pillars located on either side of the stream channel. Once across the stream the pipeline would then angle back up to the shoulder of Road F some 99 m (325 ft) southeast of the bridge. Impact to the area would consist of clearing of an approximately 6 m (20 ft) right-of-way through the 30 year old loblolly pine within the 100 year floodplain (a DOE set aside area). Two or three pillars would be placed in the stream to support the pipeline. Long term impact on the floodplain would be the replacement of about 0.3 acres of loblolly pine with grass and briars. Sediment from installation of the pillars in the stream channel could cause a short term impact to aquatic studies down stream. This impact would be very minor compared to the regular sediment load of Upper Three Runs Creek resulting from a rain storm, and should not last more than a few days following completion of the work. It is possible that the pipeline could be attached to the bridge and not impact the set-aside area, but this is still pending a decision on whether or not the bridge would be replaced.

2.3 Floodplain/Wetlands - Tims Branch Crossing Along 115 KV Line

Plans are for the pipeline to run from A Area along Steed Pond Road, and other right-of-ways, until it intersects with the right-of-way for a 115 KV electrical power transmission line (Figure A-3). From this point the pipeline would travel down the right-of-way which is maintained on either side of the power lines until it intersected with SRS Road 2. The pipeline would "bridge" the stream channel and cross the stream aboveground with the pipeline suspended above the stream by pillars located on either side of the stream channel. The first wetlands along this route occur about 61 m (200 ft) west of Tims Branch and extend an estimated 122 m (400 ft) to the east. The floodplain is about 183 m (600 ft) wide and includes all of the wetlands. If the pipeline can be constructed upon the right-of-way there should be no long term impact to the wetlands.

2.4 Floodplain/Wetlands - Fourmile Branch Crossing Roads 4 and C-4

The pipeline would travel south from H Area along the side of SRS Road 4, within 9 m (30 ft) of the asphalt surface, where it would cross Fourmile Branch and continue on to SRS Road C (Figure A-4). The route would cross about 30 m (100 ft) of wetlands at the channel. The pipeline would likely be placed on pillars rather than attached to the bridge. The pipeline would "bridge" the stream channel and cross the stream aboveground with the pipeline suspended above the stream by pillars located on either side of the stream channel. Wetland impact would involve the installation of two pillars in the wetlands. Removal of a small amount of trees along the 30 m (100 ft) of the route through the wetlands would be required. Impact to the wetlands and the floodplain is considered short term.

Coming from C Area the pipeline would travel along the utilities right-of-way (SRS Road C-4) where it would cross Fourmile Branch and continue on to F Area (Figure A-4). The pipeline would "bridge" the stream channel and cross the stream aboveground with the pipeline suspended above the stream by pillars located on either side of the stream channel. No wetland impact is anticipated. The pipeline would travel 91 m (300 ft) through the floodplain, but is expected to cause only short term impact in this area.

3.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives to the proposed action are covered in Section 2 in the Environmental Assessment for the Domestic Water Supply Upgrades and Consolidation on the Savannah River Site. One of the alternative actions covered in the EA included upgrading the individual area domestic water facilities, thus eliminating the need for consolidation piping. This alternative was not considered favorable due to cost and reliability concerns. In addition to the proposed action, 14 alternative methods for upgrading and consolidating the domestic water systems on SRS were examined and rejected because of various expense and reliability factors.
Figure A-2. Approximate site location of the 100-Yr Floodplain and wetlands associated with the domestic water pipeline crossing of Upper Three Runs Creek at SRS Road F.

Figure A-1. Approximate site location of the 100-Yr Floodplain and wetlands associated with Upper Three Runs Creek.
Figure A-3. Approximate site location of the 100-year floodplain and wetlands associated with the domestic water pipeline crossing of Tims Branch at 115KV Transmission Line.

Figure A-4. Approximate site location of the 100-year floodplain and wetlands associated with the domestic water pipeline crossing of Fourmile Branch at SRS Roads C-4 and 4.
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
AND FLOODPLAIN STATEMENT OF FINDINGS FOR
THE DOMESTIC WATER UPGRADES AND CONSOLIDATION
SAVANNAH RIVER SITE, AIKEN, SC

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Energy

ACTION: Finding of No Significant Impact and Floodplain Statement of Findings

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA), DOE/EA-0943, for the proposed upgrades and consolidation of the domestic water supply systems on the Savannah River Site (SRS), near Aiken, South Carolina. Based on the analyses in the EA, DOE has determined that the proposed action is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Therefore, an environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required, and DOE is issuing this Finding of No Significant Impact and Floodplain Statement of Findings.

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY: Copies of the EA are available from:

Mr. Karl E. Goodwin
Office of Processing and Reactor Facilities
Office of Defense Programs, DP-636
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
Phone: (301) 903-5498

For further information on the DOE NEPA process, contact:

Ms. Carol Borgstrom
Office of NEPA Oversight, EH-25
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
Phone: (202) 586-4600 or (800) 472-2756
BACKGROUND: Most of the domestic water facilities on SRS were originally constructed during the 1950's and are now experiencing difficulty in complying with current domestic water regulations. Specifically, these facilities face an ever increasing difficulty in complying with the Safe Drinking Water Act and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) Drinking Water Regulations (R61-58). Audits of ground water based domestic water systems conducted by SCDHEC in 1986, 1988, 1991, and 1993 identified shortfalls in SRS domestic water systems meeting the requirements for secondary maximum containment levels (MCL's), as well as shortfalls in SCDHEC design standards. Secondary MCL's are those items that do not pose a direct health impact, such as odor or appearance.

PROPOSED ACTION: The proposed action would correct the discrepancies in SRS domestic water facilities by upgrading and consolidating existing domestic water facilities. The proposed upgrades would include replacement of existing domestic water distribution systems in A, B, D, N, T Areas, and the U.S. Forestry Service Station with corrosion resistant looped piping, installation of blow-off valves, and installation of isolation flush, and air relief valves. In addition, the project would also include installation of looped underground piping to consolidate the supply systems for A, B, C, F, H, N, S, Z Areas, and the U.S. Forestry Service Station into a single operational system. A domestic water tie-in-line to consolidate D and T Areas into one operational system would also be installed.

Two elevated water storage tanks would be installed on the consolidated loop. A new domestic water chemical treatment facility in B Area would be upgraded to serve as a backup for the A Area plant. Control and monitoring instrumentation would be installed to allow communication from the water treatment facilities, the consolidated loop system, and the elevated storage tanks.
ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: In addition to the proposed action, DOE considered the following alternatives:

1. No-Action (i.e., continued use of the existing SRS domestic water facilities).
2. Upgrade of the individual operational area domestic water facilities.
3. 14 separate upgrade and consolidation alternatives.

The no-action alternative would not comply with applicable State and Federal regulations and is therefore not a reasonable alternative. The other alternatives that would meet the need for DOE action were analyzed and were not selected. Upgrading of the individual area domestic water facilities would be too costly and unreliable. The 14 alternative upgrade and consolidation scenarios were all rejected because of various expense and reliability factors. These alternative upgrade and consolidation scenarios ranged from a single site-wide consolidated domestic water system that serviced all operational areas, guard posts, and pump houses, to a segmented partially-looped domestic water supply systems that would tie in with the adjacent two of Jackson, South Carolina.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS: The construction of the new A Area domestic water treatment facility, installation of upgrade piping within operational areas, and installation of consolidation piping between operational areas would not result in the discernable loss of any agricultural resources. All activities connected with the proposed action would occur within previously developed areas, or within the right-of-way of existing roadways, power lines, and steam lines. No threatened or endangered species would be affected by the proposed project. Facilities operation would have no adverse environmental impacts due to hazardous chemical or material use. There would be minor, temporary disturbance of floodplains/wetlands during the construction phase, and original contours would be restored after construction. There would be no impact to cultural resources, transportation, or local socioeconomic conditions. No health or safety
concerns would be created. No cumulative impacts to the environment would be expected as a result of the proposed action.

FLOODPLAIN STATEMENT OF FINDINGS: This is a Floodplain Statement of Findings prepared in accordance with 10 CFR Part 1022. A Notice of Floodplain and Wetlands Involvement was published in May 18, 1994 (59 Fed. Reg. 25898), and a Floodplains and Wetlands Assessment was incorporated into the Environmental Assessment. As part of the upgrades and consolidation of domestic water facilities at SRS, DOE would install domestic water pipelines to consolidate 10 operational areas of SRS into 2 consolidated systems. These pipelines would cross through or near the floodplains of Upper Three Runs Creek, Fourmile Branch, and Tims Branch. An erosion control plan would be developed as part of the Project Pollution Prevention Plan to ensure that erosion and sedimentation would not cause adverse impacts to the floodplains. DOE would allow at least 15 days or public review after publication of this statement of findings before implementing the proposed action.

DETERMINATION: Based on the information and analyses in the EA, DOE has determined that the proposed upgrade and consolidation of the existing domestic water facilities at SRS does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment with the meaning of NEPA. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required.

Issued at Washington, D.C., this 15th day of June, 1994.

Tara O'Toole, M.D., M.P.H.
Assistant Secretary
Environment, Safety and Health
B08 SOUTH CAROLINA MAYORS
THE HONORABLE E T MOORE
MAYOR OF SELLING
P O BOX 392
BARNWELL SC 29812-9330

B08 SOUTH CAROLINA MAYORS
THE HONORABLE THOMAS R RIVERS
MAYOR OF WILLISTON
PO BOX 414
WILLISTON SC 29853

B08 SOUTH CAROLINA MAYORS
THE HONORABLE DAVID M TAUB
MAYOR OF BEAUFORT
414 NEW STREET
BEAUFORT SC 29902

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
DIVISION OF ENERGY AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
EDGAR A BROWN BUILDING
SUITE 333
1205 PENDLETON STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
DIRECTOR
AIKEN COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
828 RICHLAND AVENUE W
AIKEN SC 29801

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
ALLENDALE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
PO BOX 677
ALLENDALE SC 29810

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
AIKEN COUNTY
828 RICHLAND AVENUE W
AIKEN SC 29801

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
DIRECTOR
PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE
CITY OF AIKEN
PO BOX 1177
AIKEN SC 29802

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CITY ADMINISTRATOR
CITY OF NORTH AUGUSTA
PO BOX 6400
NORTH AUGUSTA SC 29841

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
BUREAU OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DIVISION OF HYDROGEOLOGY
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
2600 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CHIEF
BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL LABS
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
2600 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CHAIRMAN
JACKSON TOWN COUNCIL
BOX 102
JACKSON SC 29831

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
COMMISSIONER
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
2600 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CHIEF
BUREAU OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
2600 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
LEGAL COUNSEL
WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
1201 MAIN STREET
SUITE 1100
CAPITOL CENTER
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
DIRECTOR
LOW COUNTRY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
PO BOX 98
YEMASSEE SC 29945
C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CHIEF
BUREAU OF DRINKING WATER PROTECTION
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
2600 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
COORDINATOR
AIKEN COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE
828 RICHLAND AVENUE W
AIKEN SC 29801

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
GENERAL MANAGER
BEAUFORT-JASPER WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY
PO BOX 2149
BEAUFORT SC 29901-2149

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
STATE GEOLOGIST
SOUTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
5 GEOLOGY ROAD
COLUMBIA SC 29210

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CHIEF
BUREAU OF AIR QUALITY CONTROL
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
2600 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
BEAUFORT-JASPER WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY
PO BOX 2149
BEAUFORT SC 29901-2149

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
RICHLAND COUNTY COUNCIL
3333 HEYWARD STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29205

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
BEAUFORT-JASPER WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY
PO BOX 2149
BEAUFORT SC 29901-2149

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
2600 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CHIEF
BUREAU OF RADIATIONAL HEALTH
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
2600 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
1201 MAIN STREET
SUITE 1100
CAPITOL CENTER
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
DIRECTOR
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
PO BOX 92
COLUMBIA SC 29202

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CHIEF
BUREAU OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
2600 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
1201 MAIN STREET
SUITE 1100
CAPITOL CENTER
COLUMBIA SC 29201

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CHAIRMAN
ALLENDALE CITY COUNCIL
PO BOX 338
FAIRFAX SC 29827

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CITY MANAGER
CITY OF AIKEN
PO BOX 1177
AIKEN SC 29802

C01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES
CITY MANAGER
CITY OF BEAUFORT
CITY HALL
302 CARTERET STREET
BEAUFORT SC 29901
CAB01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LOCAL AGENCIES
MR CARLISLE ROBERTS JR
GOVERNOR'S DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GJ JOHN KEMP
SOUTH CAROLINA PROJECT NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW
1205 PENDLETON STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

CAB01 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LOCAL AGENCIES
DR JAMES A TIMMERMAN JR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE AND MARINE RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT
PO BOX 167
COLUMBIA SC 29202

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MS JULIE ARBOGAST
RT 2 BOX 371
BARNWELL SC 29812

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MS ANNE N BROWN
275 DUNCAN ROAD
NORTH AUGUSTA SC 29841

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MS LENOLA COOKS
1715 OLD EDGEFIELD RD
NORTH AUGUSTA SC 29841

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MR THOMAS W COSTIKYAN
6 DOE POINT
DATAW ISLAND SC 29920

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
M R BRIAN COSTNER
ENERGY RESEARCH FOUNDATION
537 HARDEN STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29205

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MR JEFF CRANE
US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION IV
SRS REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER
345 COURTLAND STREET NE
ATLANTA GA 30365

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MR MILES N GRANT
806 HILL PLACE
BRUNSWICK GA 31520

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MR THOMAS GREENE
1919 BYRNES ROAD
NORTH AUGUSTA SC 29841

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MS RACHEL KEARSE HARPER
PO BOX 98
ESTILL SC 29918

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MR THOMAS F HEENAN
ASSISTANT MANAGER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION
AND SOLID WASTE
US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
PO BOX 1
AIKEN SC 29802

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MS ALICE HOLLINGSWORTH
STAR RT BOX 294 1/2
BEAUFORT SC 29902

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MR THELONIOUS A JONES
2010 LANIER ROAD
AUGUSTA GA 30909

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
REVEREND WALTER JONES
3637 NASSAU DRIVE
AUGUSTA GA 30909

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MR HARRY JUE
WATER AND WASTEWATER OPERATIONS
CITY OF SAVANNAH
PO BOX 1027
SAVANNAH GA 31402

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
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PO BOX 365
BARNWELL SC 29812

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
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3597 PEBBLE BEACH DRIVE
MARTINEZ GA 30907

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720 MAUPAS AVENUE
SAVANNAH GA 31401
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3371 LAKE FOREST VILLAS
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110 GREENLAND DRIVE
NORTH AUGUSTA SC 29841

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MS FRANCIS ANN RAGAN
FEDERAL FACILITY LiaISON
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL
SC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONTROL
2600 BULL STREET
COLUMBIA SC 29201

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
DR KAMALAKAR B RAUT
708 PENN WALLER ROAD
SAVANNAH GA 31410

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MS MYRA REECE
DIRECTOR LOWER SAVANNAH DISTRICT OFFICE
SC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONTROL
218 BEAUFORT ST NE
AIKEN SC 29801

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MR STEVEN D RICHARDSON
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HIGH LEVEL WASTE
US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
PO BOX A
AIKEN SC 29802

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PO BOX 192
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NORTH AUGUSTA SC 29841

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COUNTY MUNICIPAL BLDG
ROOM 605
530 GREENE STREET
AUGUSTA GA 30911

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MS CAMILLA WARREN
CHIEF DOE REMEDIAL SECTION
US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
345 COURTLAND STREET NE
ATLANTA GA 30365

CAB01 CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER
MS BEAURINE H WILKINS
2524 RHODES DRIVE
AUGUSTA GA 30906

D01 GEORGIA SENATE
THE HONORABLE FRANK A ALBERT
GEORGIA SENATE
PO BOX 1461
AUGUSTA GA 30903

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THE HONORABLE DONALD E CHEEKS
3047 WALTON WAY
AUGUSTA GA 30909

D01 GEORGIA SENATE
THE HONORABLE J TOM COLEMAN
GEORGIA SENATE
PO BOX 22398
SAVANNAH GA 31403

D01 GEORGIA SENATE
THE HONORABLE CHARLES W WALKER
GEORGIA SENATE
1143 LANEY WALKER BLVD
AUGUSTA GA 30901

D02 GEORGIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THE HONORABLE GEORGE M BROWN
PO BOX 1114
AUGUSTA GA 30903

D02 GEORGIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THE HONORABLE JACK CONNELL
PO BOX 308
AUGUSTA GA 30903

D02 GEORGIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THE HONORABLE F SONNY DIXON
74 BAZEMORE AVENUE
PO BOX 18266
GARDEN CITY GA 31408

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102 TELEVISION
DIRECTOR
PROGRAM OPERATIONS
WRLK-TV
SC ETV
2712 MILLWOOD AVENUE
COLUMBIA SC 29205

M01 STATE SINGLE POINTS OF CONTACT
ADMINISTRATOR
GEORGIA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET
254 WASHINGTON STREET
ATLANTA GA 30334

M01 STATE SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT
MS OMBAUGIA BURGESS
GRANT SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
EDGAR A BROWN BUILDING
1205 PENDLETON STREET
ROOM 477
COLUMBIA SC 29201
DATE
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