

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

THE PEOPLE-SENTINEL

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTIES OF BARNWELL & ALLENDALE

Personally appeared before me, Jonathan Vickery, who being duly sworn on oath says he is the Managing Editor of *The People-Sentinel*, a weekly newspaper published and circulated in the State of South Carolina; that the notice, of which a true copy is hereby attached, was published in said issue(s) of May 30, 2018.


Jonathan Vickery

Sworn to before me this 27th day
of June 2018


Laura J. McKenzie, Notary Public for S.C.

My commission expires:

April 30, 2028

Public Notice:

**Action Memorandum and Responsiveness Summary issued for
the Non-Time Critical Removal Action for the C-Area Groundwater
Operable Unit**

The U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) has selected the preferred alternative for the non-time critical removal action for the C-Area Groundwater Operable Unit (CAGW). A thirty (30)-day public comment period for the CAGW Removal Site Evaluation Report/Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis was held from March 13, 2018 to April 11, 2018.

The CAGW is one of the several groundwater operable units identified at the Savannah River Site (SRS). The CAGW is located within the Fourmile Branch watershed and encompasses groundwater beneath

C-Area. The C-Area is situated near the center of the SRS. The CAGW includes a volatile organic compound groundwater plume containing primarily trichloroethylene (TCE), with minor quantities of tetrachloroethylene, and a tritium groundwater plume. The tritiated groundwater will be addressed in a separate, future decision and is not part of this removal action.

DOE has selected Alternative 2, Treatment Barrier Using Emulsified Edible Oil for the distal portion of the CAGW TCE groundwater plume. A mixture of emulsified edible oil, water and buffer solution will be injected into the groundwater at the areas of highest TCE concentrations in the distal portion of the CAGW TCE groundwater plume. The emulsified edible oil will provide a carbon source for the microbes already present within the area that will aid in the destruction of the TCE. The emulsified oil also acts to adsorb the TCE as the water flows through the injection zone, thus reducing the mobility of the TCE. This alternative will not preclude any additional remediation of the CAGW and is expected to be consistent with the expected final remedial action.

The selection of the preferred alternative is documented in the Action Memorandum. DOE has worked with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that the removal action is consistent with all applicable human health and environmental requirements.

Copies of the Action Memorandum and Responsiveness Summary are available in the administrative record. The administrative record is available in the information repositories listed below:

- DOE Public Reading Room at the Gregg-Graniteville Library at the University of South Carolina-Aiken campus in Aiken, SC; and
- Thomas Cooper Library Government Documents Department at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, SC.

Hard copies of the Action Memorandum and Responsiveness Summary are available at the following:

- Reese Library Government Information Section at Augusta University in Augusta, GA; and
- Asa.H. Gordon Library at Savannah State University in Savannah, GA.

For additional information, contact

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