

U.S. Department
of Transportation

United States
Coast Guard



Memorandum

Subject: LORSTA KARGABURUN TRIP REPORT

Date: 18 December 1992

From: LCDR Robert M. Loesch

Reply to: e
Attn. of: LCDR LOESCH
x153

To: Commander, Coast Guard Activities, Europe *2 H. Somer 12/23/92*
Via: (1) Chief, Engineering Division *Notes added 12/22*
(2) Deputy Commander, Coast Guard Activities, Europe *Th. W. Bailey 12/22*

1. From 1 to 4 December 1992, CWO Peterson, CWO Jordan and I visited Lorsta Kargaburun. At the station, we met with LTJG Rosario, CO; CWO Soula, STO; MKC Perron; and various other members of the command. The purpose of the visit was to conduct tower training, qualifying station personnel and CWO Peterson to climb the tower, and to become familiar with the station and its maintenance needs.

2. Two tower climbs and associated training sessions were conducted. Both climbs were scheduled for 2 December. The second climb was rescheduled for the next day as the temperature and wind chill dropped toward zero degrees Celsius. The weather on the second day of climbing and training was much better. LTJG Rosario, ET1 Lhebchuk, EM1 Harmon, ET3 Hodge, and ET3 Ziegelbauer qualified to climb and work on the tower. CWO Peterson made it to the third guy level. This is good for the first time. The height was not a problem. His endurance level was.

3. LTJG Rosario, MKC Perron, CWO Peterson, and I walked around the station and took a look at the condition of the facility. We reviewed the station's outstanding maintenance requests (SSMRs) and found that several SSMRs on the backlog were not needed or were already completed. The station will be forwarding a letter requesting cancellation of some SSMRs as well as sending in completed SSMRs. The station is in very good shape and in the best condition of all the MEDSEA stations that I have visited.

4. During the visit, there was a foul smell coming from the men's head when a strong wind picked up. MKC Perron and CWO Peterson showed me that there wasn't any "p" traps in the drainage lines leading from the sinks and toilets to the sewage tank. It looked like the wind was forcing air coming down the vent pipe bringing the sewage smell back up the drainage lines into the head (Photo 1). "P" trap would solve this problem. Because the existing pipes are already embedded in the concrete foundation, installing "P" traps is not feasible. We concluded that placing a wind vane on top of the vent would prevent air from traveling down the vent pipe and eliminate the odor. CWO Peterson and Colin McGuire are working on finding the source of supply for this solution.

P.P. completed
12/21
D12/22

5. MKC Perron showed us that a great deal of sedimentation was being collected in the electric hot water tanks. The sedimentation (yellow/ white color) looks to be a combination of the natural calcium in the ground water and sodium hypochlorite chemical used to chlorinate the water. MKC Perron said that the previous command used more sodium hypochlorite than was required by the manufacturer's instructions. CWO Peterson and I took a heavily encrusted heating element taken from one of the boilers to send to a lab for chemical evaluation. We want to identify the cause of the sedimentation and find a way to correct it. As a note, the unit purchases a great deal of bottled water because of the dislike for the taste of the well water. CWO Jordan worked with MKC Perron and the unit's storekeeper to try to locate hot water boilers which were purchased six months ago and have not arrived at the station.

Sample sent
for testing
D12/22

6. There were severe cracks in the laundry wall as shown in photos 2 through 5. These cracks are not in the structural members of the building and can easily be patched by the unit. I got a look at how the Turkish build their buildings. Photo 6 shows an example of the typical construction. There are no structural ties between the vertical strength members and the side wall (side membrane) made of brick. This type of construction would not meet California Seismic requirements. Similar cracks were also evident in the galley storage area.

7. MKC Perron also showed me how asbestos (not friable) ceiling tiles are breaking free of the generator room ceiling (photos 8 thru 10). These tiles are not flaking asbestos and pose no health risk to station personnel. They should be replaced though and can easily be done by the station with funding from ACTEUR E-Division. The tiles securing method should be changed from nails to screws.

- Will talk w/ lease
Lease, not
allowed by
Comdt policy.
D. J. M.

8. I took a look at three on-going projects; removal of waste oil tank, installing fuel oil containment liner around fuel tanks, and security lighting improvements.

a. The waste oil tank removal is not required. It is clean, holding water and not leaking. The tank still meets its intended purpose of collecting generator washdown cleaning water runoff and separating any dirty oil collected in the washdown. The runoff then travels to the sewage tank and the leach field. If the dirty oil separated is pumped out on a regular basis, there should be no problem. There were no signs that a great deal of waste oil had leaked from the waste oil tank, collected in the sewage tank, or entered the leach field. The sewage tank has always been pumped out at the beginning of each MKC's relief process and the discovery of oil in the tank has never been logged. The leach field is growing good quality green grass as is expected in an uncontaminated leach field.

b. The Engineering Division will have to re-evaluate the need to remove the two foot thick and ten foot high rock wall acting as a firearms protection on the north side of the fuel tank enclosure (Photo 7). This wall would be very difficult for the station to remove then reinstall outside the fuel containment area. It may be just as easy for us to modify our contract to install the flexible containment liner around the wall. The volume capacity of the enclosed pool will have to check to see if there will be a problem.

Mod to
contract
pools.
D. J. M.

c. As CWO Soula, LTJG Rosario, MKC Perron, EM1 Hanson, CWO Peterson, and I walked around the station during several nights, we found existing lights or trenches with cable runs in place which could meet the security lighting requirements.

A contract is not needed and all needs could be met for less than \$5K. The following actions have already been accomplished or will be accomplished:


(1) EM1 Harmon changed out several light bulbs and re-energized other lights which had not been working for sometime. When this was accomplished, the northwest corner near the LPA field was adequately lit. The Northeast corner will be lit adequately after the station removes four trees which block a light located on the Turkish barracks. The lights on the transmitter building light up a majority of the antenna field - enough so that an intruder can be seen moving through the field. The eastern fence line is easily seen with the backlight created by the street lights installed on the civilian side of the fence. The beach house is lit very well. Three lights on a pole behind the beach house light up a good portion on the beach side of the fence. Two other lights along the beach fence were aimed incorrectly toward the ground. When higher wattage bulbs were installed, the lens' cleaned, and aimed properly, a large portion of the southern fence was lit. A pole hole and existing trench with buried cable leading to the southwest corner was found. Only the southeast corner and a portion of the western side of the fence along the fence's midsection were not lit. A pole installed 3/4 of the distance from the beach house to the southeast corner and a light installed on the southwest corner of the power and signal building will light these areas. These lights enhance the ability of the Turkish soldiers manning the foxholes and lookout posts to see the field without exposing their locations, ruining their night vision, and showing the potential saboteur that there is something inside the fence worth going after.

*Met w/p
to get approval.
They concern.
Diz*

9. This was a very good trip. The crew is an outstanding professional one. I was surprised by the anxiety associated with my site visit. After showing CWO Peterson, CWO Jordan, and I a wonderful time on the town, the MKC and ETC wanted to know how I was to grade the station. Apparently, every time someone from the ACTEUR staff shows up at the station it is for an inspection or operational evaluation. They want to be told that they are doing outstanding. If it is anything less,

then they assume that their marks or fitness reports will be poor. I worked myself out of the situation, but I got the feeling that they were very disappointed at not getting a grade from me.

10. I have had reservations since arriving at ACTEUR about how we assign a grade for a civil engineering inspection. This inspection should not be graded. I am not familiar with this method of evaluating the condition of a facility. The purpose of the facility inspection is to identify potential problems which need to be prioritized for correction or identify whether or not a facility has reached its max life and a new facility is needed. The ETC's and MKC's reaction may stress the need for more frequent visits by the ACTEUR staff to reinforce our desire to support them, not grade them. We can only support them better by becoming familiar with the individual idiosyncrasies of each station and knowing the problems that each location must face to solve daily problems. I believe that the existing civil engineering format should be dropped and that we should go back to using the facility inspection method used in the late 70s and early 80s called FAST for Facility Assessment Scoring Technique. The facility inspection should become a "facility assessment". In this manner, we will get a better understanding of the facility and eliminate the improper requirement of scoring an unscorable entity.



R. M. LOESCH

Encl: (1) Photos 1 thru 10

Copy to: (f), (O) & (p) plus LORSTA Karsenburg after routing.



Photo #1
Sewage Vent Pipe - Barracks Bldg.



Photo #2
Exterior Corner
Laundry Room



Photo #3
Interior Corner
Laundry Room



Photo #4
Laundry Room Exterior
Side Wall Crack



Photo #5
Laundry Room Interior
Side Wall Crack



Photo #6

Sample of Turkish Style
Construction



Photo #7

Fuel Tank Protective Wall

Photo #8
Generator Rm
Ceiling
Tiles

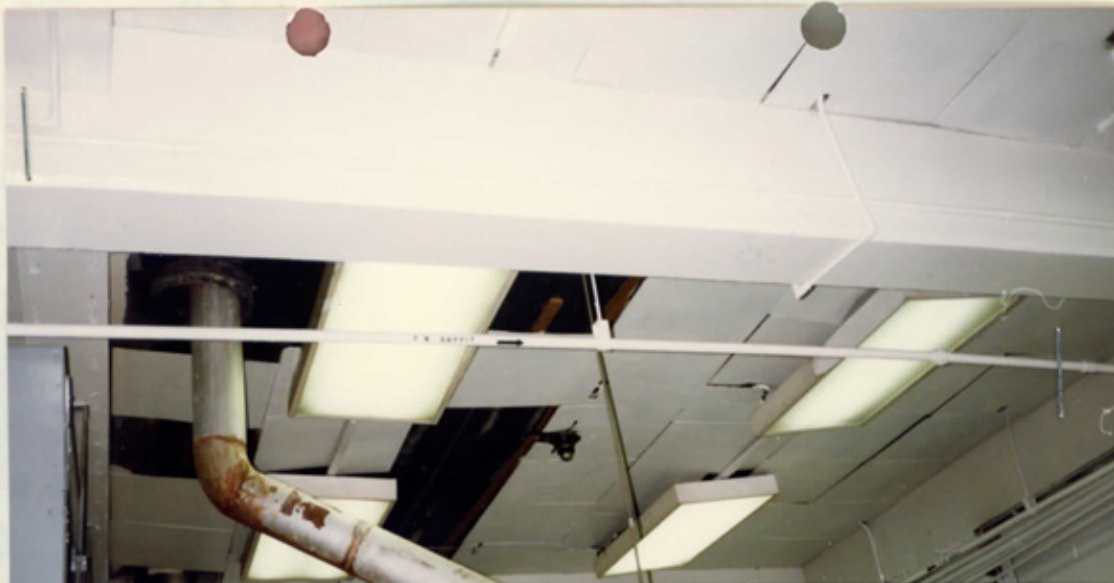


Photo #9
Generator Rm
Ceiling Tiles



Photo #10
Generator Rm
Ceiling Tiles

