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FINAL FEDERAL FACILITIES AGREEMENT SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
CALENDAR YEAR 2021 NAS PENSACOLA FL
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NAVFAC SOUTHEAST

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**FINAL
FEDERAL FACILITIES AGREEMENT
SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

CALENDAR YEAR 2021

**NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

**Submitted By:
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Southeast
Naval Air Station Jacksonville
Jacksonville, Florida 32212-0030**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	1-1
1.2 INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM.....	1-1
1.3 MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM.....	1-2
1.4 STATUS OF OPERATIONS RANGE(S).....	1-3
1.5 PETROLEUM PROGRAM.....	1-3
2.0 OVERALL MANAGEMENT APPROACH.....	2-1
2.1 PRIORITIES.....	2-1
2.2 BACKGROUND.....	2-1
2.3 RATIONALE FOR OPERABLE UNIT GROUPING.....	2-5
2.4 ACTIVE OPERABLE UNIT AND EXPANDED SITE INSPECTION STATUS.....	2-6
2.5 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DOCUMENTS.....	2-12
3.0 SCHEDULING.....	3-1
REFERENCES.....	R-1

TABLES

NUMBER

- 1 Potential Sources of Contamination and Site Status

FIGURES

NUMBER

- 1 PSCs with Completed Records of Decision
- 2 PSCs with No Further Action
- 3 Remaining RI/FS PSCs
- 4 MMRP PSCs

APPENDICES

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
A INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM SCHEDULE	A-1
B FEDERAL FACILITIES AGREEMENT DOCUMENT REVIEW SCHEDULE SUMMARY	B-1

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
COC	Chemical of Concern
CS	Confirmation Study
CY	Calendar Year
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DFM	Distillate Diesel Fuel Marine
DoD	Department of Defense
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences
ESI	Extended Site Inspection
FDER	Florida Department of Environmental Regulation
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
GSI	Groundwater to Surface Water Interface
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IR	Installation Restoration
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IWTP	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant
JP	Jet Fuel
LTM	Long-term Monitoring
LTRA	Long-term Remedial Action
LUC	Land Use Control
µg/L	Microgram per Liter
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NACIP	Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants
NAS	Naval Air Station
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NEESA	Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (CONTINUED)

NFA	No Further Action
OU	Operable Unit
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PDI	Preliminary Design Investigation
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance
PP	Proposed Plan
PRG	Preliminary Remediation Goal
PSC	Potential Source of Contamination
PSCR	Preliminary Site Characterization Report
RA	Remedial Action
RACR	Remedial Action Completion Report
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RDA	Remedial Design Addendum
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Inspection
SMP	Site Management Plan
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
Tier II	Florida Navy Tier II Partnering Team
UFP-SAP	Uniform Federal Policy Sampling and Analysis Plan
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VS	Verification Study
WP	Work Plan
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Site Management Plan (SMP) provides a summary of response actions and associated documentation to be undertaken at the Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola according to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, as implemented by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and, to the extent practicable, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The requirement for this SMP is identified in the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) that was signed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the state of Florida, Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER), now the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and the Department of the Navy. The FFA is based on the requirement for an interagency agreement that is identified in Section 120 (e)(2) of the SARA.

The FFA was signed on 23 October 1990 and has a declared effective date of 1 November 1990. Therefore, the SMP dated August 2020 for Calendar Year (CY) 2021 is the 31st annual update.

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The intent of the plan is to provide the following: (1) actions deemed necessary to mitigate any immediate threat to human health or the environment from the release or threatened release of CERCLA hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants; (2) a list of Operable Units (OUs) subject to the terms of the FFA; (3) a prioritization and rationale for the OUs at NAS Pensacola; (4) activities and schedules for work planned for the current CY, including the schedule of submittal of primary documents; and (5) work projections for subsequent CYs.

1.2 INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

Brief descriptions and current regulatory status of the sites and Potential Sources of Contamination (PSCs) identified under the FFA are presented in Section 2 of this document. The status of these sites will be coordinated, updated, and submitted during the NAS Pensacola Partnering Team meetings, which occur quarterly.

1.2.1 Radiological Program

The objective of this program is to conduct a Preliminary Assessment (PA) and Site Inspections (SIs) for radiological constituents to address the requirements of CERCLA and the NCP at NAS Pensacola, including Outlying Landing Fields (OLF's), Corry Station, Saufley Field, and Bronson Field. Primary

efforts to be undertaken for this program include reviewing documents pertaining to the radiological history of areas, determining the likelihood that radiological releases have or may have occurred to the environment, conducting the SIs for those sites where releases have or may have occurred, and preparing the PA and SI reports. The PA report will be prepared first, and then after it is approved the planning documents for the SI activities will be prepared. The SI activities will occur after the SI planning documents are approved. The SI portion of the investigation is not intended as a full-scale study of the nature and extent of radiological contamination. Rather, the purpose is to augment the data/information collected during the PA and to determine if further response action or a Remedial Investigation (RI) is appropriate, or no further investigation is necessary.

1.2.2 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Program

Currently, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are not regulated under CERCLA; therefore, the NAS Pensacola FFA does not extend to such releases on the facility. However, lifetime health advisories for several PFAS issued by the U.S. EPA Office of Water in May 2016 (USEPA, 2016a and 2016b) and Navy Policy are currently being used to determine if there is a need to conduct a response action(s). Therefore, the schedule for primary and secondary documents beginning with a Uniform Federal Policy Sampling and Analysis Plan (UFP-SAP) for sites that need additional investigation (SIs) are being included to assist the NAS Pensacola Partnering Team with taking a holistic approach to tracking PFAS sites at the facility.

1.3 MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

The Department of Defense (DoD) has established the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) as a sister program to the Installation Restoration (IR) Program (IRP) under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to specifically address munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) (including unexploded ordnance and discarded military munitions) and munitions constituents at other than operational military ranges and other sites. Closed, transferred, or transferring military ranges and sites not located on an operational range are considered “other than operational”. As part of the Navy’s nationwide assessment of “other than operational” ranges at active installations, a PA was completed at NAS Pensacola in 2007. The PA identified ten “other than operational” ranges at NAS Pensacola; however, three of the ranges, including Chevalier Field Machine Gun Range, Chevalier Field Pistol Range, and National Cemetery Gunnery Range Area North, were deemed not to require further action and were not carried forward to the SI stage. The individual ranges are listed and described in Table 1. In 2010, the Navy initiated the SI at seven sites and the final SI Reports were submitted in August 2010. The Sherman Field Rifle Range was approved for No Further Action (NFA). Additional investigation was recommended for the remaining six sites. Planning documents have been completed and the investigation fieldwork was completed during 2014.

The Extended SI (ESI) Report for unexploded ordnance (UXO) 1 (including: Magazine Point Bombing Target, Magazine Point Rifle Range, and Fort Barrancas Rifle Ranges 1 and 2A/2B) was submitted in August 2014 and finalized on 1 November 2016. The revised final ESI Report for Fort Redoubt was submitted on 16 August 2018. The U.S. EPA and FDEP approved the final documents.

The RI Report for UXO 2 (National Cemetery Gunnery Area South and National Cemetery Skeet and Trap Ranges) was finalized in March 2017. A draft UFP-SAP for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon delineation sampling for the UXO 2 Feasibility Study (FS) was submitted in November 2015. Regulatory comments on the UFP-SAP have been addressed and the investigation has been completed. The results were used in the draft-final Focused FS Report that was submitted on February 2018. U.S. EPA and FDEP comments have been addressed and the revised Focused FS Report was submitted 3 October 2018. The Final Focused FS Report was submitted in January 2020. The draft Proposed Plan (PP) was submitted 18 July 2019, regulatory comments were addressed, and the final PP was completed before the public comment period conducted from July 26, 2020 to August 26, 2020. See Appendix A, Table A-1 for the proposed document schedule.

1.4 STATUS OF OPERATIONS RANGE(S)

Although operational military ranges are not subject to established DERP program requirements stemming from the need for DoD to comply with CERCLA and the NCP, at the request of U.S. EPA, the following information is provided regarding the status of the operational range(s) at NAS Pensacola.

The only operational range within the Pensacola Naval Complex is the pistol range at Sherman Field. The range construction was completed in 1953, and the range has been used continuously since then. The range is not certified for long guns (rifles) except for shotguns, which are used periodically. The range is utilized to certify military personnel in the use of pistols, which are fired into targets placed in front of a large berm. The range is operated under “Best Management Procedures” including a “de-leading” operation where the backstop berm soils were removed, screened for lead (for proper disposal) and returned to the berm. There are no plans by the facility to close the range, and there is no reason to believe any off-range release of hazardous substances has occurred in connection with the historical operation of this facility.

1.5 PETROLEUM PROGRAM

Because petroleum releases are excluded from coverage under CERCLA, the NAS Pensacola FFA does not extend to such releases on the facility. However, to assist the NAS Pensacola Partnering Team with taking a holistic approach to tracking cleanup sites at the facility regardless of regulatory program, previous SMPs included a schedule for sites under the facility’s petroleum program as well. In 2011, the

Navy and FDEP worked cooperatively to restructure a separate SMP for annual reporting of petroleum corrective action activities at the facility under the auspices of a 1990 Florida Petroleum Contamination Agreement. Therefore since 2011, the Navy has completed separate Annual Florida Petroleum Site Management Plans.

2.0 OVERALL MANAGEMENT APPROACH

As stated in the FFA and for the benefit of the parties involved in the revision and execution of the environmental activities at NAS Pensacola, specific program priorities and a brief history of the development of the sites are presented in this section.

2.1 PRIORITIES

Currently, no actions are deemed necessary to mitigate any immediate threat to human health or the environment at NAS Pensacola.

2.2 BACKGROUND

The Navy developed the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) Program to identify and control environmental contamination from past use and disposal of hazardous substances at Navy and Marine Corps Installations. The NACIP Program is now part of the Navy's IRP and is similar to the U.S. EPA "Superfund" Program authorized by the CERCLA of 1980. The three major investigation activities performed at NAS Pensacola under the IRP or Superfund Programs are as follows: (1) Initial Assessment Study (IAS) or PA, (2) Verification Study (VS) or SI, (3) and the Confirmation Study (CS) or ESI.

The IAS (1982 to 1983) was conducted by the Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity (NEESA) and identified and assessed 29 PSCs at NAS Pensacola that could pose a potential threat to human health or the environment because of contamination from past naval operations. The VS (1984) and the CS (1985 to 1986) were conducted by Geraghty and Miller, Inc. to confirm or deny the presence of contamination at the PSCs identified in the IAS as well as possibly locate additional PSCs. If contamination was detected, the magnitude and the extent of contamination would have been evaluated to allow for the recommendation of future remedial response action at these PSCs. The future remedial response action included the completion of the Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Studies (FS).

In addition to the Navy's IRP/CERCLA program, NAS Pensacola has other active regulatory programs. A Florida Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit was issued to NAS Pensacola by the FDER (now known as FDEP). Concurrently, a RCRA Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments permit was issued to the installation by U.S. EPA in August 1988. A RCRA Facility Assessment was included in the U.S. EPA-issued permit, and additional PSCs were located. Currently, the facility is operating under a Post Closure Permit (permit number 0154498-HF-007) completed on 13 March 2017. The current permit will expire on 20 September 2026. Currently, multiple tank sites are being investigated under the Navy Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program in accordance with Chapter 62-780, Florida Administrative Code.

A total of 46 IR PSCs (not including those being addressed under the MMRP) have been identified at NAS Pensacola. Table 1 identifies all PSCs and OU groupings, provides a brief site description and contaminant source history and indicates the regulatory status and last decision document completed. The following figures present site locations:

- Figure 1 PSCs with Completed Records of Decision (RODs)
- Figure 2 PSCs with NFA
- Figure 3 Remaining RI/FS PSCs
- Figure 4 MMRP PSCs

Of the 47 PSCs (including UXO 002), 27 PSCs have been classified as requiring RI/FS status and 19 PSCs have been classified as requiring screening status in accordance with Appendix A of the FFA. As described in Section IV, H.3 of the FFA, screening sites are investigated to determine if further investigation or actions will be required under CERCLA or RCRA. PSC 30 was combined with PSC 31 and eventually grouped into OU 2. RI/FSs and RODs have been completed for 23 PSCs including PSCs 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, and 44.

Of the 19 PSCs with screening status, 7 PSCs have been transferred to the UST program including PSCs 3, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 37. Three PSCs have been transferred to the RCRA Program including PSCs 32, 33, and 35. Ten PSCs including PSC 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 28, and 36 received no action decisions following the Site Characterization phase. PSC 6 was removed from the screening process because it is an active construction debris landfill exempt from the CERCLA screening process as documented in correspondence dated 30 July 1997. PSC 34, which was included in the OU 6 ROD, received a no action decision following completion and approval of the ROD in 2010 (documented in correspondence dated 9 February 2001).

PSC 41 (OU 16), Combined Wetlands, which originally encompassed all tidal and non-tidal wetlands within the NAS Pensacola boundary that have potentially been impacted by site activities, was elevated to RI/FS status. The NAS Pensacola Tier I Partnering Team agreed that going forward, some wetlands would be investigated with their associated terrestrial OUs to allow for assessment of potential and continuing contaminant transport pathways from the identified sites. The wetlands associated with OU 1 are Wetlands 1B, 3, 4D, 15, and 18A/B. The wetlands associated with OU 2 are Wetlands 5A, 6, 7, and 64. All wetlands not included in either OU 1 or OU 2 remain in OU 16.

The NAS Pensacola Tier I Partnering Team elevated PSCs 44, 45, and 46 from SI status to RI/FS status during the August 2006 meeting because chemicals of potential concern were identified above federal and

state screening criteria in the Site Characterization Report investigation. The U.S. EPA has assigned OU numbers to these sites (OU 19, 20, and 21, respectively).

For PSCs currently listed as RI sites, if upon review of the RI Report, the Navy, U.S. EPA, and FDEP agree that no RA is needed, then a draft PP will be submitted in place of the FS. The Navy, U.S. EPA, and FDEP should make this decision as early in the process as possible and revise the appropriate enforceable schedules. During the investigation, if a removal action is deemed necessary or desirable, the Navy will provide a schedule indicating impacts to the current enforceable schedule for the consideration by the NAS Pensacola Tier I Partnering Team.

Specific changes were made to facilitate the investigation at OU 2. The RI/FS PSCs including 11, 26, 27, and 30 were combined into OU 2 due to their geographic proximity and common potential remediation. (Note: PSC 27 was originally OU 7, and PSC 30 was originally OU 5.) The Screening PSCs including PSCs 12 (Scrap Bins) and 25 (Radium Spill Site) were also associated with OU 2. It should be noted that PSC 25 was originally associated with OU 7. The original OU 9 — PSC 31 (Soil North of Building 648) was combined with PSC 30 (Buildings 649 and 755) within OU 2 due to the proximity and similar contaminants. PSC 27 (Radium Dial Shop Sewer) and Screening PSC 25 were moved and combined so they could be reported together with OU 2. This combination was necessary to allow study of contaminant migration across site boundaries. As a result, OU 2 includes Sites 11, 12, 25, 26, 27, and 30.

Additional changes for OU 13 were agreed upon at the 22 August 1996 NAS Pensacola Tier I Partnering Team meeting. Due to the proximity of PSCs 8, 22, and 24 and the detected levels of contamination at PSCs 8 and 24, these sites were grouped into OU 13. Therefore, Screening PSC 24 (DDT Mixing Area) was elevated to RI/FS status and grouped into OU 13 based on geographic location. Screening PSC 8 (Rifle Range Disposal) was elevated to RI/FS status and grouped into OU 13 based on geographic location. PSC 22 was transferred to the UST Program.

Seven PSCs (including PSCs 3, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 37) will not proceed in the IRP process. These PSCs were transferred to the Petroleum Program, and the proposed schedule of deliverables is included in Florida Petroleum Contamination Agreement Annual SMP Amendment. The FDEP has a regulated process for the assessment and remediation of sites contaminated with petroleum or petroleum products.

As agreed upon in the March 1999 NAS Pensacola Tier 1 Partnering Meeting in Tallahassee, Florida, the Navy, in a letter dated 6 March 2002, requested groundwater be handled under RCRA Authority at OU 10. The selected remedy for OU 10 was soil excavation with deferral of groundwater treatment to the RCRA program. Soil excavation had been completed in accordance with the ROD and was documented in a RACR.

OU 10 met the criteria established in 62 Code of Federal Regulations Part 62523 to defer the site to the RCRA program. The transfer to RCRA, as concurred by FDEP and U.S. EPA, ensured that the remedy would remain protective of human health and the environment and comply with federal and state requirements that were identified in the ROD as an applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement (ARAR) to this RA at the time the original ROD was signed. However, OU 10 will continue to be included in the Five-year Review.

The CERCLA RI/FS process is tailored to allow prioritization of PSCs according to potential threat to human health and the environment. The process initially focuses on source identification and delineation of contaminants identified in soil, sediment, groundwater, and surface water. Data are continually assessed, and PSCs evaluated to determine if contamination is present, to what extent, and what further action is needed. Should a threat to human health or the environment exist, the process is responsive to provide time critical removal of contaminants from a PSC. If an initial data evaluation indicates a medium to be an immediate threat to human health or the environment, interim actions may be performed to mitigate the risk. If contamination is not judged to be an immediate threat, delineation may be performed on a larger scale by viewing local aquifer and surface water systems as individual OU(s). Those OUs may be impacted by several PSCs simultaneously.

Innovative ways are continually sought to reduce lengthy interim report development and review process. The innovative methods utilized by the NAS Pensacola Tier 1 Partnering Team such as offering data presentations and “on-board” document reviews to regulatory agencies (allowing for continual data assessment and rapid decision-making) are good examples. “On-board” reviews eliminate formal interim data submittals, thereby reducing the time required to make critical decisions at each PSC. Specifically, the data gaps and the information needed to fill those gaps are identified by evaluating the data itself rather than by evaluating a formal data report. These data presentations to concerned agencies offer effective communication and a reduced schedule to reach a ROD. A formal report is prepared once the nature and extent of contamination has been adequately delineated for the purposes of performing a Baseline Risk Assessment and selecting a RA. Decisions concerning data assessment and actions to be taken are made during NAS Pensacola Tier I Partnering meetings. These Tier I Partnering meetings provide a forum for discussion of investigative results and proposed actions.

As agreed upon in the FFA, the Navy shall update the SMP yearly. This SMP provides event management planning. Included in this SMP is a description of NAS Pensacola's PSC program arrangement into remedial activity categories and OUs. Updates will reflect changes in project priorities, changes in scheduling, and the addition or deletion of PSCs due to the site condition or program accomplishments with the continued regulatory agency and the Restoration Advisory Board.

Upcoming deliverables are listed in Appendix A. Additionally, the Community Involvement Plan was last updated in CY 2015 and is scheduled for an update in CY 2021.

2.3 RATIONALE FOR OPERABLE UNIT GROUPING

To initially facilitate implementation of the NAS Pensacola RI/FS program, the 27 PSCs including UXO 2 requiring RI/FS reports were clustered into 18 OUs. Additional OUs and sites have been included through the years. The current list of OUs is as follows:

OU 1 = PSC 1	OU 11 = PSC 38	OU 17 = PSC 42
OU 2 = PSCs 11, 12, 25, 26, 27, and 30	OU 12 = PSC 39	OU 18 = PSC 43
OU 3 = PSC 2	OU 13 = PSCs 8 and 24	OU 19 = PSC 44
OU 4 = PSC 15	OU 14 = PSC 17	OU 20 = PSC 45
OU 6 = PSCs 9 and 29	OU 15 = PSC 40	OU 21 = PSC 46
OU 10 = PSCs 32, 33, and 35 (RCRA Program)	OU 16 = PSC 41	OU 22 = UXO 2

The scheduled work at these OUs is being prioritized based on relative potential threat, schedule optimization, and task management. The criterion used to generate the RI/FS OUs was as follows:

- Geographic proximity of PSCs
- Similar contamination types
- Similar aquifer contamination zones
- Similar potential investigation methods
- Potential scope and complexity of the investigation
- Mission impact of remedial activities
- Regulatory concerns
- Similarity of potential remedial actions
- Potential for human exposure/contact
- Suspected mobility of potential contaminants
- Potential for off-site migration and exposure
- Relative threat to groundwater (e.g., suspected date, volume of release)

These OUs may be re-defined as more data are collected and evaluated. Ultimately, an OU will consist of PSCs and matrices which require similar remedial efforts, or potential for human exposure/contact, or for earlier remediation.

A description of the individual PSCs, concerns, and status is provided in Table 1.

2.4 ACTIVE OPERABLE UNIT AND EXPANDED SITE INSPECTION STATUS

Currently at NAS Pensacola there are 11 active OUs and 1 PSC with investigation or remedial efforts ongoing. The active OUs include OU 1, OU 2, OU 4, OU 10, OU 11, OU 13, OU 16, OU 19, OU 20, OU 21, and OU 22. Descriptions of the activities at each of the active OUs are provided below.

OU 1 (Site 1 Former Sanitary Landfill)

The OU 1 ROD was completed on 25 September 1998. Ongoing activities at the site include semiannual sampling of groundwater and surface water with an annual groundwater monitoring report. A draft RACR for groundwater was submitted to the regulatory agencies in 2013 and was updated in CY 2015. Based on subsequent discussions and agreements, the Tier I Partnering Team agreed that the RACR for groundwater was being completed prematurely. A UFP-SAP for the LTM was completed and approved in 2014. LTM has been completed semiannually.

Based on an Optimization Study completed in 2007, operation of the groundwater interceptor trench was discontinued in May 2010 because the system was not attaining groundwater or surface water remedial action objectives. Subsequently, the Navy, U.S. EPA, and FDEP agreed to transfer OU 1- associated wetlands (Wetlands 1B, 3, 4D, 15, and 18A/B) from OU 16 to OU 1. The UFP-SAP for the OU 1, OU 2, and OU 16 wetlands field investigation was finalized in October 2014. A phased sampling approach for the wetlands was initiated in October 2014. A Technical Memorandum presenting the results of the sampling was submitted in June 2015. Additional investigation was completed in 2017. An RI Addendum, FS Addendum, PP, and ROD Amendment will be completed to address the wetlands. See Appendix A, Table A-1 for the proposed document schedule.

Based on the Five-year Review, the ROD Amendment will include the following:

- The decommissioning of the groundwater interceptor trench
- The revised surface water remedial action and point of compliance
- The revised groundwater and surface water RA Objectives
- The groundwater COCs discrepancy between the PP and ROD
- The existing LUC implementation policy and completion of a LUC RD to update the LUC remedy
- Re-evaluation of ARARs including the change in the federal arsenic MCL from 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) to 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$
- The selected remedy for the OU 1 wetlands

OU 2 (Sites 11, 12, 25, 26, 27, and 30)

The OU 2 ROD was completed on 29 September 2008, and the OU 2 LUC RD was completed on 8 February 2010. Soil removals for CERCLA COCs were completed at Sites 12, 25, and 30 during the period of 2010 through 2014. Soil removals for radium-226 were completed at Sites 12 and 27 from 2010

to 2011. No soil removals were required for Site 26 because cleanup goals were not exceeded in soils at this site. In addition, an FS Addendum, PP, and ROD Amendment have been finalized to amend the existing soil remedy for Site 11 of excavation and disposal of contaminated soils with LUCs. A soil cover with additional LUCs will address the addition of asbestos as a soil COC at Site 11. Radium-226 was also added as a soil COC for Sites 12 and 27. The FS Addendum, PP, and ROD Amendment were completed in CY 2015. The ROD Amendment also addressed changes to ARARs with the addition or modification of applicable state and federal ARARs.

The initial GSI investigation was completed in April 2016, however a supplemental GSI investigation is ongoing. The RA WP Addendum (Part 1) for soil removal was finalized on 21 March 2016. A technical memorandum to capture the details of the field work, findings and recommendations of the GSI investigations conducted at Site 11 by United States Geological Survey (USGS) is being prepared for Navy and regulatory review. The additional delineation of the chlorinated VOC contamination at Site 30 is expected to be completed before the end of CY2020 and the findings will be presented to the Navy and regulators with a discussion of GSI findings at Site 30. A second technical memorandum to capture the details of the field work, findings and recommendations of the GSI investigations conducted at Site 30 is projected for April 2021 and has been added to Table A-1. Any revisions to the existing groundwater LTM network are expected to be incorporated via an addendum to the UFP-SAP being prepared for the OU2 groundwater LTM program.

The RA WP Addendum for placement of the native soil cover (Part 2) was finalized on 30 September 2016. The soil RA field events were completed in June 2018. The completion of the remedial action was documented in the draft RACR for soil and submitted to the regulatory agencies on 20 June 2018. The soil RACR was finalized on 19 September 2018. Groundwater LTM and annual LUC inspections are ongoing at OU 2.

The draft LUC RDA was originally submitted on 22 January 2016 and has been updated to reflect completion of the soil remedial actions and associated LUC requirements for Site 11. The LUC Remedial Design Addendum was finalized on 14 September 2018.

The Navy, U.S. EPA and FDEP agreed to transfer the wetlands associated with OU 2 (Wetlands 5A, 6, 7, and 64 complex) from OU 16 to OU 2. The UFP-SAP for the OU 1, OU 2, and OU 16 wetlands field investigation was finalized in October 2014. A phased sampling approach for the wetlands was initiated in October 2014. A technical memorandum presenting the results of the Phase I sampling was submitted in June 2015. Additional investigation was completed in 2017. An RI Addendum, FS Addendum, PP, and ROD Amendment will be completed to address the wetlands. See Appendix A, Table A-1 for the proposed document schedule.

OU 4 (Site 15 Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area)

The OU 4 ROD was completed on 27 September 2000. Ongoing activities at the site include annual sampling of groundwater. The primary COC for OU 4 groundwater is arsenic. Because the regulatory performance standard for arsenic in groundwater has changed since the ROD was signed, an ESD describing the modification of the performance standard to the current federal MCL was completed in 2016. The ESD also documented that a LUC RD will be completed for OU 4, Site 15. The LUC RD was submitted in CY 2016 and finalized on 6 January 2017. The RACR for groundwater at OU 4, Site 15 was finalized in 2014. Annual groundwater monitoring continues at OU 4, Site 15.

A background study was conducted to evaluate natural levels of arsenic for NAS Pensacola. An updated background study was submitted in CY 2015. Agreement could not be reached with the regulators on the approach to developing background concentrations; therefore, the background study ceased pending additional discussions with the FDEP and U.S. EPA.

OU 10 (Sites 32, 33, and 35 Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant)

The OU 10 ROD was completed on 15 September 1997. This site was transferred to the RCRA program; however, a five-year review requirement under CERCLA was retained. Activities at the site include an ongoing groundwater monitoring program. The corrective action is ongoing, and optimization has been conducted as part of the RCRA permit renewal process.

OU 11 (Site 38 Facility Hazardous Waste Storage)

The OU 11 ROD was completed on 5 October 2006. A LUC RD was completed in December 2012. The Navy initially submitted a groundwater monitoring plan for regulatory approval, and the activities at the site include semi-annual sampling of groundwater. Subsequently, the U.S. EPA requested that OU 11 groundwater monitoring be combined with OUs 20 and 21 because of the proximity and the similar contaminants.

The draft RACR for groundwater was submitted to the regulatory agencies on 3 May 2013, and the RACR was finalized in CY 2016. A Technical Memorandum to the Administrative Record file describing how the Navy will address the subsurface soil that exceeded the FDEP leachability to groundwater criteria and was left in place was submitted in CY 2016. The groundwater monitoring program was modified to include the parameters necessary to document that constituents remaining in subsurface soil at concentrations greater than leachability to groundwater criteria are not further impacting the groundwater. The final RACR was submitted 23 August 2018 and approved by FDEP on 1 August 2018 (approved the draft final document) and USEPA on 19 September 2018. MNA groundwater sampling will continue at the site.

OU 13 (Sites 8 and 24 Rifle Range Disposal Area and DDT Mixing Area)

The OU 13 ROD was completed on 5 October 2006. A LUC RD was completed on 21 August 2008. Ongoing activities at the site include annual sampling of groundwater. The RACR for groundwater was finalized on 18 September 2014. Groundwater monitoring will continue at the site.

OU 16 (Site 41 Combined Wetlands)

The OU 16, Site 41 draft FS report was submitted to the regulatory agencies in CY 2010. However, subsequent analysis by the NAS Pensacola Partnering Team indicated the need for further characterization of the vertical and horizontal spatial extent of contaminants and refined risks in sediment and surface water at selected wetlands at the facility. The Navy agreed to complete a UFP-SAP for the investigation. The Navy, U.S. EPA, and FDEP agreed to transfer the OU 1-associated wetlands (Wetlands 1B, 3, 4D, 15, and 18A/B) and wetlands associated with OU 2 (Wetlands 5A, 6, 7, and 64) from OU 16 to OU 1 and OU 2, respectively. The wetlands remaining in OU 16 include 12, 48, and W2. The UFP-SAP for the OU 1, OU 2, and OU 16 wetlands field investigation was finalized in October 2014. A phased sampling approach for the wetlands was initiated in October 2014. A technical memorandum presenting the results of the sampling was submitted in June 2015. Additional investigation was completed in 2017. A final Feasibility Study was submitted 19 June 2020 and approved 11 July 2020. A final Proposed Plan was submitted 16 June 2020. A draft ROD was submitted 17 June 2020 and is currently in regulatory review. See Appendix A, Table A-1 for the proposed document schedule.

OU 18 (Site 43 Demolition Debris Disposal Area)

The OU 18 ROD was completed on 12 April 2010. Remedial activities at the site include excavation of soils with COCs that exceed cleanup levels and quarterly groundwater sampling. Soil removals were completed during June and July 2013, and groundwater monitoring was initiated in July 2013. Based on lead concentrations remaining in site soil at one location, additional soil sampling, LUCs, and additional excavation of soil or engineering controls were required. The LUC RD was completed 21 November 2011. The draft RACR for soil and groundwater were submitted to the regulatory agencies during October 2013 and a revised draft RACR was submitted in 2016. The baseline groundwater monitoring event occurred in July 2013, and groundwater monitoring has continued through July 2015 when all lead concentrations were less than MCLs. The Groundwater Monitoring Report was finalized on 18 March 2016. The final RACR for soil and groundwater was submitted on 27 July 2017. The final LUC RDA was submitted on 14 July 2017. U.S. EPA approval on the RACR and LUC RDA has been received. FDEP approval of the LUC RDA was received on 28 August 2017. FDEP approval of the RACR was received on 14 September 2017. Additionally, as part of the LUC RDA, discontinuation of groundwater LTM was approved by the regulators based on achievement of the cleanup goals in groundwater. OU 18 has been assigned a "Response Complete" status and except for enforcement of the LUCs, no additional actions for soil or groundwater are planned at Site 43.

OU 19 (Site 44, Former UST Site 3221)

OU 19, Site 44 was formerly in Informal Dispute due to concerns over the MNA remedy for groundwater that was selected as the preferred remedy in the draft-final PP. The Informal Dispute was resolved on 14 September 2012, with the approval of the OU 19, Site 44 FS Addendum WP. Additional groundwater delineation was determined to be necessary following the third round of groundwater sampling. The delineation activities were initiated in CY 2014 and continued until CY 2016.

The FS Addendum was finalized on 26 May 2016. The final PP was issued 1 December 2016. The final ROD was submitted on 3 August 2017. U.S. EPA approval was received on 18 September 2017, and FDEP approval was received on 27 September 2017. The draft RA WP, which included the LUC RD, was submitted 1 March 2018 and was finalized in 6 February 2019. The remedial action was initiated in 2019 with groundwater MNA sampling and excavation and offsite disposal of soil exceeding industrial standards. The soil excavation was completed in July 2019 and the draft RACR for soils was submitted to the regulatory agencies on 27 February 2020. The document has not yet been finalized. Based on the draft Annual Groundwater MNA report the regulatory agencies approved the existing monitoring well network and a groundwater RACR is being planned.

Groundwater MNA sampling and LUC inspections will continue at the site. See Appendix A, Table A-1 for the proposed document schedule. Long-term groundwater monitoring will continue.

OU 20 (Site 45, Building 603 Lead site)

The PP for OU 20 was submitted to the regulatory agencies in CY 2010 and resubmitted in CY 2011. As requested by the U.S. EPA, additional groundwater data collection was completed to verify a potential groundwater MNA remedy. Subsequently, the U.S. EPA requested that OU 11 groundwater monitoring be combined with OUs 20 and 21 because of the proximity and the similar contaminants. A draft UFP-SAP for additional groundwater monitoring at OUs 11, 20, and 21 was approved by the regulatory agencies on 28 August 2014. Groundwater monitoring began in October 2014. A technical memorandum summarizing the results of the first monitoring event was submitted on 19 June 2015. Additional delineation of vanadium in groundwater at Site 45 was performed in 2016 and reported to the NAS Pensacola Partnering Team in CY 2016. The FS Addendum and revised draft PP were submitted on 26 January 2017. The groundwater monitoring report was submitted as an appendix in the FS Addendum. Due to protracted Navy and regulators discussions regarding selection of the proposed groundwater remedy, the site was elevated to the Florida Navy Tier II Partnering Team (Tier II) for resolution. Tier II issued the following Consensus Item: "Tier II acknowledges the complexity of closing Sites 45 and 46 at NAS Pensacola within the current

regulatory framework. We appreciate the thorough and detailed package submitted to elevate this issue. After extensive consultation, Tier II has determined that an MNA remedy is likely most appropriate for these sites. However, Tier II has also determined that additional data are needed in order to support selection of a final remedy. As a result, the appropriate path forward is to collect sufficient additional rounds of groundwater data to adequately support remedy selection following relevant guidance such as 'Use of Monitored Natural Attenuation for Inorganic Contaminants in Groundwater at Superfund Sites'. Tier II is also in agreement that the FFA date for the ROD for these sites can be pushed out up to five years to allow for data collection, data evaluation, and remedy selection”.

Although the FFA date for the ROD was extended up to five years, the Tier II Navy and Tier II regulators decided to expedite the schedule and, if the annual groundwater monitoring data is judged to be insufficient to support an MNA remedy, a SMP schedule extension will be included as an appendix to the annual Groundwater Monitoring Report to extend the schedule for an additional year. See Appendix A, Table A-1 for the proposed document schedule.

Long-term groundwater monitoring will continue in 2021.

OU 21 (Site 46, Former Building 72)

The PP for OU 21, Site 46 was submitted to the regulatory agencies in CY 2011. As requested by the U.S. EPA, additional groundwater data collection was planned and was completed to verify a potential groundwater MNA remedy. Subsequently, the U.S. EPA requested that OU 11 groundwater monitoring be combined with OUs 20 and 21 because of the proximity and the similar contaminants. A draft UFP-SAP for additional groundwater monitoring at OUs 11, 20, and 21 was approved by the regulatory agencies on 28 August 2014. Groundwater monitoring began in October 2014. Additional delineation of vanadium in groundwater at Site 46 was performed and reported to the NAS Pensacola Partnering Team in CY 2016. The FS Addendum and revised draft PP were submitted on 14 April 2017. The groundwater monitoring report, which included three groundwater events, was submitted as an appendix of the FS Addendum. Due to protracted Navy and regulators discussions regarding selection of the proposed groundwater remedy, the site was elevated to Tier II for resolution. Tier II issued the following Consensus Item: “Tier II acknowledges the complexity of closing Sites 45 and 46 at NAS Pensacola within the current regulatory framework. We appreciate the thorough and detailed package submitted to elevate this issue. After extensive consultation, Tier II has determined that an MNA remedy is likely most appropriate for these sites. However, Tier II has also determined that additional data are needed in order to support selection of a final remedy. As a result, the appropriate path forward is to collect sufficient additional rounds of groundwater data to adequately support remedy selection following relevant guidance such as 'Use of Monitored Natural Attenuation for Inorganic Contaminants in Groundwater at Superfund Sites'. Tier II is also in agreement

that the FFA date for the ROD for these sites can be pushed out up to five years to allow for data collection, data evaluation, and remedy selection”.

Although the FFA date for the ROD was extended up to five years, the Tier II Navy and Tier II regulators decided to expedite the schedule and if the annual groundwater monitoring data is judged to be insufficient to support an MNA remedy, a SMP schedule extension will be included as an appendix to the annual Groundwater Monitoring Report to extend the schedule for an additional year. See Appendix A, Table A-1 for the proposed document schedule.

Long-term groundwater monitoring will continue in 2021.

UXO 001 ESI (Fort Redoubt Skeet Range)

The draft ESI for Fort Redoubt was submitted on 09 February 2017 and was finalized 15 August 2018. All areas included in UXO 1 were determined to be NFA. The regulators concurred with an NFA designation on 04 September 2018.

OU 22 (MMRP UXO 002)

The RI was finalized on 30 March 2017. Additional sampling was needed to complete the FS, and a UFP-SAP was added. The draft UFP-SAP was submitted on 30 November 2016. The draft PP was submitted on 18 July 2019 and was finalized in January 2020. The ROD is scheduled for completion during the 1st quarter of FY2022. See Appendix A, Table A-1 for the proposed document schedule.

2.5 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DOCUMENTS

The NAS Pensacola FFA specifically designates “primary documents” and “secondary documents” that are part of the RI/FS and RD/RA process. Primary documents are major, discrete portions of RI/FS or RD/RA activities. Primary documents are initially issued by the Navy in draft form subject to review and comment by the U.S. EPA and FDEP. Following receipt of comments on a particular draft primary document, the Navy will respond to the comments received and issue a draft-final primary document. The draft-final document will become the final document 30 calendar days after issuance if dispute resolution is not initiated.

Secondary documents include those reports, plans, and studies that are discrete portions of the primary documents and are typically input or feeder documents. Secondary documents are initially issued by the Navy in draft form subject to review and comment by the U.S. EPA and FDEP. Although the Navy will respond to comments received, the draft secondary documents may be finalized in the context of the corresponding primary documents.

The FFA specifies the following primary documents and unless otherwise specified the documents shall be for a specific OU.

NAS Pensacola Primary Documents

- SMPs
- Site Community Relations Plan
- RI/FS WPs
- Baseline Risk Assessment Reports
- RI Reports
- FS Reports
- Proposed RA Plans
- RODs
- RD Reports
- RA WPs
- Final Remediation Reports
- Five-year Review Reports
- National Priorities List Closeout Reports
- RACRs

NAS Pensacola Secondary Documents

- Preliminary Characterization Summary Reports
- Site Health and Safety Plans
- Preliminary Risk Assessments
- Site Sampling and Analysis Plans
- Site Quarterly Progress Reports
- Treatability Study Reports
- RA Progress Reports
- RD Implementation Plans
- Remedial Pre-Design Reports
- RA Post Construction Reports

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3.0 SCHEDULING

OU schedules are based on the issuance of draft primary and secondary submittals. The schedule is in accordance with the FFA and reflects U.S. EPA and FDEP input allowing for review periods based on their resources. The SMP schedule assumes no delays for dispute resolutions. The final comment responses to be submitted with each draft-final primary document shall be the product of consensus of all Parties to the maximum extent practicable. To achieve this goal, the Navy shall notify the Parties in writing of any difficulties which it foresees in adequately addressing any agency's comments as soon as possible, and no later than 60 days from receipt of all regulatory comments. Submittal dates of draft primary documents to the FFA Parties for IRP activities are presented in tabular format in Appendix A. Appendix B provides a summary of Document Review Schedules as specified in the NAS Pensacola FFA

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REFERENCES

Federal Facilities Agreement between United States Environmental Protection Agency, Florida Department of Environmental Regulation for the State of Florida and United States. Department of the Navy for the United States Naval Air Station Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida. 1990.

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USEPA, 2016b. Drinking Water Health Advisory for Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS). EPA 822-R-16-004. Office of Water. May.

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TABLES

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**TABLE 1
POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION AND SITE STATUS
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

PSC Number	OU Group	SITE, SWMU, UST, Area of Concern, PSC	Site Name	FFA Screening Site	ROD Date	NFA Date	Regulatory Status	Last Decision Document	Comments
1	1	1	Sanitary Landfill	No	25 September 1998	Not Assigned	Active remedy/FS	Annual Monitoring Report; Wetlands Draft RI; Wetlands Draft FS	Groundwater monitoring is to be conducted until concentrations are less than standards; an Optimization Study was completed in 2005. A ROD Amendment will be required based on decommissioning of the interceptor trench and the selected remedy for the wetlands. Wetlands 1B, 3, 4D, 15, 18A, and 18B have been transferred from OU 16 to OU 1. An RI and an FS are being completed for the OU 1 wetlands.
PSC 1, also referred to as Site 1 or OU 1, is an inactive sanitary landfill encompassing approximately 85 acres. The landfill surface varies from 8 to 20 feet above mean sea level (MSL) and is densely vegetated with 15- to 40-foot tall planted pines and natural scrub vegetation. During the early 1950s and until the official closing 1 October 1976, a variety of domestic and industrial wastes generated from NAS Pensacola and other outlying Navy facilities were disposed at PSC 1. Ongoing activities at OU 1 include semiannual groundwater monitoring, a wetlands investigation (RI and FS), and annual LUC inspections.									
2	3	2	Waterfront Sediments	No	30 September 2005	30 September 2005	No Action	No Action ROD, Technical Memorandum Presenting NFA Rationale; Five-year Review Addendum	A memorandum presenting NFA rationale was approved by the FDEP on 23 May 2014 and the U.S. EPA on 5 June 2014. A Five-year Review Addendum deleting Site 2 from the review was completed and approved by the U.S. EPA and FDEP on 8 July 2015 and 26 October 2015, respectively.
PSC 2 is along the southeastern shoreline of NAS Pensacola in Pensacola Bay. The site consists of near-shore sediments along the waterfront. From 1939 to 1973, untreated industrial wastes from Naval Aviation Depot and Naval Air Rework Facilities operations were routinely discharged into Pensacola Bay, near PSC 2. Over 34 years, an estimated 83 million gallons of the following materials were disposed of in the bay: waste-containing paint, paint solvents, thinners, ketones, trichloroethylene, alodine, mercury, and concentrated plating wastes.									
3		UST 18	Crash Crew Training Area	No	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	Transferred to Florida Petroleum Program	No Action, site is tracked in Florida Petroleum Program	The site is being completed under Florida Petroleum Program rules; see Navy/FDEP Petroleum SMP for status.
PSC 3 (currently referred to as UST Site 18) occupies approximately 47.5 acres of open land along the southwestern border of Forrest Sherman Field. The site is bordered on the east by aircraft Runway 19, to the north by a paved taxiway, to the west by scattered brush and woods, and to the south by an open field. Between 1955 and 1997, the UST Site 18 area was used to train firefighters for aircraft crash responses, using available fuel as a combustion source. Historically, during training exercises, approximately 30 to 700 gallons of fuel were poured into unlined pits or onto various pieces of equipment and then ignited to simulate aircraft crashes. Firefighter training ceased at the PSC in May 1997. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) compounds were detected in PSC 3 groundwater in 2016. The Navy is currently conducting PAs/SIs for all its potential PFAS sites at NAS Pensacola including PSC 3									
4		4	Army Rubble Disposal Site	Yes	Not Assigned	30 September 1997	No Action	PSCR	Site 4 PSCR (31 July 1997).
PSC 4 (Site 4) is an area of about 150 feet by 800 feet southeast of Forrest Sherman Field, just north of Building 3260. In the early 1950s, rubble from the demolition of the old United States Army barracks at Fort Barrancas was disposed of at Site 4. The rubble included timber, pipes, mattresses, and other waste. Evidence of hazardous waste disposal was not found at the site.									
5		5	Borrow Pit	Yes	Not Assigned	04 October 1995	No Action	PSCR	Site 5 PSCR (7 July 1995).
PSC 5 (Site 5), a long, shallow pit about 1 foot deep, is southeast of Forrest Sherman Field and east of Building 3221. Soil was removed ("borrowed") from the site in 1976 for use elsewhere on the facility. Evidence of hazardous waste disposal was not found at the site.									
6		6	Fort Redoubt Rubble Disposal Area	Yes	Not Assigned	22 October 1997	No Action	PSCR, FDEP approval letter	FDEP approval letter (22 October 1997). A site visit during the Initial Assessment indicated the presence of concrete, wood metal and some plastic items, however no evidence of hazardous waste disposal was identified.
From 1973 onward, PSC 6 (Site 6) has been used for rubble disposal. The site is adjacent to PSC 5 and has reportedly received rubble and demolition wastes including concrete, wood, metal, and some plastic items from the removal of several buildings on base. The site is generally rectangular shaped measuring approximately 450 feet by 1,650 feet. Evidence of hazardous waste disposal was not found at the site.									
7		7	Fire Fighting Training School	Yes	Not Assigned	09 November 2000	No Action	PSCR	Site 7 PSCR (17 January 1997) Project Completion Report — Remediation Work (19 November 1998; time-critical removal action).
The firefighting training school in Building 1713 has been in operation since 1940. Training that involved gasoline fires (and perhaps other flammable liquids) in open tanks of water reportedly occurred west of Building 1713. The presence of a clearing and firefighting tower east to southeast of Building 1713 suggests there was training conducted in those areas as well. There is no evidence of hazardous waste disposal or threat to human health or the environment. A PSC investigation was conducted in 1996 to determine if contaminants were present in onsite soils and groundwater. A time-critical soil excavation and off-site disposal remedial action (RA) was completed in 1998 to remove the soil containing arsenic concentrations exceeding PRGs.									

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8	13	8	Rifle Range Disposal	No	05 October 2006	Not Assigned	Active remedy	Annual Monitoring Report, groundwater Remedial Action Completion Report (RACR)	A groundwater RACR was finalized on 30 August 2007. Additional monitoring wells were installed and added to the LTM program during CY 2014. Groundwater monitoring for MNA is ongoing.
<p>PSC 8, also referred to as Site 8 or OU 13, is a rifle range disposal area and is in the area now occupied by Building 3561, which houses the NAS Pensacola Public Works Department Maintenance/Material Department. This building covers an area approximately 550 feet by 163 feet. The building is surrounded by an asphalt parking lots on the eastern, western, and northern sides. Along the southern side of the building lies a small grassy area. This area was reportedly used for the disposal of solid waste (primarily paper) from NAS Pensacola between 1951 and 1955, and disposal was accomplished by burning and burial. PSC 8 is surrounded by chain-link fencing. The site is not part of the Navy's MMRP program. In 2004 and 2005, the Navy completed an interim removal action for soils contaminated with cadmium and dieldrin. The final OU 13 ROD was completed on 5 October 2006. Ongoing activities at the site include annual sampling of groundwater and annual LUC inspections.</p>									
9	6	9	Navy Yard Disposal Site	No	07 September 1999	23 September 1999	No Further Action	ROD	—
<p>This area was used for the disposal of trash and refuse during the period between 1917 and the early 1930s. It is reported that the PSC is shown on several old maps as the Navy Yard Dump or the Warrington Village Dump. In the late 1960s, while trenching for the industrial wastewater treatment plant (IWTP) system, part of PSC 9 was excavated. Glass, scrap metal, and debris were unearthed.</p>									
10		10	Commodore's Pond	Yes	Not Assigned	09 November 2000	No Action	PSCR	Site 10 PSCR (November 1995); Project Completion Report — Remediation Work (19 November 1998; time-critical removal action).
<p>During the mid-nineteenth century, screening PSC 10 was the location of a small surface water body used for the underwater storage of shaped oak timbers. This underwater storage method preserved the wood prior to its use for shipbuilding. The original pond's exact dimensions are unknown, because it is no longer in existence. PSC debris was unearthed in the late 1960s during trenching operations for installations of the IWTP system. Abandoned oak timbers were exhumed and reburied on Magazine Point. It is reported no hazardous materials were encountered during this effort.</p>									
11	2	11	North Chevalier Disposal Area	No	29 September 2008; ROD Amendment 12 November 2015	Not Assigned	Active remedy	OU 2 Final RACR for Soils, annual LTM report	A FS Addendum, PP, and ROD Amendment have been completed to incorporate an amendment to the soil remedy and to incorporate asbestos as a soil Chemicals of Concern (COC). LTM for groundwater contaminants. Wetlands 5A, 6, 7, and 64 have been transferred from OU 16 to OU 2. An initial GSI study was completed in 2015 with additional GSI evaluations currently ongoing. The RAs for soil cover and hot spot delineation were completed in 2017, and the soil RACR has been finalized. An RI and FS are being completed for the OU 2 wetlands.
<p>The North Chevalier Field Disposal Area, PSC 11 is a former landfill where industrial and municipal wastes were disposed of and burned from the late 1930s to the mid-1940s. The area occupies approximately 20 acres southwest of an extension of Bayou Grande called the Yacht Basin. Surface elevations on the site are approximately 5 feet above MSL, and topography slopes gently eastward toward Bayou Grande. Two prefabricated buildings — Buildings 3627 and 3628 — are near the center of the site. Building 3445, at the site's southeastern corner, is used to store outdated office equipment. The fenced area north and south of Building 3445 is used for outside storage of boats, trucks, and heavy equipment. This PSC is a former landfill that received industrial waste and oils, including hazardous waste. The OU 2 ROD was completed on 29 September 2008 and amended on 12 November 2015. Completed remedial activities included "hot spot" excavation or soil cover (with native plant species) of COC that exceeded chemical cleanup levels. Ongoing activities at OU 2 include semiannual groundwater sampling for Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA), the OU 2 wetlands RI/FS, completion of a GSI investigation and annual LUC inspections.</p>									
12	2	12	Scrap Bins	Yes	29 September 2008; ROD Amendment 12 November 2015	Not Assigned	Active remedy	OU 2 Final RACR for Soils, annual LTM report	A FS Addendum, PP, and ROD Amendment have been completed to incorporate an amendment to the soil remedy and to incorporate asbestos as a soil COC. LTM for groundwater contaminants. Wetlands 5A, 6, 7, and 64 have been transferred from OU 16 to OU 2 with additional GSI evaluations currently ongoing. An initial GSI study was completed in 2015. The RAs for soil cover and hot spot delineation were completed in 2017, and the soil RACR has been finalized. An RI and FS are being completed for the OU 2 wetlands.
<p>The Scrap Bins, PSC 12 is located approximately 800 feet northwest of Chevalier Field and 600 feet west of PSC 11. Most of the site area is enclosed by a fence and covered with a large concrete pad where heavy equipment is currently kept. From the early 1930s to mid-1940s, garbage from NAS Pensacola was placed in scrap bins and stored in this area (industrial waste was sent to the North Chevalier Disposal Area). Approximately 16 cubic yards (2 truckloads) per day of wet garbage was stored before being hauled off and used as livestock feed. The OU 2 ROD was completed on 29 September 2008 and amended on 12 November 2015. Completed remedial activities included enhancement of existing engineering controls (paved areas), excavation of soils with COCs that exceeded chemical and/or radiological cleanup levels. Ongoing activities at OU 2 include semiannual groundwater sampling for MNA, the OU 2 wetlands RI/FS, completion of a GSI investigation and annual LUC inspections.</p>									

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13		13	Magazine Point Rubble Disposal Area	Yes	Not Assigned	14 August 1996	No Action	PSCR	Site 13 PSCR (September 1995).
PSC 13 is located east of Building 3644 and south of, PSC 32 and 33. The PSC was identified in 1971 during the construction and upgrading of the existing IWTP. Beginning in 1965, the area between the dredge spoils area and Magazine Point was used as a rubble disposal area. A visual inspection conducted during the IAS indicated the presence of brick, concrete, wood, scrap metal, and other inert building wastes. Evidence of hazardous waste disposal was not found at the site.									
14		14	Dredge Spoil Fill Area	Yes	Not Assigned	09 July 1997	No Action	PSCR	Site 14 PSCR (17 November 1995).
PSC 14 is located south of Building 3450 and Building 3220 and was used for placement of dredge materials removed from Pensacola Bay. These materials represent the sand, mud, and debris found at various depths within the Pensacola Bay dredged channels and basins. Evidence of hazardous waste disposal was not found at the site.									
15	4	15	Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area	No	27 September 2000; ESD 12 November 2015	Not Assigned	Active remedy	Annual Monitoring Report; Groundwater RACR, ESD, LUC RD	An ESD has been completed (12 November 2015) to change the performance standard for arsenic to the current federal maximum contaminant level (MCL). .
PSC 15 (Site 15, OU 4) is in the northern portion of NAS Pensacola and includes portions of the golf course, the golf course maintenance facilities, three concrete wash-down pads, two asphalt wash-down pads, a former pesticide/drum storage building, a removed UST, equipment storage buildings, and several in-use buildings. In the past, a sink located outside of Building 3586 and a floor drain in a concrete pad north of the building collected pesticide and herbicide residue waste and discharged them into a UST. The contents were periodically pumped out by a contracted agent before its removal in 1993. Reportedly, the UST was removed in 1993, and the contents of the tank were spread across the ground surface approximately 200 feet north-northwest of Building 3447. The OU 4 ROD was completed on 27 September 2000. Ongoing activities at the site include annual sampling of groundwater and annual LUC inspections.									
16		16	Brush Disposal Area	Yes	Not Assigned	11 July 1997	No Action	PSCR	Site 16 PSCR (17 January 1997).
PSC 16 (Site 16) is northeast of the eastern end of Forrest Sherman Field. From the late 1960s to 1973, the site was used for the disposal of brush pruned and trimmed at NAS Pensacola. The Army may have used part of the site to burn garbage and dispose of ash. Evidence of hazardous waste disposal was not found at the site.									
17	14	17	Transformer Storage Yard	No	19 August 1998	25 September 1998	No Further Action	ROD	In September 1995, the RI identified a single contaminated source location. A time critical soil excavation and off site disposal remedial action was completed in January 1998 that removed approximately 6 tons of PCB contaminated soils.
PSC 17 originated when transformers containing PCBs as well as PCB-free transformers were stored in a paved area west of East Avenue and north of Building 604. A black oily residue on the pavement was found to contain elevated levels of PCBs as well as other chlorinated hydrocarbons.									
18		18	PCB Spill at Substation A	Yes	Not Assigned	09 November 2000	No Action	PSCR and RACR	Site 18 PSCR (31 July 1996). Project Completion Report — Remediation Work (19 November 1998; Time Critical Removal Action).
In 1966, a transformer at Substation A (located south of North Avenue and west of Center Avenue) reportedly failed spilling approximately 50 gallons of transformer oil containing an unknown concentration of PCBs on the small gravel-covered area along the northeastern side of substation A. It is assumed in the IAS that no immediate cleanup effort was conducted. A Preliminary Site Screening Investigation was completed in 1996, and a time-critical removal action (soil excavation and off-site disposal) was completed in 1998 to remove the soil containing PCB concentrations exceeding residential PRGs.									
19		UST 19	Fuel Farm Pipeline Leak	Yes	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	Transferred to Florida Petroleum Program	No Action, Site is tracked in Florida Petroleum Program	Site is being completed under Florida Petroleum Program rules; see Navy/FDEP Petroleum SMP for status.
PSC 19 is located southwest of Forrest Sherman Field, approximately 1,300 feet west of the southern portion of Aircraft Runway 36. The site consists of an aboveground dual pipeline, which runs between the fuel farm and the tank truck loading facility at Forrest Sherman Field (Buildings 1879 and 1880). The site is surrounded by scattered brush and woods, and the site terrain is generally flat. The only building located in the immediate vicinity of the site is the Naval Base Pistol Range, approximately 1,300 feet north of the site. The underground/ aboveground pipeline supplies fuel for aircraft at Forrest Sherman Field from the fuel farm located to the south. A leak from the aboveground portion of the pipeline was reported to have occurred in 1958, releasing jet fuel (JP)-4 fuel to the surrounding environment. The amount of fuel initially discharged was not measured, but it was estimated that more than 360,000 gallons.									

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PSC Number	OU Group	SITE, SWMU, UST, Area of Concern, PSC	Site Name	FFA Screening Site	ROD Date	NFA Date	Regulatory Status	Last Decision Document	Comments
20		UST 21	Pier Pipe Leak	Yes	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	Transferred to Florida Petroleum Program	No Action, Site is tracked in Florida Petroleum Program	Site is being completed under Florida Petroleum Program rules; see Navy/FDEP Petroleum SMP for status.
<p>PSC 20 (Site 20) is situated along the Pensacola Bay shoreline and consists of an approximately 30-foot wide concrete loading area immediately adjacent to the pier seawall surrounded by a large asphalt parking lot. Previously, there was a 1,300,000-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) (Number 354) with a concrete containment wall adjacent to and west of the pier. This AST was used to contain Navy Special Fuel Oil, Distillate Diesel Fuel Marine (DFM), and JP-5 Jet Fuel from 1926 until the mid-1980. Pipelines extended from the fuel oil AST, presumably north toward Building 2573 to the berthing pier and possibly to other ship fueling areas. AST Number 354 was removed on 17 November 1993 and not replaced. The pipelines were inactive for several years. In 1981, a leak was discovered in the fuel pipeline leading to the berthing pier. According to available information, the lines had broken during the years of usage or were penetrated while a contractor was driving piles. The soil in the area of the leak appeared soaked with fuel oil, reportedly Navy Special Fuel Oil or DFM. An unknown volume of soil was removed and properly disposed of in 1981.</p>									
21		UST 22	Sludge at Fuel Tanks	Yes	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	Transferred to Florida Petroleum Program	No Action, Site is tracked in Florida Petroleum Program	Site is being completed under Florida Petroleum Program rules; see Navy/FDEP Petroleum SMP for status.
<p>PSC 21 (Site 21) is the former location of an aviation gasoline tank farm. From approximately 1940 to the late 1960s, nine ASTs were used to store aviation gasoline at the site. The tanks were routinely cleaned and the sludge from the bottoms of the tanks was disposed of on the ground surface in the immediate vicinity of the tanks. The ASTs have been removed from the site, and most of the site is currently covered with grass. Building 670, which is a fuel system pump house, is located at the eastern edge of the site, south of Radford Boulevard. Two USTs for contaminated fuel were reportedly associated with Building 670.</p>									
22		UST 26	Refueler Repair Shop	No	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	Transferred to Florida Petroleum Program	No Action, Site is tracked in Florida Petroleum Program	Site is being completed under Florida Petroleum Program rules; see Navy/FDEP Petroleum SMP for status.
<p>PSC 22 is the refueler repair shop located southwest of the intersection of John Tower Road and Taylor Road. Crushed oyster shell, hard-packed gravel or soil, and weedy vegetation largely cover this approximately 300- by 400-foot irregularly shaped open area. The site's southwestern edge is paved, and Building 1659 occupies its southwestern corner. The site is currently used for equipment and vehicle parking. The site is generally flat with a land surface elevation averaging 29 feet above MSL. The site history indicated that petroleum fuel might have been released in the past as refueling trucks underwent repair.</p>									
23		UST 23	Chevalier Field Pipe Leak	Yes	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	Transferred to Florida Petroleum Program	No Action, Site is tracked in Florida Petroleum Program	Site is being completed under Florida Petroleum Program rules; see Navy/FDEP Petroleum SMP for status.
<p>PSC 23 is in the southwestern portion of the former Chevalier Field. The site was the result of two separate fuel leaks: Navy Special Fuel oil was spilled in 1965 and DFM was spilled in 1968 or 1969. The leaks were repaired but no immediate attempt was made at that time to recover the released fuel products.</p>									
24	13	24	DDT Mixing Area	No	05 October 2006	Not Assigned	Active remedy	Annual Monitoring Report, groundwater RACR	A groundwater RACR has been finalized on 30 August 2007. LTM for groundwater contaminants is being conducted.
<p>PSC 24 is immediately north of Building 3561 and PSC 8. The northern portion is encompassed by the northwestern corner of the Barrancas National Cemetery and contains many grave sites. The northern and central portions are primarily unpaved and sparsely covered with native grasses and trees. The southern portion contains a fenced storage area with a gravel and crushed shell surface. An unimproved dirt road runs east to west across the southern portion of the site. Site 24 was once used as a pesticide mixing and handling area. The site is currently used as a buffer zone for privacy between John H. Towers Road and the Barrancas National Cemetery. Ongoing activities at the site include annual sampling of groundwater and annual LUC inspections.</p>									

**TABLE 1
POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION AND SITE STATUS
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

PSC Number	OU Group	SITE, SWMU, UST, Area of Concern, PSC	Site Name	FFA Screening Site	ROD Date	NFA Date	Regulatory Status	Last Decision Document	Comments
25	2	25	Radium Spill Site	Yes	29 September 2008; ROD Amendment 12 November 2015	Not Assigned	Active remedy	OU 2 Final RACR for Soils, annual LTM Rreport	A FS Addendum, PP, and ROD Amendment have been completed to incorporate an amendment to the soil remedy and to incorporate asbestos as a soil COC. LTM for groundwater contaminants. Wetlands 5A, 6, 7, and 64 have been transferred from OU 16 to OU 2. The RAs for soil cover and hot spot delineation were completed in 2017, and the soil RACR has been finalized. An RI and FS are being completed for the OU 2 wetlands.
PSC 25 is located on the eastern portion of NAS Pensacola just east of Murray Road and north of Farrar Road on the eastern side of Building 780. NEESA (1983) reported a small spill of low-level radioactive waste containing radium at this site in 1978. The spill occurred on pavement and was properly cleaned up according to NEESA. The spill occurred because drums of waste were being stored outside and allowed to corrode and leak. Building 780 was the location of radium removal operations for radium dials and other equipment. The equipment was decontaminated in the site location before being repainted in the radium dial shop (former Building 709). Contamination resulting from the spill or waste handling was the focus of the spill investigation. Ongoing activities at the site include semiannual groundwater sampling for MNA and annual LUC inspections.									
26	2	26	Supply Department Outside Storage	No	29 September 2008; ROD Amendment 12 November 2015	Not Assigned	Active remedy	OU 2 Final RACR for Soils, annual LTM Report	A FS Addendum, PP, and ROD Amendment have been completed to incorporate an amendment to the soil remedy and to incorporate asbestos as a soil COC. LTM for groundwater contaminants. Wetlands 5A, 6, 7, and 64 have been transferred from OU 16 to OU 2. The RAs for soil cover and hot spot delineation were completed in 2017, and the soil RACR has been finalized. An RI and FS are being completed for the OU 2 wetlands.
PSC 26 (Site 26) is a 90-square-foot outside area south of Building 684 used to store containers of industrial materials. Containers were stored on steel mats. Leakage is reported to have occurred from these containers. Because PSC 11 is downgradient from the area of PSC 26, investigations were conducted as part of OU 2. Ongoing activities at the site include including semiannual groundwater sampling for MNA and annual LUC inspections.									
27	2	27	Radium Dial Shop Sewer	No	29 September 2008; ROD Amendment 12 November 2015	Not Assigned	Active remedy	OU 2 Final RACR for Soils, annual LTM Report	A FS Addendum, PP, and ROD Amendment have been completed to incorporate an amendment to the soil remedy and to incorporate asbestos as a COC. LTM for groundwater contaminants. Wetlands 5A, 6, 7, and 64 have been transferred from OU 16 to OU 2. The RAs for soil cover and hot spot delineation were completed in 2017, and the soil RACR has been finalized. An RI and FS are being completed for the OU 2 wetlands.
From the 1940s to 1975, Building 709 was used to rework instrument dials painted with radium containing paint. Spent cleaning solutions and luminous paint were routinely poured into the sanitary sewer system. In 1976, the building was dismantled, and the drain pipe found to have a reading of 1.2 millirems per hour. The drain pipe was removed to a depth of 18 inches. The remaining lateral underground portion of the pipe was capped and covered with concrete. In 1975, all activities related to radium painted instruments, including stripping and re-painting, were permanently moved to Building 780. Instrument dials were stripped using paint thinner then soaked in a lye and nitric acid solution. Contaminated instrument cases were processed by soaking in a "turco" acid solution. Components were cleaned with a wire brush to remove all residues. All operations related to the radium dials are no longer completed at the facility. It is believed that the operations were discontinued in approximately 1995 when Naval Aviation Depot operations were discontinued. Ongoing activities at the site include semiannual groundwater sampling for MNA and annual LUC inspections.									
28		28	Transformer Accident	Yes	Not Assigned	13 June 1997	No Action	Site Characterization Report	Site 28 PSCR (18 December 1996).
In 1969, a transformer fell from a truck traveling on Radford Boulevard, just north of Building 632. The transformer broke open and spilled approximately 50 gallons of transformer oil onto the pavement. At that time, it was not known whether the oil contained PCBs. The oil was reportedly washed into a nearby storm sewer drain. A Preliminary Site Screening Investigation was completed in 1996, and a time critical soil excavation and off-site disposal remedial action was completed in 1998.									
29	6	29	Soil South of Building 3460	No	27 September 1999	31 January 2001	NFA	ROD	An RI conducted in 1994 identified manganese, dieldrin, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon contamination in soils. In 1995, an Interim Removal Action was completed to remove and properly dispose of 422 cubic yards of contaminated soil.
In 1981, workers excavating soil beneath the concrete apron south of Building 3460 received skin burns from a "black slimy liquid" in the soil. Types of chemicals involved, and the extent of contamination are unknown. A leak in the nearby industrial sewer line from the Naval Aviation Depot facility was the expected source.									

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POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION AND SITE STATUS
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

PSC Number	OU Group	SITE, SWMU, UST, Area of Concern, PSC	Site Name	FFA Screening Site	ROD Date	NFA Date	Regulatory Status	Last Decision Document	Comments
30	2	30	Buildings 649 and 755	No	29 September 2000: ROD Amendment 12 November 2015	Not Assigned	Active remedy	OU 2 Final RACR for Soils, annual LTM report	A FS Addendum, PP, and ROD Amendment have been completed to incorporate an amendment to the soil remedy and to incorporate asbestos as a soil COC. LTM for groundwater contaminants. Wetlands 5A, 6, 7, and 64 have been transferred from OU 16 to OU 2. An initial GSI study was completed in 2015 with additional GSI evaluations currently ongoing. The RAs for soil cover and hot spot delineation were completed in 2017, and the soil RACR has been finalized. An RI and FS are being completed for the OU 2 wetlands.
Over a 15-year period north of Building 649, waste paint, thinner, and paint sludge were poured onto the ground in the area of Site PSC 30. A monitoring well located near the site indicated the presence of low concentrations of chlorinated hydrocarbons; however, analysis of additional samples did not detect chlorinated hydrocarbons. The exact location of the disposal site in relation to the monitoring well is not reported. On 14 October 1992, the UST Program transferred 647N and 648N, which are at PSC 31, to the IRP. Building 755 operated 50 tanks located inside this building over a 10-year period as a plating facility for nickel, lead, tin, chromium, and miscellaneous metals. These tanks, ranging in capacity from 50 to 200 gallons, were drained periodically into the ditch near the site. Ongoing activities at the site include remedy implementation including semiannual groundwater sampling for MNA, completion of a GSI investigation, wetlands RI/FS and annual LUC inspections.									
31		31	Soil North of Building 648	No	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	No Action	Letter	PSC 31 was incorporated into investigation and boundaries of Site 30. U.S. EPA memorandum on 9 August 1995 confirmed transfer.
PSC 31 is an approximately 175- by 225-foot unpaved area located adjacent to and north of Building 648 and Murray Road. North of the site is a large tree covered parking area, and immediately west of the site is a paved driveway. Most of the site area is enclosed by an iron and concrete fence. Building 648 was used for painting operations from 1949 until 1973. Typical operations included discarding the paint waste and spent paint thinner to the unpaved area north of the building.									
32	10	32	IWTP Sludge Drying Beds	No	16 September 1997	12 August 2003	Transferred to RCRA Program	RA Completion Report	RACR (9 January 1998).
PSC 32 sludge drying beds operated with the IWTP from 1971 to 1984. These units received listed hazardous waste sludge (F006) from the RCRA surface impoundment (IWTP Surge Pond) and, as a result, underwent RCRA closure in 1989. Contents of the drying beds (remaining sludge and leachate drainage system) and an underlying layer of sand were removed to about 6 feet below ground surface. Material removed was properly disposed of offsite as a hazardous waste. This site was transferred to the RCRA program. Activities at the site include an ongoing groundwater monitoring program.									
33	10	33	WWTP Ponds	No	16 September 1997	12 August 2003	Transferred to RCRA Program	RA Completion Report	RACR (9 January 1998).
The PSC 33 included surface impoundments consisting of the domestic polishing pond, phenol/stabilization pond, and industrial surge pond. In 1987, the U.S. EPA RCRA Compliance Branch determined the polishing and stabilization ponds received listed F006 hazardous waste from the surge pond. The ponds were taken out of service. In 1988 to 1989, the ponds underwent RCRA permitted "clean closures". This site was transferred to the RCRA program. Activities at the site include an ongoing groundwater monitoring program.									
34		34	Solvent North of Building 3557	Yes	Not Assigned	08 September 2000	No Action	09 February 1999 FDEP Letter	EnSafe Letter (18 August 1999) to U.S. EPA requesting NFA; FDEP approved NFA in letter 09 February 2001.
During May 1984, a leak occurred in a pipeline at the northern end of Building 3557 and was designated PSC 34. The leak reportedly resulted in the loss of solvent detergent used for cleaning aircraft. The solution contained 1.7 percent chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons solvent. A field investigation was completed at Site 34, and soil contaminated with naphthalene and lead was identified, excavated, and properly disposed of off-site. Naphthalene was detected in an on-site groundwater sample but was not detected in downgradient groundwater samples. Based on the soil removal, it was expected that the limited area of elevated naphthalene detected in groundwater would naturally attenuate.									
35	10	35	Miscellaneous IWTP SWMUs	Yes	16 September 1997	12 August 2003	Transferred to RCRA Program	RACR	RACR (09 January 1998).
PSC 35 contains miscellaneous IWTP SWMUs operated with the IWTP from 1971 to 1984. These SWMUs received listed hazardous waste sludge (F006) from the RCRA surface impoundment IWTP Surge Pond) and, thus, underwent RCRA closure in 1989. This site was transferred to the RCRA program. Activities at the site include an ongoing groundwater monitoring program.									
36		36	Industrial Waste Sewer Line	Yes	Not Assigned	16 July 1997	No Action	Site Characterization Report	Site 36 PSCR (25 April 1997).
The industrial waste sewer line is about 23,000 feet long and is in an area approximately 1 mile wide by 1.5 miles long. Flow within the sewer line is toward the IWTP, which is located at the northeastern end of the base.									

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POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION AND SITE STATUS
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

PSC Number	OU Group	SITE, SWMU, UST, Area of Concern, PSC	Site Name	FFA Screening Site	ROD Date	NFA Date	Regulatory Status	Last Decision Document	Comments
37		UST 24	Sherman Field Fuel Farm	Yes	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	Transferred to Florida Petroleum Program	No Action, Site is tracked in Florida Petroleum Program	Site is being completed under Florida Petroleum Program rules; see Navy/FDEP Petroleum SMP for status.
<p>PSC 37, the Sherman Field Fuel Farm site is located on the western perimeter of the base approximately 2,400 feet north of Radford Boulevard. The site is an approximately 3.5-acre fenced area including four cut and cover petroleum storage tanks (Tank Numbers 1884, 1886, 1887, and 1888). The petroleum storage tank system was installed in approximately 1945 and used to store JP-4 jet fuel. The fuel storage tanks were abandoned in place in 1995 when a new fuel facility was constructed south of the original fuel farm. The site history indicates, an equipment malfunction in 1983 resulted in the release of approximately 48,000 gallons of JP-4 jet fuel. NAS Pensacola personnel installed four recovery ditches initially and recovered approximately 600 to 700 gallons of free product.</p>									
Sites Added Post Federal Facilities Agreement									
38	11	38	Facility Hazardous Waste Storage	No	05 October 2006	Not Assigned	Active Remedy	Soil RACR; annual MNA report	Soils RACR (23 August 2018)
<p>Site 38 consists of the contaminated soil and groundwater identified at Buildings 71 and 604 and associated IWTP sewer line area of NAS Pensacola. Building 71 that was used from 1935 to the late 1970s for aircraft paint stripping and painting operations and consisted of a steel-framed structure with metal siding on a 10- to 14-inch-thick concrete slab. Waste stored during this period reportedly consisted of solvents, acids, caustics, oxidizers, and liquid and non-liquid toxic materials. The building structure has been demolished, and the area is used for a walking trail with a ceremonial pavilion. Building 604 was an irregularly shaped, brick/masonry structure built in 1937. Naval Aviation Depot metal plating operations were in Building 604 until it was closed in May 1996. Initial plating operations were conducted in the western portion of Building 604 from approximately 1960 until the shop was demolished around 1970. Wastes from various operations at Site 38 (including paint stripping) were discharged to Pensacola Bay until the IWTP was built in 1973. Because of Hurricane Ivan damage (2004), the Navy elected to remove the buildings and associated parking lots. Current activities at the site include semiannual sampling of groundwater and annual LUC inspections.</p>									
39	12	39	Oak Grove Campground	No	30 August 1995	06 March 1998	NFA	ROD and ESD	OU 12 ESD (22 September 1997). The ESD was completed to remove PSC 12 from inclusion in the NAS Pensacola Five-Year Review.
<p>Oak Grove is a campground area located immediately south of Sherman Field on the southern side of Radford Boulevard. An area of stressed vegetation and stained soil approximately 150 feet in diameter was found near Pensacola Bay.</p>									
40	15	40	Bayou Grande Area	No	30 September 2005	30 September 2005	NFA	ROD	—
<p>PSC 40 includes Bayou Grande, an estuarine water body connected to Pensacola Bay, lies adjacent to the northern boundary of NAS Pensacola. Bayou Grande has a total surface area of approximately 1.5 square miles and approximately 20 miles of total coastline. Approximately 8.5 miles of Bayou Grande coastline border NAS Pensacola property. Bayou Grande, with a mean depth of approximately 6 feet, is part of a larger surface water system known as the Pensacola Bay System. Site 40 (OU 15), Bayou Grande, was designated as a separate site for an RI based on the possible discharge of hazardous substances and that media within bayou may individually provide exposure pathways impacting human health and the environment.</p>									
41	16	41	Combined Wetlands	No	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	RI/FS	Final FS; Final PP; Draft ROD	The Navy, U.S. EPA, and FDEP agreed to transfer the OU 1 wetlands (Wetlands 1B, 3, 4D, 15, and 18A/B) and OU 2 wetlands (Wetlands 5A, 6, 7, and 64) from OU 16 to OU 1 and OU 2, respectively. The wetlands remaining in OU 16 include Wetlands 12, 48, and W2.
<p>PSC 41 encompasses all the wetlands potentially impacted by site activities, both tidal and non-tidal, within the NAS Pensacola boundary. A U.S. EPA inventory of wetlands identified and enumerated 79 wetland complexes on NAS Pensacola. Two other wetlands were identified during habitat/biota surveys. For the purpose of these studies, freshwater and brackish water ponds and drainage ditches are included as wetlands. The majority and largest of the wetlands on NAS Pensacola are in the western portion of the installation, primarily south and west of Sherman Field. About one-third of the 81 wetlands are located east of Sherman Field where most of the IRP sites are located. Sixty-eight wetlands have reached no further action status and thirteen wetlands remain under investigation. It was agreed that the wetlands would be investigated with their associated terrestrial OU to assess potential and continuing contaminant transport pathways from the identified sites. RI and FSs are currently being completed for the OU 1 and OU 2 and a PP and ROD is being completed for OU 16.</p>									
42	17	42	Pensacola Bay Area	No	06 May 1998	25 September 1998	NFA	ROD	—
<p>PSC 42 includes Pensacola Bay. NAS Pensacola is bordered on the south by Big Lagoon and Pensacola Bay, on the east by Pensacola Bay, and on the north by Bayou Grande. Only a very small portion of the western end of NAS Pensacola is farther than a mile from one of these bodies of water. Swampy areas exist on or near the western portion of NAS Pensacola. Man-made drainage ways and storm drains feed into the short intermittent streams emptying into Pensacola Bay and Bayou Grande.</p>									

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INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

Sites Added Post Federal Facilities Agreement

PSC Number	OU Group	SITE, SWMU, UST, Area of Concern, PSC	Site Name	FFA Screening Site	ROD Date	NFA Date	Regulatory Status	Last Decision Document	Comments
43	18	43	Demolition Debris Disposal Area	No	12 April 2010	Not Assigned	Remedy complete; LUC inspections continue	Final RA WP, Final RACR for Soil and Groundwater, Final LUC RDA	The remedial activities at the site have been completed and are documented in the RACR that was completed on 14 September 2017. Groundwater monitoring was discontinued in 2017 based on achievement of cleanup goals. Soil LUCs in force at this time. Site has achieved a Response Complete status.
PSC 43 (Site 43, OU 18) is in a developed area of the base south of Taylor Road and west of Murray Road. A paved parking lot covers approximately 31,000 square feet of the site area. The site was identified in 1992 because of the discovery of a partially buried drum. Annual LUC inspections are ongoing.									
44	19	44	Former UST Site 3221	No	13 September 2017	Not Assigned	Active Remedy	Final ROD; RAWP; Draft Soils RACR	In 2020 a soil excavation was completed to remove soils with COCs that exceeded chemical cleanup levels and a soil RACR was submitted to the regulatory agencies.
PSC 44 is located at the southwestern end of Building 3221, which is a large hangar currently used to refurbish aircraft used for museum display. The hangar and adjacent paved areas were part of the Naval Air Rework Facility and were probably used for aircraft maintenance before the current National Museum of Naval Aviation location opened in 1975. The paved area adjacent to the southwestern corner of Building 3221 is currently used as a wash rack for cleaning aircraft and aircraft parts. Surface drainage in this area flows to a small concrete-lined ditch located on the southeastern edge of the pavement. When aircraft parts washing activities are being conducted, a diverter system is used to direct the runoff to the sanitary sewer system for treatment at the NAS Pensacola IWTP. Ongoing activities at the site include semiannual groundwater sampling for MNA and annual LUC inspections. Completion of a groundwater RACR is scheduled for FY2021.									
45	20	45	Building 603 Lead Site	No	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	FS Addendum/PP	Draft FS Addendum, Draft PP, Annual Monitoring report	Navy and regulators continue discussions regarding selection of the proposed groundwater remedy; the final FS Addendum, PP, and ROD have been delayed. In January 2017, the Navy issued a draft PP to the regulators; however, a decision on the final remedy could not be reached, and the issue was elevated to Tier II. Tier II issued a consensus statement that additional data are needed in order to support selection of a final remedy. As a result, the appropriate path forward is to collect sufficient additional rounds of groundwater data to adequately support remedy selection. Tier II also indicated that the FFA date for the ROD can be pushed out up to five years to allow for data collection, data evaluation, and remedy selection.
During an investigation to characterize Site 18 (PCB spill at Substation A), lead concentrations in soil were found to exceed screening levels in an area west of PSC 18. This area was designated as PSC 45 (Site 45, OU 20) — Building 603 Lead Site, and its initial boundaries were presumed based on the Site 18 investigation. Site 45 lies near the intersection of Mustin Street and Center Avenue at NAS Pensacola. OU 20, Site 45 is currently in the revised FS stage which will incorporate the additional data indicated above.									
46	21	46	Former Building 72	No	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	FS Addendum/PP	Draft FS Addendum, Draft PP, Annual Monitoring Report	Navy and regulators continue discussions regarding selection of the proposed groundwater remedy; the final FS Addendum, PP, and ROD have been delayed. In March 2017, the Navy issued a draft PP to the regulators; however, a decision on the final remedy could not be reached, and the issue was elevated to Tier II. Tier II issued a consensus statement that additional data are needed in order to support selection of a final remedy. As a result, the appropriate path forward is to collect sufficient additional rounds of groundwater data to adequately support remedy selection. Tier II also indicated that the FFA date for the ROD can be pushed out up to five years to allow for data collection, data evaluation, and remedy selection.
PSC 46 was discovered during the investigation of Site 38 — OU 11 (Building 71 Sewer Line). While investigating Site 38 (OU 11), lead concentrations detected appeared to be increasing further from the suspected source for Site 38. Buildings 71 and 72 were used from 1935 up to the late 1970s for aircraft paint stripping and painting. Before 1973, wastes from paint stripping and painting operations were discharged directly to Pensacola Bay. The release of contaminants at Site 46 probably resulted from routine aircraft maintenance activities and storage of materials used in these activities. OU 21, Site 46 is currently in the revised FS stage which will incorporate the additional data as indicated above.									

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INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

Sites Added Post Federal Facilities Agreement

PSC Number	OU Group	SITE, SWMU, UST, Area of Concern, PSC	Site Name	FFA Screening Site	ROD Date	NFA Date	Regulatory Status	Last Decision Document	Comments
			Chevalier Field Machine Gun Range	No	Not Assigned	August 2009	NFA	NFA PA (2009)	
The Chevalier Field Machine Gun Range is a 0.2-acre site located just north of Chevalier Field. Based on historical maps, the site was used from approximately 1939 to 1943. No other information regarding the range was located. Munitions use was probably limited to small arms ammunition; typical munitions used at a machine gun range included .30- and .50-caliber ammunition. Building 3644 has been constructed over the former range, and no former range features are present on the site.									
			Chevalier Field Pistol Range	No	Not Assigned	August 2009	NFA	PA (2009)	
The Chevalier Field Pistol Range is a 1.2-acre site located northwest of Chevalier Field. Based on historical maps, the site was used from approximately 1940 to 1942. No other information regarding the range was located. Munitions use was probably limited to small arms ammunition; typical munitions used at a pistol range included .38- and .45-caliber ammunition. Building 781 and the adjacent parking area have been constructed over the former range, and no range features are present on the site. Site 12 (OU 2) overlaps the northeastern corner of the site. Sampling of groundwater at Site 12 showed exceedances of some metals above Florida's Groundwater Cleanup Target Levels; however, lead concentrations were within their reference concentration for NAS Pensacola.									
		UXO 1	Fort Barrancas Rifle Range (three ranges) MMRP	No	Not Assigned	10 September 2016	NFA	ESI, October 2016	
The Fort Barrancas Rifle Range is a complex of three historical ranges: Fort Barrancas Rifle Range 1, Fort Barrancas Rifle Range 2a, and Fort Barrancas Rifle Range 2b. The range and associated butt and firing lines for Fort Barrancas Rifle Range 1 are denoted on a 1910 map that shows the range's orientation with a general direction of fire from northeast to southwest. Based on the map's depiction of the berm located closer to the firing position than the targets, munitions would have been fired over the berm and would have landed in Pensacola Bay and Big Lagoon. Fort Barrancas Rifle Ranges 2a and 2b were identified on an 1893 map that shows a range butt located near the front of Fort Barrancas at sea-level. Three firing points that fired towards a target in front of Fort Barrancas are denoted on the historical map with the general direction of fire being from east to west or southeast to northwest, depending on the location of the firing point. Two of the firing points are denoted in the PA as Fort Barrancas Rifle Range 2a and Rifle Range 2b. The third firing point was marked as 'proposed', indicating that it may not have been in use.									
		UXO 1	Fort Redoubt Skeet Range	No	Not Assigned	10 September 2018	NFA	ESA, August 2018	The Final ESD was submitted 15 August 2018. U.S. EPA concurred on 16 August 2020 (e-mail). FDEP concurred on 04 September 2018 (letter). With finalization of the ESI for Fort Redoubt, the areas included in UXO 1 (Magazine Point Rifle Range, Fort Barrancas Rifle Ranges 1 and 2A/2B, Magazine Point Bombing Target, and Fort Redoubt Skeet Range) were determined to be NFA.
The Fort Redoubt Skeet Range, also denoted as Gunnery Range and Army Range on historical maps, is located approximately 300 feet to the southwest of the walls of Fort Redoubt. The range is denoted on maps dated 1930 through 1954. One structure (Building 1712) is denoted on maps dated 1949 through 1954. Two features that appear to be a berm and a ditch appear on maps dated 1930 through 1954; however, no document was identified that explained the use or affiliation of these features. No berm, ditch, or structures exist at the site or in the immediate vicinity. The SI did not find any evidence that a skeet range was ever operational. The area comprising the Skeet Range was transferred to the Department of the Interior (managed by the National Park Service) in 1947.									
		UXO 1	Magazine Point Bombing Target	No	Not Assigned	10 October 2018	NFA	ESI, October 2016	The Final ESD was submitted 15 August 2018. U.S. EPA concurred on 16 August 2020 (e-mail). FDEP concurred on 04 September 2018 (letter). With finalization of the ESI for Fort Redoubt, the areas included in UXO 1 (Magazine Point Rifle Range, Fort Barrancas Rifle Ranges 1 and 2A/2B, Magazine Point Bombing Target, and Fort Redoubt Skeet Range) were determined to be NFA.
The Magazine Point Bombing Target is a 72-acre site located on the Magazine Point peninsula, approximately 800 feet north of the boundary to Chevalier Field. The Magazine Point Bombing Target was first identified on a 1933 historical map, along with one powder magazine and a radio spotting system. The Bombing Target was no longer shown on a 1939 map. No records were located that indicate munitions used or construction details; however, given the proximity to Chevalier Field, it is likely that the site was used as a practice bombing range. It is assumed in the PA that the Bombing Target utilized a typical 500-foot scoring arc to approximate the distance between the edge of the target and the dropped munitions.									

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POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION AND SITE STATUS
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

Sites Added Post Federal Facilities Agreement

PSC Number	OU Group	SITE, SWMU, UST, Area of Concern, PSC	Site Name	FFA Screening Site	ROD Date	NFA Date	Regulatory Status	Last Decision Document	Comments
		UXO 1	Magazine Point Rifle Range	No	Not Assigned	10 October 2018	NFA	ESI, October 2016	The Final ESD was submitted 15 August 2018. U.S. EPA concurred on 16 August 2020 (e-mail). FDEP concurred on 04 September 2018 (letter). With finalization of the ESI for Fort Redoubt, the areas included in UXO 1 (Magazine Point Rifle Range, Fort Barrancas Rifle Ranges 1 and 2A/2B, Magazine Point Bombing Target, And Fort Redoubt Skeet Range) were determined to be NFA.
<p>The Magazine Point Rifle Range is an 8.6-acre site located on the Magazine Point peninsula that was used for small arms training during the early 1900s. The Rifle Range was a 1,000-yard range, with firing points at 200, 300, 500, 600, and 1,000 yards. Firing was directed towards the north into a backstop berm. The Rifle Range was partially destroyed by a hurricane in 1906, and no archival evidence exists of the range after 1910. The center of the 500-foot scoring arc for the Magazine Point Bombing Target lies just south of the 300-yard firing point for the Rifle Range, and most the Rifle Range is encompassed within the surface danger zone for the Bombing Target.</p>									
		UXO 2	National Cemetery Gunnery Range Area North (four ranges)	No	Not Assigned	August 2020	NFA	Preliminary Assessment, August 2009	
<p>The National Cemetery Gunnery Area North is a 12-acre complex of four historical ranges: Gunnery Area North Machine Gun Range, Gunnery Area North Pistol Range, Gunnery Area North Rifle Range, and Gunnery Area North Firing Stand. Each of the ranges is identified on various historical maps dated between 1933 and 1954. The northern portion of the rifle range was reportedly excavated based on a review of 1950s and 1960s aerial photography and maps. No other information regarding the ranges was located. Munitions usage in the gunnery area was likely limited to .22-caliber, .30-caliber, .45-caliber, .50-caliber, and 20-millimeter small arms ammunition based on the typical munitions usage for each type of range. The National Cemetery Skeet and Trap Ranges site overlaps a portion of the Gunnery Area North. IRP Site 8 (Rifle Range Disposal Area) and IRP Site 24 (DDT Mixing Area) are collectively known as OU 13 and overlap the northern and western portion of the National Cemetery Gunnery Area North including the area of the former target berm. Soil and groundwater sampling were conducted at OU 13 between 1995 and 2006. The 2006 ROD for OU 13 stipulates NFA soil at OU 13 and LUCs to prevent use of the surficial aquifer for drinking water along with continued groundwater monitoring to be sufficient to protect human health and the environment. The entire Gunnery Area North is developed, and no former range features were identified at the site. The National Cemetery Gunnery Range Area North was screened out as NFA during the PSA process.</p>									
		UXO 2	National Cemetery Gunnery Range Area South (two ranges)	No	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	PP/ROD	Final PP	The Final PP was submitted 27 July 2020
<p>The National Cemetery Gunnery Area South is a complex containing the Gunnery Area South Pistol Range and Machine Gun Range. The National Cemetery Gunnery Area South is located north of Hovey Road. The Machine Gun Range is identified on historical maps dated 1933 and 1939 through 1943. The Pistol Range is located just west of the Machine Gun Range as illustrated on maps dated 1940 through 1943. Currently, the National Cemetery Gunnery Area South is completely developed. Structures include Building 488, Building 461, and the associated asphalt parking lots.</p>									
		UXO 2	National Cemetery Skeet Range and Trap Range (two ranges)	No	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	PP/ROD	Final PP	The Final PP was submitted 27 July 2020.
<p>The National Cemetery Skeet and Trap Ranges site includes the National Cemetery Skeet Range and the National Cemetery Trap Range. The National Cemetery Skeet and Trap Ranges site is adjacent to the Barrancas National Cemetery. The Skeet Range is identified on one 1940 map, and the Trap Range is identified on maps dated 1941 and 1942. Currently, the National Cemetery Skeet and Trap Ranges site is completely developed.</p>									

**TABLE 1
POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION AND SITE STATUS
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

Sites Added Post Federal Facilities Agreement

PSC Number	OU Group	SITE, SWMU, UST, Area of Concern, PSC	Site Name	FFA Screening Site	ROD Date	NFA Date	Regulatory Status	Last Decision Document	Comments
		UXO 2	Sherman Field Rifle Range	No	Not Assigned	Not Assigned	NFA	Final SI, 2010	
<p>The Sherman Field Rifle Range is located southwest of Sherman Field, within the boundaries of NAS Pensacola and includes the area west of the former and present fuel farms. The Sherman Field Rifle Range was denoted on one historical map dated 1951 and titled "Jet Training Field Land Use Map". Direction of fire is assumed to have been from the north-northeast to the south-southwest based upon the range orientation and the surrounding development, as depicted on historical maps. Firing lines would have been located on the northern end of the Sherman Field Rifle Range near the Sherman airfield, and there were probably multiple firing points throughout the length of the range. The location of a berm for the Sherman Field Rifle Range could not be identified and was not denoted on the map.</p>									
		Not Assigned	Building 3221	No	Not Assigned	3 October 2017	NFA	Final ESI Report	Final ESI Report has been approved for NFA.
<p>Building 3221 is a large hangar currently used to refurbish aircraft used for museum display located adjacent to Forrest Sherman Field. . The hangar and adjacent paved areas were part of the Naval Air Rework Facility and were probably used for aircraft maintenance before the current National Museum of Naval Aviation location opened in 1975.</p>									

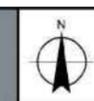
Notes:

- — Not applicable to IRP

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FIGURES

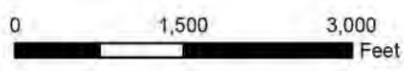
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Legend

Site Boundary

Note:
Sites 32, 33, and 35 were transferred to RCRA.



PSCS WITH COMPLETED RECORDS OF DECISION
SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

CTO	
DRAWN BY	DATE
CHECKED BY	DATE
G. WALKER	08/16/18
FIGURE NUMBER	
1	



Legend

Site 6 - Investigation not required under CERCLA.
 Site Boundary

0 1,500 3,000 Feet



PSCS WITH NO FURTHER ACTION
SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

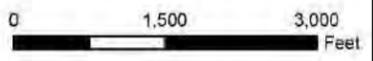
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CHECKED BY	DATE
G. WALKER	08/16/18
FIGURE NUMBER	
2	

JAX C:\GIS\PENSACOLA\MXD\SMP 2018\FIGURE3.MXD 08/16/18



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wetlands (Site 41)



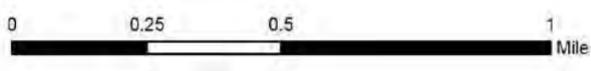
REMAINING RI/FS PSCS
SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

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CHECKED BY	DATE
G.WALKER	08/16/18
FIGURE NUMBER	
3	



Legend

- RI Sites
- SI Sites
- NFA Sites



MMRP PSCS
SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

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DRAWN BY	DATE
CHECKED BY	DATE
G. WALKER	08/16/18
FIGURE NUMBER	
4	

APPENDIX A
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM SCHEDULE

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**TABLE A - 1 NEAR TERM AND OUT YEAR MILESTONES
SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN CALENDAR YEAR 2020
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

Site	Primary or Secondary Document	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
OU 1 (Site 1)	Primary Documents				
	Draft Proposed Plan	07 January 2021			
	Draft OU 1 Wetlands ROD Amendment	20 August 2021			
	Draft OU 1 Wetlands RD and LUC RD		April 2022		
	Draft OU 1 Wetlands RA WP		December 2022		
	Draft OU 1 Wetlands RACR				May 2024
	Secondary Documents				
	Draft Preliminary Design Investigation (PDI) SAP		31 March 2022		
	Draft 2020 Annual Monitoring Report	01 April 2021			
	Draft 2021 Annual Monitoring Report		April 2022		
	Draft 2022 Annual Monitoring Report			April 2023	
	Draft 2023 Annual Monitoring Report				April 2024
OU 2 (Sites 11, 12, 25, 26, 27, and 30)	Primary Documents				
	Draft OU 2 Wetlands ROD Amendment	28 May 2021			
	Draft OU 2 Wetlands RD			February 2023	
	Draft OU 2 Wetlands RA WP			September 2023	
	Secondary Documents				
	Site 30 Groundwater To Surface Water Technical Memorandum	30 April 2021			
	Draft PDI SAP		March 2021		
	Annual 2020 Groundwater Monitoring Report	28 April 2021			
	Annual 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Report		April 2022		
	Annual 2022 Groundwater Monitoring Report			April 2023	
	Annual 2023 Groundwater Monitoring Report				April 2024
OU 4 (Site 15)	Primary Documents				

**TABLE A - 1 NEAR TERM AND OUT YEAR MILESTONES
SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN CALENDAR YEAR 2020
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

Site	Primary or Secondary Document	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
	None				
	Secondary Documents				
	Draft 2020 Annual Monitoring Report	30 April 2021			
OU 4 (Site 15)	Draft 2021 Annual Monitoring Report		April 2022		
	Draft 2022 Annual Monitoring Report			April 2023	
	Draft 2023 Annual Monitoring Report				April 2024
OU 10 (Sites 32, 33 and 35)	Primary Documents				
	None				
	Secondary Documents				
	None				
OU 11 (Site 38)	Primary Documents				
	None				
	Secondary Documents				
	Draft 2020 Annual Monitoring Report	31 May 2021			
	Draft 2021 Annual Monitoring Report		May 2022		
	Draft 2022 Annual Monitoring Report			May 2023	
	Draft 2023 Annual Monitoring Report				May 2024
OU 13 (Sites 8 and 24)	Primary Documents				
	None				
	Secondary Documents				
	Draft Year 13 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report	30 April 2021			
	Draft Year 14 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report		April 2022		
	Draft Year 15 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report			April 2023	
	Draft Year 15 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report				April 2024

OU 16 Wetlands	Primary Documents					
	Draft RD Workplan	13 February 2021				
	Draft RA WP		May 2022			
	Draft RACR			March 2023		
	Secondary Documents					
	Restoration Monitoring Report		November 2022			
OU 19 (Site 44)	Primary Documents					
	Draft RACR Groundwater	31 January 2021				
	Secondary Documents					
	Draft 2021 Annual Monitoring Report	December 2021				
	Draft 2022 Annual Monitoring Report		December 2022			
	Draft 2023 Annual Monitoring Report			December 2023		
	Draft 2024 Annual Monitoring Report				December 2024	
OU 20 (Site 45)	Primary Documents					
	Draft Revised FS	15 May 2021				
	Draft Revised PP	13 October 2021				
	Draft ROD		March 2022			
	Draft RD		August 2022			
	Draft RD WP			February 2023		
	Secondary Documents					
	Draft Annual Monitoring Report	15 March 2021				
	Draft Annual Monitoring Report		March 2022			
	Draft Annual Monitoring Report			March 2023		
	Draft Annual Monitoring Report				March 2024	
	OU 21 (Site 46)	Primary Documents				
		Draft Revised FS	31 May 2021			
Draft Revised PP		29 October 2021				
Draft ROD			April 2022			
Draft RD			October 2022			
Draft RD WP				March 2023		
Secondary Documents						

OU 21 (Site 46)	Draft Annual Monitoring Report	30 January 2021			
	Draft Annual Monitoring Report		January 2022		
	Draft Annual Monitoring Report			January 2023	
	Draft Annual Monitoring Report				January 2024
(OU 22) MMRP UXO-002	Primary Documents				
	Remedial Design	25 August 2021			
	Remedial Action Work Plan		March 2022		
	Remedial Action completion Report			February 2023	
	Secondary Documents				
	None				
Base wide	Primary Documents				
	NASP Five-Year Review	29 September 2021	August 2022		
	PFAS RI Workplan		August 2022		
	CY 2022 SMP	1 September 2021			
	CY 2023 SMP		September 2022		
	CY 2024 SMP			September 2023	
	CY 2025 SMP				September 2024
	Secondary Documents				
	PFAS Site Inspection Report	17 December 2021*1			
	Draft PA Radiological Report	15 March 2021			
	Draft SI Radiological Report			July 2023	
	CY 2020 Annual LUC Inspection Report	31 December 2021			

CY 2021 Annual LUC Inspection Report		December 2022		
CY 2022 Annual LUC Inspection Report			December 2023	
CY 2023 Annual LUC Inspection Report				December 2024

NOTES:

1 – Date of delivery is based on estimated durations for: (1) development through finalization/approval of the associated UFP-SAP, (2) implementation of the UFP-SAP/conduct of field work, (3) evaluation and validation of analytical data, and (4) SI Report development through finalization/approval. Estimated/required durations for report reviews, as detailed in the NAS Pensacola FFA were considered and incorporated (as appropriate) into this estimated delivery date.

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APPENDIX B
FEDERAL FACILITIES AGREEMENT
DOCUMENT REVIEW SCHEDULE SUMMARY

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**NAS PENSACOLA
NAS PENSACOLA FEDERAL FACILITIES AGREEMENT
DOCUMENT REVIEW SCHEDULE**

FFA Section §VIII.G.2-6

- Unless the Parties mutually agree to another time period, all draft documents shall be subject to **ninety (90) calendar day period for review and comment.**
- In cases involving complex or unusually lengthy documents, U.S. EPA or FDEP may extend the ninety (90) calendar comment period for an **additional twenty (20) calendar days** by written notice to the Navy prior to the end of the ninety (90) calendar day period.
- Unless the Parties mutually agree to another time period, within **sixty (60) calendar days** of the close of the comment period on a draft primary document, the Navy will transmit to the U.S. EPA and FDEP its written response to comments received within the comment period.
- Unless the Parties mutually agree to another time period, **within sixty (60) calendar days** of the close of the Navy's response period to U.S. EPA and FDEP comments on a draft primary document, the Navy shall transmit to U.S. EPA and FDEP a draft-final primary document, which shall include the Navy's response to all written comments received within the comment period.
- The Navy may extend the sixty (60) calendar day periods for either responding to comments on a document or for issuing the draft-final primary document for an **additional twenty (20) calendar days** by providing written notice to U.S. EPA and FDEP (in appropriate circumstances, these time periods may be further extended in accordance with Section XXIV (Extensions) of this agreement (FFA).

FFA Section §VIII.I

- Unless the Parties mutually agree to another time period, the draft-final primary document shall become the final primary document if no party invokes dispute resolution **within thirty (30) calendar days** of issuance of the document.

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