

N00207.AR.003780
NAS JACKSONVILLE
5090.3a

MINUTES FROM RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING DATED 18 NOVEMBER
1997 WITH TRANSMITTAL NAS JACKSONVILLE FL
11/18/1997
NAS JACKSONVILLE



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL AIR STATION
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32212-5000

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5090
Code 184DL/15-5.13
8 Dec 1997

From: Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville
To: Commanding Officer, Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering
Command (Code 1857)

Subj: RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING

Encl: (1) April RAB Meeting Minutes

1. Enclosure (1) is the minutes from the 18 November 1997 Restoration Advisory Board meeting. The next meeting will be at 1830 on 20 January 1998 at the Timucuan Elementary School Library, 5429 110th Street, Jacksonville.
2. No meeting will be held in December. The agenda in January will include the third session of Environmental Risk and a presentation regarding the Technical Assistance Public Program. I hope each of you has a wonderful and safe Holiday Season.
3. If you have comments or questions or cannot attend the meeting, please contact either me at 772-2717 extension 119 or Bill Dougherty, Naval Air Station Public Affairs Officer at 772-4032.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "D. R. Lancaster".

D. R. LANCASTER
By direction

**NAS JACKSONVILLE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
MEETING MINUTES
18 NOV 1997**

1. The regularly scheduled meeting of NAS Jacksonville's Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was held at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, 18 November 1997 at the Timucuan Elementary School Library.

Members present:

Diane Lancaster	Navy Co-Chair
Bill Dougherty	NAS Jax IRPAO
CAPT Whitmire	CO NAS JAX
Gerald Young	City of Jacksonville, RESD
Jose' R. Deliz	PWC Jax
Phyllis Hunter	RAB Member - Co-Chair
Troy Hunter	Visitor
Curtis McLemore	RAB Member
Ron Hoenstine	RAB Member
Lissa Miller	ABB
John H. Baty	RAB Member
Anthony B. Robinson	SOUTHDIV
Marland Dulaney	Guest Speaker - ABB Tallahassee
Harry Haldeman	Neighborhood Resident
Chantay Bronson	Recorder

2. The October 21st RAB Minutes were reviewed and approved by the members.
3. Operable Unit One Remedial Action - Fiscal Year 1998 funding hasn't been released yet. Currently operating on funds from last fiscal year. Digging has begun at housing site.
4. Guest Speaker Marland Dulaney continued with part two of his presentation on Toxicology for the Environment. He gave a recap of what was discussed at the last presentation.

PRESENTATION:

"Since we are exposed to many chemicals everyday, why aren't we all sick?" There are several reasons why we aren't all sick. They are:

- Most chemical exposure is very low dose.
- Some chemicals are very nontoxic or Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS), i.e. food dyes, preservatives and cosmetic products. Some chemicals have properties that prevent toxic exposure, i.e. those chemicals which cause nose and eyes irritation, or have a bad smell or taste.
- We have many natural defenses against chemicals. Examples include: Physical

protection such as the skin, nose and windpipe; our ability to eliminate waste from our bodies through the kidneys and lungs; and our ability to adapt over time to constant exposures.

- The two most important protective mechanisms we have are: (1) Our body's ability to change chemicals to make them non- or less-toxic and easier to eliminate; and (2) our body's ability to repair itself because our organs regenerate (i.e. kidneys), new cells take over, and DNA can be repaired.

The next question asked was "How do I know if one more chemical will make me sick?"

- Graphs were introduced showing the increased toxicity when two chemicals (A and B) are introduced to one another. Direct increased toxicity occurs when two chemicals which have the same target organs and the same mechanism of action. Indirect increased toxicity is determined by Chemical A's interference with the metabolism of Chemical B, excretion of Chemical B and the repair of Chemical B's damage.

- Direct decreased toxicity occurs when Chemicals A and B have the same target organ; when Chemical A is active, but Chemical B is not; or when Chemical A reacts with Chemical B to stop Chemical B's toxic effect. Indirect decreased toxicity occurs when Chemical A changes the metabolism of Chemical B; changes the excretion of Chemical B; or changes the repair of Chemical B's damage.

- Chemicals mixtures can cause either increased toxicity (additive and synergistic) or decreased toxicity (inactive, metabolism and receptor).

"Is what we've learn true even for chemicals that cause cancer?" Yes, only a little more complex. We know that cancer is a natural process. It takes many steps over a long period of time, and it requires at least two steps to occur which are (1) DNA change (direct damage to DNA and misreading DNA information) and (2) Conditions favorable for unnatural cell growth.

The Delaney Amendment states that anything causing cancer in lab animals (male rats and mice) must be removed from the shelves as a food source. Saccharin is one food product which was removed from store shelves because it caused bladder cancer in rats. Nothing was ever reported in humans.

- Cancer causing chemicals (carcinogens). Only a few can directly damage the DNA, examples are radiation, viruses, and very reactive chemicals.

- Anti-cancer mechanisms. There are tremendous protective mechanisms against cancer. These mechanisms are DNA repair systems, cell death, and the immune system. Natural chemical scavengers like vitamins (A, C, E) and anti-oxidants are also protective mechanisms.

- How many carcinogens are there? The EPA recognizes about 110 carcinogens in four general classes. Ten carcinogens are recognized in Class A (confirmed human), four in

Class B1 (probable human), 65 in Class B2 (possible human) and 32 in Class C (potential human). Only 14 chemicals (Classes A and B1) have convincing evidence in humans. The rest have only animal evidence or poor human evidence.

6. Site Status Updates:

a. Building 106 and Building 780 - Construction continues. Groundwater Technologies Institute will install equipment. Start up of system in January 1998.

b. Operable Unit One Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL) Removal - Pumping continues. Quantity of LNAPL recovered averages less than 55 gallons per quarter. A service call was placed for PWC to pump free water product off the site.

c. Operable Unit (OU) Two - Draft Remedial Investigation (RI) Report being reviewed. Waiting for EPA risk assessment.

d. PSC-42 (Polishing Pond) - RCRA report is being reviewed by FDEP.

e. Operable Unit (OU) Three - Funding for OU3 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) scheduled for Fiscal Year 1998. ABB Environmental is doing additional investigation.

f. PSC 51 (South Antenna Field) - No contamination past Navy property. Additional sampling scheduled to determine extent of future excavation. Samples were taken on Oct 28th. Results will not be in until after Thanksgiving. The community will be kept informed every step of the way during the entire process.

g. Casa Linda Lake - Field work complete. Draft Remedial Investigation Report being reviewed. In the report, fish samples do not meet EPA (conservative) risk base guidelines for eating. We are instituting a catch and release program, and will be putting up signs.

7. Questions/Discussions:

- What is the status on the Joint RAB meeting? Meeting is scheduled for February. We should have definite information by January's meeting.

- When is the January meeting? Would there be a problem with having the January meeting a week earlier? The meeting is January 20th. The members indicated that the scheduled time is best.

8. Agenda items for January 20, 1998 meeting:

Site Status Update

Training (Risk Assessment - Part 3 of 3 part training)

Technical Assistance Public Program - Mike Davenport (COMNAVBASE)

9. Meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m.