

INSTALLATION RESTORATION



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NAVAL AIR STATION

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA



INSTALLATION RESTORATION



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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

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**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
NAVAL AIR STATION
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

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MARCH 15, 1990

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**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
NAVAL AIR STATION
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

1.0 OVERVIEW OF PLAN

This plan describes a program for community involvement in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study at Naval Air Station Pensacola. It focuses on old waste disposal sites identified during the Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation. Many of the sites require indepth remedial investigation and cleanup. Specifically these sites are:

1. Old Landfill West of Existing Golf Course
2. Waterfront Sediment
3. Crash Crew Training Site at Sherman Field
11. North Chevalier Field
15. Golf Course Pesticide Rinsate Disposal
19. Fuel Pipeline Spill West of Sherman Field
21. Fuel Tank Sludge
26. Supply Department, Bldg 684
27. Dial Shop, Bldg 709
29. Bldg 3460
30. Bldg 649/755
31. Bldg 648, Paint Shop
32. Sludge Beds at Wastewater Treatment Facility
33. Ponds at Wastewater Treatment Plant
34. Bldg 3557 Solvent Spill
35. Miscellaneous Wastewater Plant Items
36. Industrial Waste Sewer System

Detailed information about these sites is provided. The status of work at each of the sites is also discussed. This plan summarizes community concerns derived from interviews and

meetings with citizens, elected officials and special interest groups. It outlines how NAS Pensacola will address these concerns by opening up two-way communications between the public and the station.

Interactions between the base and community members will focus on their involvement in this project. Public involvement begins during remedial investigation and continues through the final decisions. A **citizen's involvement** may include attending public meetings, reviewing available information, and submitting proposals or ideas to NAS Pensacola. Citizens may comment during formal comment periods. Fact sheets will provide up-to-date information on site activities. These fact sheets will be mailed to local homes, businesses, and political leaders. Information is also available at public repositories maintained at:

Pensacola Regional Library
200 West **Gregory** Street
Pensacola, Florida

John C. Pace Library
University of West Florida
11000 **University Parkway**
Pensacola, Florida

HAS Station **Library**
Building 633
Naval Air Station
Pensacola, Florida

Public Affairs Office
Building 191
Naval Air station
Pensacola, Florida

For more information about this plan, please call or write:

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The Community Relations Plan (CRP) is organized in the following sections:

- A. **Overview of Plan**
- B. **Background and Descriptions**
- C. **Community Background**
- D. **objectives of the Community Relations Plan**
- E. **Community Relations Activities and Schedule**
- F. **Appendixes**

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2.0 BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTIONS

2.1 SUPERFUND AND DOD INSTALLATION RESTORATION

In 1980, Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). This law set up a "Superfund" for cleanup at hazardous waste sites nationwide. The law made the EPA responsible for the long-term cleanup of hazardous waste sites. In 1986, Congress amended CERCLA with the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). This act, for the first time, required Department of Defense and other federal facilities to meet CERCLA requirements. The SARA further established requirements for the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA). DERA funds the Department of Defense (DOD) hazardous waste sites cleanups. Installation Restoration (IR) is the program developed to investigate and cleanup waste sites at facilities within the DoD. Installation Restoration is a very comprehensive program. Because of this comprehensiveness, it may require years to correct existing deficiencies.

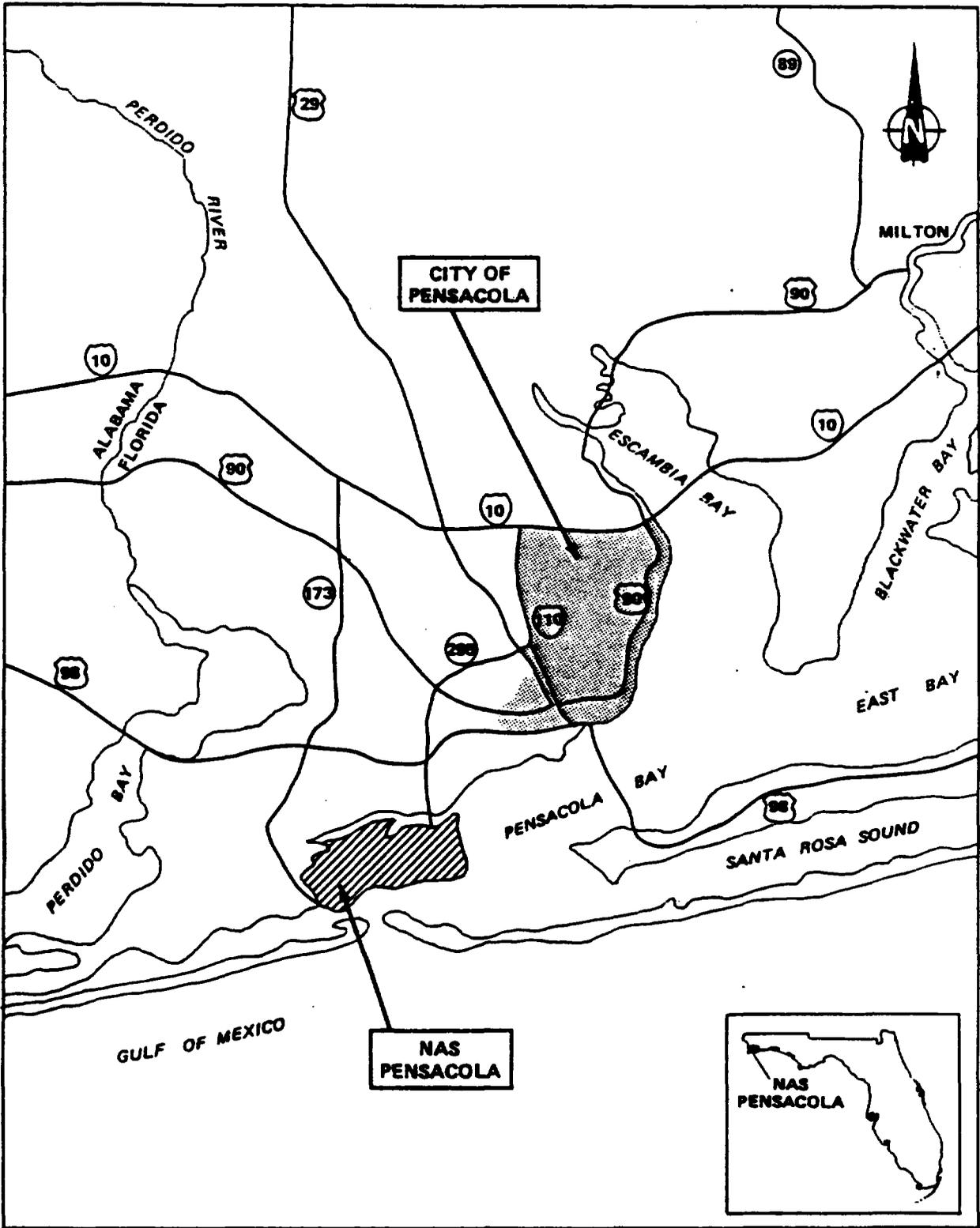
The Navy, as a part of the Department of Defense, is responsible for the investigation and cleanup at NAS Pensacola. As required by the SARA, a Federal Facilities Agreement was developed between the Navy, EPA and Department of Environmental Regulation. Under this agreement, all testing and cleanup is done with the consensus and oversight of the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation and EPA.

Appendix B contains explanations of the Superfund and other terms used in the IR the process and Community Relations Plan.

A Superfund site can have a major impact on the community in which it's located. The Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station Pensacola, encourages you to become involved in this program. The rest of this plan details the individual sites and describes how you may become involved.

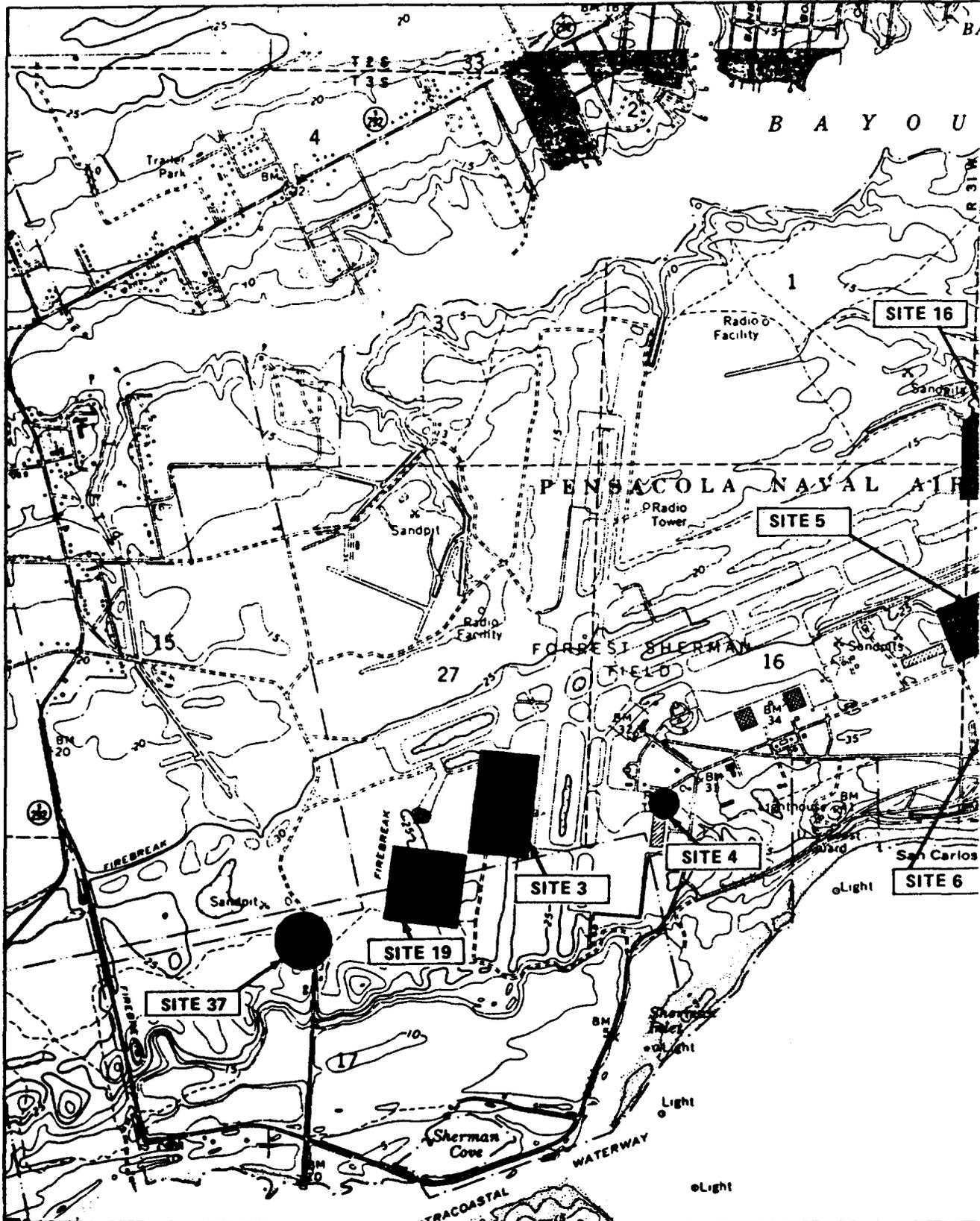
2.2 SITE BACKGROUND

Naval Air Station Pensacola occupies 5,800 acres on a peninsula in southern Escambia County, 5 miles southwest of Pensacola. The peninsula is bounded on the north by Bayou Grande and on the east and south by Pensacola Bay. Various housing, training, and support facilities are located on the base. The Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), a large industrial complex for major repairs and refurbishment of aircraft engines and frames, is also located here. Most industrial operations are conducted in the older portion of the base, on the eastern end of the peninsula. The western end primarily contains the main airfield (Forrest Sherman Field) and undeveloped forest land. Figure 2-1 is a location map of NAS Pensacola. Figure 2-2 is a location map of all sites on the base.



PI — 2-1, m a OF NAS PENSACOLA

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SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) Quadrangles: Fort Barranca, Fla. 1970 and West Pensacola, Fla. 1970, Photorevised 19

FIGURE 2-2, SITE LOCATION MAP

Over the years, the Navy conducted many activities involving hazardous materials at NAS Pensacola. Some of the activities are no longer performed. To a large extent, there are no records of former activities. The primary disposal areas for solid wastes from base operations were two landfills. One of these landfills is west of the golf course (Site 1, Sanitary Landfill). The other one is north of Chevalier Field (Site 11, North Chevalier Disposal area). At one time, the NADEP discharged liquid waste from its industrial operations to storm sewers. In 1973, the base installed an industrial sewer system and industrial wastewater treatment plant (IWTP) and ended this practice. Other activities involving hazardous materials include pesticide applications, use of radioactive materials, storage of transformers and transportation and storage of fuel. Firefighting/crash crew training using gasoline and foam agents has been conducted since 1955.

The Navy conducted a previous environmental study at NAS Pensacola under the Navy Assessment and Control of Industrial Pollutants (NACIP) Program. This study consisted of an Initial Assessment Study (IAS) followed by a two-part Confirmation Study. The on-site survey portion of the IAS was performed in 1982 by a team of Navy environmental specialists. The IAS final report was released in June 1983. In 1984, the Navy retained Geraghty & Miller, Inc. (G&M) to conduct the Confirmation Study. The confirmation study consisted of a Verification Study followed by a Characterization Study. Final reports from these studies were issued in July 1984 and March 1986, respectively. Part of the confirmation study consisted of collecting and analyzing samples of groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil.

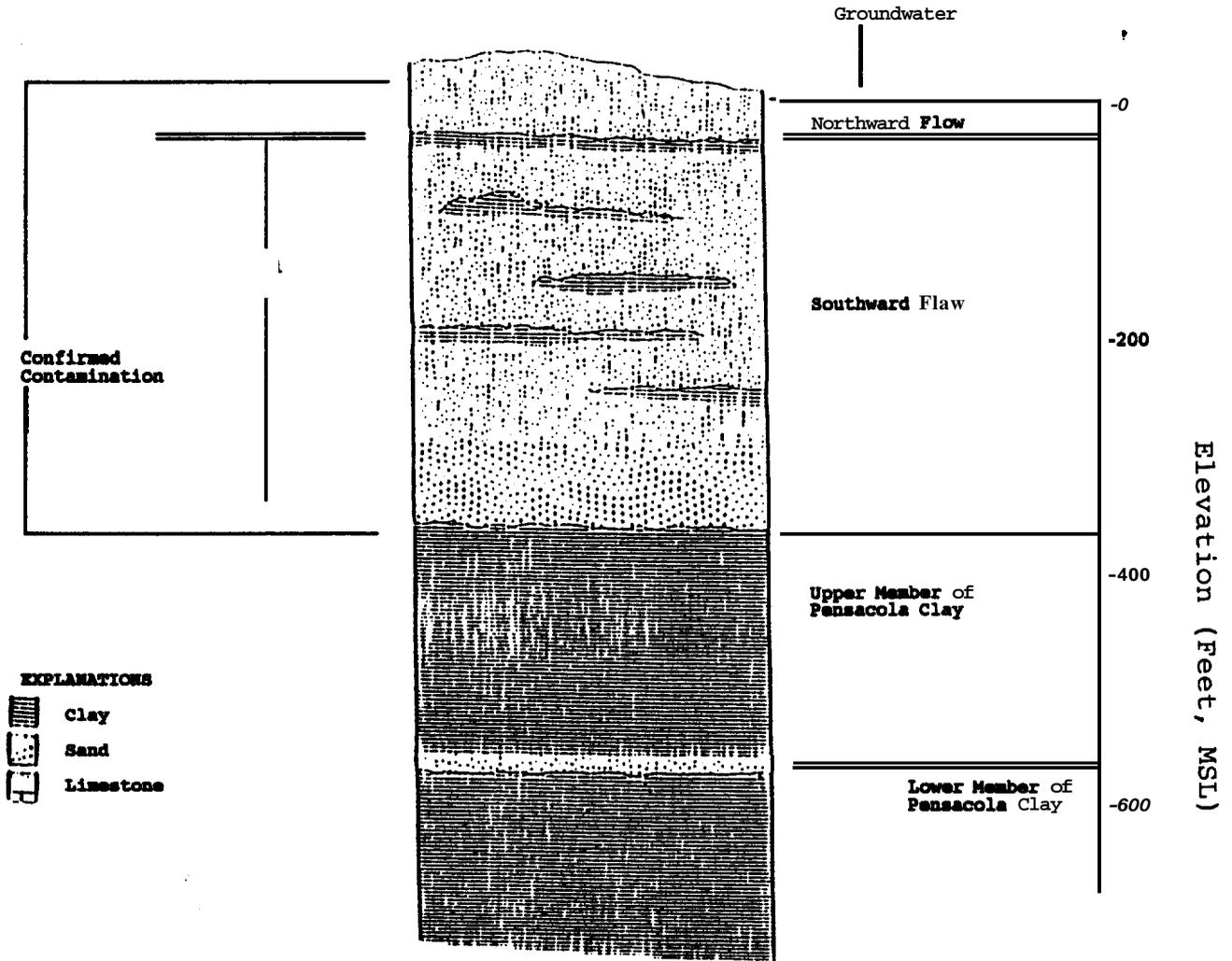
Commonly, Department of Defense installations, such as NAS Pensacola, have numerous waste sites. The evaluation of these installations is based on a composite of all the sites on base. The score from the composite evaluation determines the hazard ranking. If the hazard ranking score warrants, the installation is listed as a single "Superfund" site. Once an installation is listed on the National Priorities List as a "Superfund" site, each waste site must be investigated. This investigation determines the type and amount of contamination present and cleanup required. During the Preliminary Assessment phase of the IR process, we identified 37 potential sites. All sites identified during the Preliminary Assessment will be further investigated. However, site investigations indicate that 20 of those sites need only preliminary site screening. If site screening confirms the site investigation results, we will submit a recommendation of no further action to the EPA for approval. The public will be informed of any proposed action at these sites, including recommendations of no further action. We will use fact sheets and announcements through the local media to inform the public. Table 2-1 is a quick reference for the 20 sites which require only site screening. There are 17 sites

which require indepth Remedial Investigation. After completing the Remedial Investigation of a site, we will conduct a Feasibility Study to determine appropriate remedies. Once the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study at a site is completed, we will select the most appropriate remedy. After selecting a remedy, we will develop a Record of Decision (Remedial Action Plan), outlining the proposed cleanup of the site. The Remedial Action Plan will be submitted to the EPA for review and approval. Before submitting the Remedial Action Plan to the EPA, we will solicit public comment. We will publish a notice, announcing a 30-day comment period, in a local newspaper. The announcement will include a brief summary of the plan and explain how the public may comment. Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study records and results will be available at our repositories throughout the comment period. Both written and oral comments from the public will be considered when developing the final remedial action plan. We will prepare a response to each significant comment, criticism, or concern. Our responses will be submitted, along with the Record of Decision, to the EPA. The EPA must review and approval all Remedial Action Plans. Before adopting a remedial action plan, public meetings will be held to describe proposed actions and discuss community concerns. Transcripts of all public meetings will be available for review. The final remedial action plan will be available to the public. A notice stating the basis and purpose of the selected remedy will be published in a local newspaper. After adopting a remedial action plan, actions that significantly differ from those outlined in the plan will be announced publicly. The announcement will explain the differences and the reason the action was taken. Fact sheets will be developed and distributed whenever significant events associated with a site cleanup occur. We will announce these events through the local media. Once remedial action at a site is complete, we will submit a proposal to delete the site from further study to the EPA. A notice proposing deletion of the site will be published in a local newspaper. The notice will be published 30 days before the effective date. Table 2-2 is a quick reference chart for these 17 sites.

2.3 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Site 1 - Sanitary Landfill: This large Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) received both sanitary and industrial waste over a 20 year period. Over the years, this site has received various hazardous wastes. These waste include solvents, PCBs, plating solutions, pesticides, oils, paints, and mercury. Reportedly, asbestos is also buried here. Twelve (12) shallow and three (3) deep monitoring wells are located in the site vicinity. Samples taken from monitoring wells indicate groundwater contamination exists in both shallow and deep layers of the uppermost aquifer. These aquifers are separated by a locally semi-confining clay layer. Shallow groundwater moves

north and east and discharges into Bayou Grande. The flow direction in the underlying aquifer is southward. Two (2) deep wells used as occasional potable water supply exists in the deep aquifer. These wells are southeast and southwest within a one (1) mile radius of the site. None of these wells are known to be contaminated. In 1974, leachate from the landfill began discharging to a surface water body on the golf course to the east. Figure 2-3 is an illustration of contamination at this site. Figure-2-4 illustrates monitoring well locations and a summation of total organic concentrations in the shallow ground water at Site 1.



*Confirmed Contamination of the Same Aquifer Which Supplies Potable Water to Much of Warrington and Wells Located on NASP

FIGURE 2-3, SITE 1 CONTAMINATION

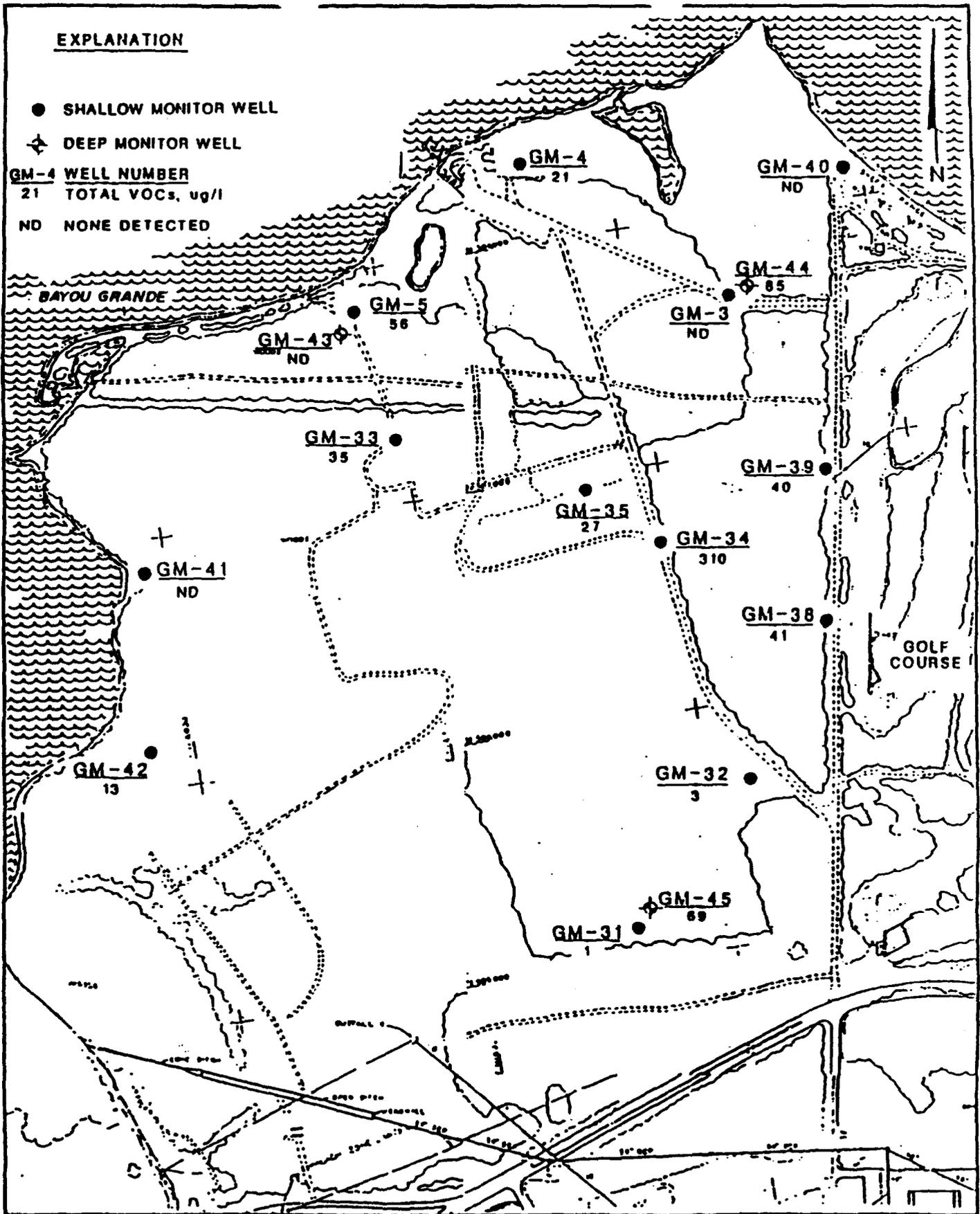


FIGURE 2-4, SITE 1 MONITORING WELLS

0 500 FEET
SCALE

Site 2 - Waterfront Sediment: Documented quantities of industrial and hazardous waste discharged to Pensacola Bay by storm sewers over a 35 year period. Examples of these hazardous wastes are solvents, cyanide and heavy metals. Sediment samples taken approximately 300 feet off-shore in 30 feet of water show only trace amounts of metals when analyzed by EP toxicity. Fish kills were not uncommon in this area during the 1940's, 1950's and 1960's. Periodic dredging has occurred in this area to accommodate the aircraft-carrier USS Lexington. Now, dredging is being done to widen and deepen the channel for the USS Kitty Hawk. The USS Kitty Hawk will replace the USS Lexington in the fall of 1991. Concern remains over the location of the sampling sites, method and depth of sediment sampling. There is doubt that EP extraction is the most appropriate analytical method. In addition to our in depth study, the Marine and Estuarine Branch will provide comments before the site is removed from consideration for further study.

Site 3 - Crash Crew Training: These sites are near Sherman Airfield. Personnel have been trained to fight aviation fires at these sites since 1955. Ignitable fuels are poured into shallow, unlined depressions and set afire. The fires are extinguished with foam agents. Eighteen (18) soil borings were made to locate free product at this site. Six (6) monitoring wells are installed to monitor for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). No free product was found although halogenated VOCs were detected in low concentrations in three (3) of the monitoring wells. Results of the soil analyses are unavailable. A storm drain parallel to the runway may affect the shallow groundwater flow direction. No analysis for non-halogenated volatiles have been made. No sampling of water in the storm drain has been done. In addition to the in depth study, modifications which eliminates pouring fuels directly into porous unlined pits have been adopted. The remedial investigation will include a determination of the storm drain discharge point. Since leaded gasoline is involved, the need to sample for heavy metals at the discharge point is indicated.

Site 11 - North Chevalier Field Disposal Sites: This site received industrial waste and oils, including hazardous waste. Eleven (11) shallow monitoring wells have been installed, three (3) of which have been destroyed. One (1) deep well is also in place. Analytical data from the wells indicate both shallow and deep contamination of groundwater with heavy metals and VOCs. Groundwater flow in the shallow system is eastward toward the creek leading into Bayou Grande. Two (2) surface water samples from this tidal creek show metal concentrations higher than for sea water. Five (5) sediment samples from the creek tested low for EP toxicity due to metals. Sediment sample taken during the NACIP study show high concentrations of heavy metals. These concentrations extended up into the parts per thousands range. Borings to define the lateral and vertical extent of the landfill

indicate construction debris east of the creek. The total lateral extent of the site is unknown. Old topographic surveys indicate the fill encompasses several hundred thousand square feet of the original tidal creek area.

Site 15 - Pesticide Rinse Disposal: The site is located in golf course maintenance area. It was used for over 16 years as a disposal area for rinse water from cleaning pesticide mixing and spray equipment. The quantity disposed of in this area is unknown. Analyses of soil samples show the presence of organic pesticides and EP Toxic concentrations of arsenic in the soil. Two (2) shallow monitoring wells are installed. Analysis of groundwater for pesticides and PCB indicates that arsenic is present in groundwater. Groundwater flow direction is presumed northerly toward Bayou Grande. In depth studies will be conducted to help define the contamination plume and definitive flow direction.

Site 19 - Fuel Farm Pipeline Leak: Several hundred thousand gallons of JP-4 jet fuel leaked from a pipeline. The pipeline connects the fuel farm to Sherman Field. Analysis of eleven (11) boring samples did not indicate the presence of free product. Four (4) shallow wells are installed to detect free product on the water table surface. At this time, no free product has been detected. Analyses of groundwater samples from the four (4) wells for benzene, toluene and Xylene indicated the presence of benzene in three (3) and xylene in two (2) of the wells. The groundwater gradient is shallow and southward toward Pensacola Bay. Further study will be conducted at this site to further define the plume of contaminated groundwater.

Site 21 - Sludge Disposal at Fuel Tanks: Sludge from the bottoms of nine (9) fuel tanks storing aviation gasoline was periodically removed from the tanks. The sludge was buried between the tank and its retaining wall. This practice continued over a 20 year period. The sludge contained precipitated lead or tetraethyl lead. Two (2) cubic yards of sludge were removed from each of the tanks per year. Access to the site is not restricted. The fuel farm is within a few hundred yards of Pensacola Bay. No soil or groundwater sampling is reported. An EP toxicity extraction for lead or benzene will be run on either samples of the sludge or groundwater degradient to the site. Sampling will be conducted to determine the likelihood of release of these products.

Site 26 - Supply Department Outside Storage: A 90 square foot outside area, south of Building 684, used to store containers of industrial materials. The containers were stored on steel mats. Leakage is reported to have occurred from these containers. Since site 11 is downgradient from this area, in depth studies will be conducted.

Site 27 - Radium Dial Shop Sewer: Building 709 was used over a 30 year period for reworking luminous instrument dials. Spent cleaning solutions and luminous paint were routinely poured into the sanitary sewer at a rate of around 1500 gallons per year. In 1976, the building was dismantled and the drain pipe found to be radioactive at a rate of 1.2 mR/hr. 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. The sewer discharge location is not reported. Reportedly, this site is hydraulically downgradient of site 31. At site 31, large quantities of paints, thinners, and solvents were routinely disposed of to the ground.

Since waste disposal at both sites involved solvents, they have been studied as a group. One (1) shallow well and one (1) deep monitoring well was installed near the drain of site 27. Analyses of shallow samples indicate gross Alpha concentrations in the shallow groundwater are below the primary drinking water standard. Chlorinated hydrocarbons were detected. Chlorinated hydrocarbons were not detected in samples from the deeper wells. Head differences between the two (2) wells indicate strong recharge occurs at this site. Two (2) additional shallow monitoring wells were installed several hundred feet downgradient of the group site near the creek. The groundwater flow direction is, reportedly, north-northeast and toward the drainage ditch. Several analyses for chlorinated VOCs from these wells indicated traces of solvents are present in the groundwater.

Several problems exist with studies of these two sites. The reported water level data, especially for well GM-2, do not substantiate the reported groundwater flow direction (NNE). The deep well was not sampled for gross Alpha. Gross Beta and radium analyses were not performed. Non-halogenated solvents were not analyzed for any groundwater samples. Other indicator parameters for the site 31 waste (e.g., zinc, chromium and nitrate) were not analyzed for in groundwater. Because of the location of the monitoring well, there is concern that it may not intercept this eleven (11) year old plume. The deep well may be located upgradient to the sewer drain of site 27.

Site 29 - Soil South of Building 3460: 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 extent of contamination are unknown. A leak in the nearby pressurized industrial sewer line from the NADEP facility is the expected source. This site is part of the group (sites 9, 23 and 24) studied together (see site 9 for monitoring details). There were no analyses of groundwater for non-halogenated hydrocarbon volatiles, extractables, exotics or other parameters than method 601 VOCs. There is concern over placement of the monitoring wells.

Site 30 - Building 649/755, Platina Shops: Building 649 housed a tin/cadmium plating shop with fifteen (15) tanks of 200 and 500 gallon capacity each. These tanks, along with a 250 gallon tank of trichlorethylene, were emptied monthly or quarterly into a ditch leading to a creek discharging into Bayou Grande. Acids, caustics, degreasers and chromate solutions were also drained into this ditch. After twenty (20) years, this operation was replaced with a magnesium treatment line. The magnesium treatment line operated for ten (10) years.

Building 755 operated 50 tanks over a ten year period as a plating facility for nickel, lead, tin, chromium and miscellaneous metals. These tanks, ranging in size from 50 gallons to 200 gallons, were drained periodically into the ditch described above. Sediment samples from four (4) separate locations in the ditch were analyzed for metals and cyanide. Low levels of metals (below EP toxic) were found. The waste constituents most probably did not enter the groundwater from the ditch but were probably washed downstream into Bayou Grande.

Site 31 - Paint Shop: This site is grouped with site 27 for study (See site 27 for monitoring at site). Over a 15 year period, nearly 30,000 gallons of waste paint, thinner and paint sludges were poured onto the ground in this area. The only monitor well (GM-1) near this site indicated low concentrations of chlorinated hydrocarbons. A second round of samples from this well detected no chlorinated volatiles. The exact location of the disposal site in relation to the monitoring wells is not reported. The plume of contamination may have already passed the monitoring point. One monitoring well may be inadequate at this site and deficiencies exist in the other monitoring wells associated with this group site (see site 27 comments). Further indepth study will be conducted.

Site 32 - Industrial Sludges Drying Bed8: These contiguous units have been operated with the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP) from 1971 to 1984. These units received listed hazardous waste sludges (F006) from the RCRA surface impoundment (ITWP Surge Pond), and, as a result, underwent a RCRA closure in 1989. The contents of the drying beds (remaining sludge and leachate drainage system) and an underlying layer of sand were removed to about six feet below the ground's surface. The material removed was disposed of as a hazardous waste. The site was then backfilled with clean sand and capped with high density asphalt. The site's groundwater is monitored by three monitoring wells and the surrounding HSWA permit groundwater monitoring system. The site will continue to be monitored under the HSWA permit as a part of the IR Program.

Site 33 - Wastewater Treatment Pond: Surface impoundments consisting of the domestic polishing pond, phenol/stabilization pond and industrial surge pond. In 1987, the EPA RCRA Compliance

Branch determined that the polishing and stabilization ponds received listed F006 hazardous waste from the surge pond. The ponds were taken out of service at that time. In 1988-1989, the ponds underwent RCRA permitted "clean closures." The sediment in the ponds was removed and disposed of as Hazardous Waste. No further formal monitoring of these surface impoundments is required, but they are in range of the HSWA permit monitoring system. The industrial surge pond was taken out of service and underwent closure in 1989. The industrial surge pond is suspected of being the prime contributor to the IWTP groundwater contamination. The surge pond was completely removed down to the groundwater table. The groundwater table is approximately six (6) feet below ground level. All removed material was disposed of as a hazardous waste. The surge pond site will continue to be monitored under the HSWA permit as part of the IR program.

Site 34 - Solvent Spill Site: In 1984, a pipeline leaked approximately 45,000 gallons of solvent-detergent solution containing 1.7% chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons. Three (3) shallow and one deep monitoring wells are in place at the site. Volatile organic compounds have been detected in one (1) of the shallow wells (GM-53). Groundwater flow is reportedly northeastward toward the ditch leading to Bayou Grande. Three surface water samples from the ditch/creek have measured levels of VOCs, but the types of compounds differ from those found in the shallow well. Although the deep well did not detect VOCs, it had relatively high levels of specific conductance. The vertical hydraulic gradient at this site is downward. This site is near group 9, 23, and 29. The ditch/creek surface water body appears to receive some groundwater discharge from the area encompassing all four sites. Only one of the monitoring wells (GM-53) may be properly located to detect plume of contamination. No data is given on flow direction in the deeper aquifer. The specific solvent used in the solution was not reported, therefore the degradation products are not known. It is unknown whether the pipeline leak was above or below ground and whether a surface release occurred.

Site 35 - Miscellaneous IWTP SWMUs: In addition to site 32 and 33 units, other units in the IWTP may receive hazardous waste or constituents. These will be investigated for possible releases. Most of these units are above ground tanks. These tanks require only a visual inspection for leaks, cracks or other evidence of release. Also included are underground oil/sludge storage tanks and underground piping which are appurtenances to SWMUs. The following units are included as IWIP area SWMUs:

- Industrial Grit Chamber
- Primary Clarifier
- Oil/Water Separator
- Oil Storage Tanks
- Sludge Thickener

Belt Filter Presses
Parallel Flocculators
Aeration (activated sludge) Tank
Parallel Final Clarifiers
Aerobic Sludge Digester
Contact Chlorinator
Ancillary Piping, Pumps, Junction Boxes, etc.

Site 36 - Industrial Waste Sewer Line: The entire length of the Industrial Waste Sewer Pipeline, including lift stations, is a SWMU or appurtenance to a SWMU. The entire line will be investigated for evidence of leaks. Releases of hazardous constituents would constitute releases from a SWMU requiring further investigation or remedial action.

2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SAFE GUARDS

In addition to the studies to determine the type, extent and migratory patterns of contamination and most feasible methods of remediation, other actions have been taken. These actions, taken as environmental safe guards, are described in the following paragraphs.

2.4.1 Environmental Compliance Board

In January 1988, NAS Pensacola developed the Navy's first Environmental Compliance Board. The board is made up of the Commanding Officers of Naval Air Station Pensacola, Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP) and Navy Public Works Center (PWC). The board has been endorsed by the Chief of Naval Operations. The purpose of the board is to coordinate environmental compliance at the naval air station.

2.4.2 Technical Review Committee

In January 1989, NAS Pensacola formed a Technical Review Committee (TRC). Representatives of the Navy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Florida Department of Environmental Regulation and the local community make up this committee. The committee was formed to review recommendations for and monitor progress of the NAS Pensacola cleanup effort.

2.4.3 Hazardous Waste Minimization Program

Recently, NAS Pensacola started its own hazardous waste minimization program. This program is designed to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated at the base. Modifications were made to the plating shop operation. Methods were developed to contain and collect paint stripping waste. A Solvent Reclamation Program (STILL) was instituted. Plastic media blasting for paint removal from aircraft skins is used instead of

paint stripper. All of these reduce the amount of hazardous waste produced. Changes have been made at the wastewater treatment plant. A continuous training program in the proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste has been implemented. This program has drastically reduced the amount of hazardous material generated at NAS Pensacola.

2.4.4 Hazardous Material Control Program

The Naval Aviation Depot has developed the NADEP Hazardous Material Control Program. The program is a documented showcase for the Navy. This program dictates hazardous material control by technical/laboratory requirements. Each shop uses a computerized hazardous material list. This list identifies the type, quantity and safety requirements for handling and disposal hazardous materials used. Similar hazardous material control programs have been adopted at Navy Public Works Center, Naval Supply Center and Naval Air Station Pensacola.

2.4.5 Natural Resources Conservation Program

NAS Pensacola has developed a natural resources conservation program. Included in the conservation effort are Forestry, Land, and Fish and Wildlife Management Programs. This program enhances the natural environment and beauty and provides outdoor recreation for base personnel.

2.4.6 Underground Tank Program

NAS Pensacola developed an underground tank program to comply with Florida regulations. Florida, the first state to implement an underground program, and the Navy have signed an agreement for statewide compliance. NAS Pensacola has removed or replaced 60 underground tanks. Plans call for the removal or replacement of all remaining tanks.

2.4.7 Waste Water Treatment Plant

In compliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), NAS Pensacola and the Navy Public Works Center discontinued using the Waste Water Treatment surface impoundments. The Waste Water Treatment Plant circulation was altered and Waste Water Treatment Plant groundwater recovery system installed.

In addition to these environmental safe guards, the naval air station has constructed a Hazardous Waste Storage Facility. This facility provides safe, controlled storage of hazardous waste material. RCRA permits were issued to Naval Air Station Pensacola in August 1988.

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Naval Air Station Pensacola is located in southern Escambia County, Florida, 5 miles southwest of Pensacola. Escambia County encompasses an area of 661 square miles and has a population of nearly 280,000. Pensacola is the county seat and is the largest city in the county. Pensacola's population is approximately 65,000. The Pensacola Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which includes a major portion of adjacent Santa Rosa County, has a population of nearly 350,000.

The Pensacola Navy Yard was established in 1825. The U.S. Navy has maintained a continuous presence in Pensacola since then. In 1914, the first Navy Aeronautical Station was established at Pensacola. The air station has been the primary training base for naval aviators since that time. Four Navy facilities are located in the Pensacola MSA. NAS Pensacola, Navy Technical Training Center, Corry Station, and Saufley Field are located in Escambia County. NAS Whiting Field is located in Santa Rosa County. These four bases employ approximately 23,000 military and civilian personnel. The naval complex contributes over \$900,000,000 annually to the local economy. There are over 20,000 military retirees and families receiving military and survivor benefits living in the area. They contribute almost \$300,000,000 annually. The Naval Aviation Depot employs over 4,000 and is the single largest employer of civilian personnel in Northwest Florida.

Escambia County is governed by a five-member board of commissioners elected by districts to four year terms. A county administrator is appointed by the commission. The county's bond rating is Moody's AAA. The county's total taxable value is \$4,129,533,390. Its budget is \$183,000,000 yearly. Pensacola has a Council-Manager form of government. The council is made up of 10 members. Each member is elected to a two-year term. The city manager is appointed by the council. The Mayor is elected by the council. The city's bond rating is Standard and Poor's class A and AAA. The city's total taxable value is \$931,000,141. Its budget is \$59,900,000 yearly. Both the County Commission and the City Council are strong supporters of the Navy and Naval Air Station Pensacola.

The local economy is a mix of large and small industry, agriculture, retail and tourism. Among the major industrial employers in the local area are Champion International, Monsanto Co., Armstrong World Industries, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Reichold Chemicals, Inc. and Gulf Power Company. Other major employers are Sears Roebuck and Company, Baptist Hospital, Sacred Heart Hospital, and West Florida Regional Medical Center. Among the major tourist attractions are Pensacola Beach, the Seville

Quarter and the National Museum of Naval Aviation. Annual unemployment figures for the Pensacola MSA range between 6 and 7 percent.

3.2 KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS:

The industrial operations and waste disposal practices at the naval air station have not, historically, been a major cause for concern to the community; Interviews with local officials, private citizens and special interest groups indicate, however, that environmental issues are of concern to the community. Key concerns are the pollution of Perdido Bay, wetlands protection, coastal cleanup and the construction of a hazardous waste disposal facility in Buelah, Florida. These issues have attracted the interest of local residents, environmental protection groups and the media.

Two environmental groups focus on pollution problems in Perdido Bay. These groups monitor the progress of a major, local paper mill's progress in cleaning the effluent released into bay. Concern exist that contamination from base sites might migrate to the bay and compound the existing problems. There are no surface water bodies on the naval air station which empty directly into Perdido Bay. Studies indicate that none of the plumes of contamination are migratory. These groups will remain interested in the progress made in cleaning up these sites.

In 1989, the Escambia County Commission enforced wetlands protection by passing an ordinance prohibiting the development of the county's most valued wetlands except under a few restricted circumstances. Wetlands, which once covered over half of the state, have slowly disappeared but are being restored through solid local controls such as zoning. A large portion of the base is wetlands. These support a variety exotic and rare species of plant and wildlife. Concern exist that migration of contamination or physical cleanup effort might adversely affect these wetlands. The base has an excellent resource conservation program and protection of the wetlands is a major part of the program.

Efforts by a local company to construct a large hazardous waste facility in the old Buelah landfill area has spurred heavy local opposition. The Escambia County Commission passed an ordinance designed to prohibit the construction. A primary concern of environmentalists and residents in Alabama and Florida is seepage of hazardous or toxic materials into the Perdido River Basin. Another concern is the Buelah landfill itself. This landfill is no longer used. An EPA site investigation is underway. It may require remediation under the CERCLA. The Navy could be identified as a potentially responsible party. This would increase the interest of Buelah area residents in the landfill area.

Quality of drinking water and possible contamination of the water supply is a concern. This concern is amplified by the discovery of traces of dieldrin in drinking water supplies at NAS Pensacola. The dieldrin contamination is unrelated to any of the base IR sites. The base water supply comes from two Navy operated wells at Navy Technical Training Center, Corry Station, 4 miles from the base. The origin of the contamination is not known. An investigation to determine the source of contamination is underway. Residents and workers on the base were notified of the contamination. They were advised that the dieldrin contamination and the IR sites are not related.

One group has expressed concern over possible damage to local, freshwater bodies which support fishing and other recreation. They are also concerned over the number of spent lead shot which have landed in Bayou Grande from the base skeet ranges. This concern is based on possible lead contamination in the bayou. Biological sampling of waters surrounding the base is also a stated concern. Studies do not show that fresh water are contaminated. Off base lakes and streams are not close enough to base sites to be affected. Biological sampling of the surrounding waters will be conducted during phase II of the remedial investigation.

One of the sites identified on the base is located adjacent to a primitive camping area. This area is used by visiting Boy Scout troops. Concern exists over the safety of allowing these troops to continue to use the area. Water used in this area comes from deep water wells which show no evidence of contamination. The tests show no migration of contamination from the site to Bayou Grande or the freshwater bodies nearby. This area will be closely monitored to determine if migration has occurred. Close liaison with area scout leaders will be maintained to keep them apprised of the suitability of the area for camping.

Concern also exist over the future generation and disposal of hazardous waste. HAS Pensacola has instituted several hazardous waste minimization and control programs to reduce hazardous waste generation.

Most of the environmental issues in the local area do not directly involve activity at the base. We will, however, make every effort to keep the community informed of and involved in our clean up effort. Most of those interviewed expressed confidence in the Navy's effort to cleanup the sites and to inform the public of progress being made.

4.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

The objective8 of our community relations program are

described in this section. Following each objective, we have listed activities planned to achieve them. More specific information is listed in Section 5. Specific dates of these activities will be provided in updates of this Community Relations Plan.

OBJECTIVE 1. Give citizens the opportunity to comment on and be involved in decisions that relate to site-specific cleanup actions. Encourage local citizens to contribute to Naval Air Station Pensacola decisions that will have a long-term effect on their community. Assist citizens in providing their input.

METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

- *Emphasize two-way communication between the community decision makers .
- *Provide opportunities for formal and informal comments on documents and plans. Hold meetings with individual citizens or groups when requested or needed.
- *Hold public meeting(s) to discuss feasibility study results and cleanup alternatives. Keep the community informed and involved. Provide information through updates to this Community Relations Plan, periodic fact sheets and releases to local media.
- *Place informational material in repositories for public use .
- *Establish Administrative Record.
- *Advise the community that a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) is available through the EPA. The grant facilitates qualified community groups in hiring their own technical experts so they can better interpret and understand site-related documents and other activities. Changes in the requirements for applying for and receiving the Technical Assistance Grants will be included in updates to this Community Relations Plan and future fact sheets.

OBJECTIVE 2: Inform the public of planned actions.

METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

- *Naval Air Station Pensacola will periodically produce fact sheets which will discuss site activities and technical information in non-technical language.
- *Fact Sheets will be sent to all persons who request them or whom we believe to be an affected party.

*Fact Sheets and news releases will be sent to local news papers, radio and television stations for wide distribution of information. The Station's weekly paper, The Gosport, will also provide information.

*Public meetings will be announced with Navy paid advertisements in the newspapers, as well as fact sheets and flyers.

*Speakers to present Naval Air Station Pensacola environmental issues will be available through the station Public Affairs Office upon request.

*Naval Air Station Pensacola will maintain a mailing list of local, state and federal officials, individuals and groups. Anyone interested in program information may request that their name be placed on this list.

OBJECTIVE 3: Focus on and resolve conflicts that may arise. Conflict can be constructive if it brings out alternative viewpoints that would not be otherwise addressed.

METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

*NAS Pensacola will identify conflict and develop a forum for resolution if doing so appears to serve a useful purpose for both the installation and the community.

*NAS Pensacola will maintain a list of environmental experts to address questions about remedial actions and alternatives. These experts will come from the US Environmental Protection Agency, Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, Southern Division, Navy Facilities Engineering Command, and NAS Pensacola. These experts will be available to speak at public meetings and other forums.

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND SCHEDULE

This section contains a detailed overview and projected schedule for Installation Restoration at Naval Air Station Pensacola. Community relations activities are also described in this section. A one page summary schedule is provided in appendix A. Activity dates will be announced in Community Relations Plan updates, Fact Sheets and news releases.

5.1 MAJOR MILESTONES

The Installation Restoration process consist of Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigations, Remedial Investigation/

Feasibility Study and Remedial Design/Remedial Action. Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigations have been completed. Information gained from this phase of the program is contained in the site descriptions and background section of this plan. This information will be a major consideration in the Remedial Investigation. Our community relations activities are designed to provide current information and opportunity for community input during the remaining phases of the program. The following paragraphs describe planned activities during the various stages of the Installation Restoration process.

5.1.1 During Remedial Investigation:

- *Establish information repository at stated locations.
- *Identify and publicize the name, address and phone number of one primary contact person who will respond to all questions quickly and accurately.
- *Develop a mailing list of concerned citizens, residents near the site, elected officials, agencies and the media.
- *Distribute fact sheets or newsletters that describe the Superfund process and proposed remedial actions. A Fact Sheet will be distributed any time warranted by new findings or community concerns.
- *Distribute news release about the Community Relation Plan, the available Fact Sheets, and information repositories
- *Maintain contact with local community leaders to provide information and monitor community concerns.
- *Hold informal public meetings to discuss current studies, findings and plans for the remediation of all sites. The meetings will be held when the Remedial Investigation results are available or whenever requested by the community.

5.1.2 Upon completion of Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study:

- *Offer to hold meetings with local officials to discuss RI/FS findings, in coordination with EPA and FDER.
- *Prepare news releases and public notices announcing public comment period and meetings.
- *Prepare a comprehensive Fact Sheet summarizing the FS and describing the alternatives for cleanup and evaluation criteria for alternatives. These documents will be mailed before beginning the public comment period.

- *Provide a 30 day public comment period on the RI/FS report.
- +Hold public meetings and workshops to discuss the RI report and alternative remedies considered for sites. The number of meetings/workshops will be determined by the amount of public interest.
- *Maintain contact with local officials and community leaders to keep them informed and to monitor community concerns.
- *After the public comment period, prepare a Responsiveness Summary. Information gathered from public comment will be considered by the Navy, EPA, and FDER in selecting the cleanup measure. The Responsiveness Summary will be included in the final Record of Decision (ROD).
- *Publish public notice when the ROD is signed. Describe significant changes from the alternative reviewed by the public. If changes warrant, schedule another comment period.

5.1.3 Prior to Initiation of Remedial Design and Remedial Action:

- *Naval Air Station Pensacola, EPA and PDER official will meet with local officials to discuss remedial action plans, as necessary.
- *Before remedial design, the Community Relations Plan will be reevaluated and updated to address concerns that may arise design and construction process.
- *Community Relations Plan will be updated and revised to reflect any changes and include any new information.
- *Before remedial action, prepare a news release or conduct a news conference to announce EPA, FDER, and Navy consensus on the remedial action plan.
- +Before remedial design, prepare and distribute fact sheets about proposed remedial action plan.

5.1.4 During Remedial Design and Remedial Action:

- *Provided information to the community through fact sheets. Fact sheets will be prepared and distributed on actual design and before beginning remedial action.
- +Conduct public information meetings as needed or requested to discuss remedial design and remedial action.
- *NAS Pensacola representatives will be

available to address local action groups, civic organizations and individuals about the remedial action.

5.2 INFORMATION

Fact sheets and other informational materials will be prepared and distributed throughout the project and current information will be available at our public repositories. public meetings will be announced through local newspapers, radio and television. Community members are encouraged to attend these meetings and comment during public comment periods. Inform us your concerns or comments regarding our program. If you, your business or group are not on our mailing list, you may be included by contacting Harry White, Naval Air Station Public Affairs Office, at 904-452-2311.

**TABLE 2-1
SITES REQUIRING ONLY PRELIMINARY SITE SCREENING**

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	DATES USED	DESCRIPTION	TYPE WASTE	QUANTITY
4	Army Rubble Disposal Site	Early 1950's	Rubble from demolished Army buildings deposited in this area. Site is approximately 150' X 900".	Building debris, including pipes, timber, etc.	Unknown
5	Borrow Pit	1976	Site used as a supply source for soil used to cover sanitary landfill (Site 1). Site is approximately 650' X 800'.	None	None
6	Fort Redoubt Rubble disposal Site	1973 to 1982	Rubble and demolition waste from destruction of old buildings on base. Site is approximately 450' X 1650'.	concrete, wood, metal, plastic, etc.	Unknown
7	Fire Fighting School	1940 to Present	Firefighting training in Building 1713.	None	None
8	Rifle Range	1951 to 1965	Solid wastes burned and/or deposited at this site (now covered by building 3561). Trenches used for burial approximately 7' X 12' X 50' long.	solid waste (predominately paper)	Unknown
9	Navy Yard Disposal	Early 1900's to Early 1930's	Old Navy dump. Disposal area for trash and refuse. Adjacent to SWMU sites 23, 29 and 34.	Solid waste (Various)	Unknown
10	Commodore's Pond	Mid to late 1800's	Ships' timbers stored underwater. Removed in 1960's to Magazine Point.	Wood timbers	Unknown

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	DATES USED	DESCRIPTION	TYPE WASTE	QUANTITY
12	Scrap Bins	Early 1930's to Early 1950's	Bine used to accept garbage that wae later recycled as a livestock feed. Location near Building 445.	Garbage	Approximately 16 cubic yde per day
13	Magazine Point Rubble Dispoel Area	1965 to Present	Waterfront area from Magazine Point to the dredge disposal area (Site 14).	Rubble, including brick, wood, concrete, ecrap metal, etc.	Unknown
14	Dredge Spoil Fill	1975 to 1977	Dispoel site for spoil material being dredged Pensacola Bay.	Spoils from dredging operation	Unknown
16	Brush Dispoel Site	Late 1960's to 1973	Area used for burning brush and tree limbs. Some garbage may have been burned here.	Brush and tree trimmings. Some metal found. (includes garbage/ash)	Unknown
17	Tranmformer Storage Yard	Before 1964 to 1976	Transformere etored on paved lot with a storm drain. Transformers may have contained PCBs. Site is approximately 50' X 200' for approximately 200 transformers. Leakage reported.	Dielectric oils including PCBs	Unknown
18	PCB Spill at Subetation A	1966 or 1967	Approximately 50 gallon of transformer fluid containing PCB epilled on paved/gravelled area	PCB	50 gallon of oil with PCBs
20	Berthing Pier Pipeline leak	1981	Suspected underground fuel line leak.	Marine diesel fuel or special fuel oil	Unknown

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	DATES USED	DESCRIPTION	TYPE WASTE	QUANTITY
22	Refueler Repair Shop Fuel Disposal	1958 to 1977	Residual fuel from refueler trucks disposed gasoline and fuel to ground before trucks were repaired. Site area is approximately 900 Square feet.	Aviation gasoline and jet fuel containing lead	1000 gallon per year
23	Chevalier Field Pipeline Leak	1965; 1968- 1969	Underground fuel pipeline leaked fuel oil. Adjacent to SWMU sites 9, 29, 34.	Special fuel oil (1965) Marine diesel fuel (1968-1969)	Unknown
24	DDT Nix Area	Early 1950's to Early 1960's	Site location is approximately 100' north of Building 3561. Pits dug in ground used to mix DDT with oil.	Fuel oil mixed with DDT	20 gallon of DDT evolution
25	Radium Spill Site	1978	Drum of low level radioactive waete broke open, epilling contents onto concrete floor of storage area.	Low level radioactive waete containing radium	half drum
28	Transformer Accident Site	1969	Tranformer fell from truck and broke open, spilling approximately 50 gallone of fluid onto pavement and were waehed into nearby storm sewer or eettled into soil.	Tranformer fluid. Poeeibly containing PCBs	Approximately 50 gallon
37	Fuel Farm Leak	1969-1970	Fuel farm leak released 48,000 gallone of JP-4 in 1983. Other leaks may have occurred.	Aviation Fuel	Unknown

**TABLE 2-2
SITES REQUIRING INDEPTH REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION**

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	DATES USED	DESCRIPTION	TYPE WASTE	QUANTITY
1	Sanitary Landfill	Mid 1950's to 1976	Solid waste deposited in rubble dumps and landfill cells. Some open burning. Some waste accepted off site.	Sanitary, Industrial (including hazardous)	Unknown
2	Waterfront Sediment	1939-1971	Offshore bay area south-east part of facility. Received industrial waste discharged to storm sewer.	Industrial (including hatardous)	Unknown
3	Crash Crew Training Area	Late 1950's to preent	Area adjacent to Sherman Field used for training in crash/fire fighting of aircraft fuels ignited in barrels or pits.	Gasoline, Jet fuel, lube oils, etc.	200 gal/wk
11	North Chevalier Field Disposal Site	Late 1930's to early 1950's	Fill area, at head of Creek, used for disposal/ burning of industrial wastes.	Industrial, Including hazardous wastes (oils, etc.)	Approx. 24 yds/day
15	Pesticide Rinsate Disposal	1963-1979	Disposal area for dilute pesticide solutions.	Pesticides (Carbamates, Organophosphatee, Chlorinated Hydrocarbhone	Unknown

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	DATES USED	DESCRIPTION	TYPE WASTE	QUANTITY
19	Fuel Farm Pipeline leak	1958	Underground fuel line from tank farm to Sherman Field leaked JP-4 jet fuel into soil. Quantity leaked unknown.	JP-4 - Jet fuel	360,000 to 860,000 gallons
21	Sludge Disposal at Fuel Tanks	1940-1960	Sludge from the bottom of aviation gasoline and jet fuel tanks buried around tank area.	Sludge deposited from aviation gas/jet fuel	360 yds
26	Supply Department Outside Storage	Before 1956 up to 1964	Industrial chemicals stored in containers on mats outside Bldg 624. Leakage was common. Site area approx. 30'X 30'.	Industrial Waste (including hazardous)	Unknown
27	Radium Dial Shop Sewer	1940's to 1976	Liquid waste from instrument painting Operations were routinely disposed to the sanitary sewer. Site is near Building 709.	Cleaning solvents, phosphors, pigment, paint acids, caustics, radium solutions	1500 gal per year
29	Soil South of Building 3460	1981	Workers received skin burns from dermal contact with a "black slimy" material in the soil. Suspected source is leaking industrial sewer line.	Unknown - possible mixture of chemicals used by NAVAIRREWORK facility	Unknown

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	DATES USED	DESCRIPTION	TYPE WASTE	QUANTITY
30	Plating Shops Buildings 649/755	Wid 1940' to early 1976	Two metal plating shops containing approximately 65 plating tanks. Tanks of plating bath were periodically emptied into a ditch which drained to Bayou Grande.	Plating bath solvents - including Sn, CN, Cd, Cr; Chlorinated organics, acids, etc.	Range of 241,000 gal to 2,820,000 gal
31	Paint Shop Building 648	1949-1971	Painting wastes were dumped on the ground north of the building.	Paints, solvents and paint sludge	Approximately 28,600 gal
32	Industrial sludge Drying Beds	1971-1986	Rectangular containment structure built of concrete block, used to contain sludge from sanitary and industrial waste treatment operation. Sludge dried then removed. In 1986 all contaminated filter media was removed and the site capped.	Industrial treatment sludge/sanitary sludge. Also sediment from IWTP pond	Unknown
33	Wastewater Treatment Ponds (polishing and stabilization)	1971-1987	3 surface impoundments used in the industrial waste treatment plant (IWTP) operation. Includes RCRA impoundment (surge) pond.	Wastewater stream to surge pond	Unknown

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	DATES USED	DESCRIPTION	TYPE WASTE	QUANTITY
34	Solvent Spill Site	1984	Leaking pipeline at the north end of Building 3557. Solvent - detergent used to clean aircraft. Adjacent to SWMU sites 9, 23, and 29.	Chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbon	45,000 gal @ 1 solvent
35	Miscellaneous Wastewater Treatment Plant Items	1971-1989	Industrial wastewater and eludgee from tanks, clarifiers, sludge digeatere, belt filter preeeee, etc.	Industrial wastewater and sludgee	Unknown
36	Induetrial Waetewater Sewer Collection System	1971-1989	Leaking industrial waste-water sewer pipes at various times leaked an unknown quantity of fndustrial wastewater.	Industrial wastewater	Unknown

APPENDIX A
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SUMMARY
OF
ACTIVITIES AND SCHEDULE

During Remedial Investigation	+Information repository established at selected libraries. , +Provide fact sheets to Community . +News release as needed to local media and base paper. +Public meetings to discuss RI findings.
Remedial Investigation Complete	+News Release about findings. +30 day public comment period. +Conduct public meetings to discuss findings and alternative actions . +Prepare responsiveness summary based on information from public comment period. +Publish notice to public when Record of Decision is signed.
Prior to Initiation of Remedial Design	+Navy, EPA and FDER will meet with local officials to discuss the plans as necessary. +CRP will be updates as necessary to reflect changes. +News release of EPA, FDER and Navy consensus of remedial action.
During Remedial Design/Remedial Action	+Information to community will continue to be provided with fact sheets of current status and public information meetings and briefings as needed.

APPENDIX B
SUPERFUND GLOSSARY

This glossary defines terms used by Naval Air Station Pensacola representatives, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) when describing activities under the Comprehensive Environmental-Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, commonly called "Superfund"), as amended in 1986. The definitions apply specifically to the Superfund program and may have other meanings when used, in different circumstances.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER ON CONSENT (AOC): A legal agreement between EPA and Potentially responsible parties (PRPs) whereby PRPs agree to perform or pay the cost of a site cleanup. The agreement describes actions to be taken at a site and may be subject to a public comment period. Unlike a consent decree, an administrative order on consent does not have to be approved by a judge.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD: A file which is maintained and contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is to be available for public review and a copy is to be established at or near the site, usually one of the information repositories. Also a duplicate file is held in a central location, such as a Regional or state office.

AIR STRIPPING: A treatment system that removes, or "strips" volatile organic compounds from contaminated groundwater or surface water by causing the compounds to evaporate.

AQUIFER: An underground formation composed of materials such as sand, soil, or gravel that can store and supply groundwater to wells and springs. Most aquifers used in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.

CARCINOGEN: A substance that can cause cancer.

CARBON ABSORPTION: A treatment system where contaminants are removed from underground water or surface water when the water is forced through tanks containing activated carbon, a specifically treated material that attracts contaminants.

CLEANUP: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health and/or the environment. The term "cleanup" is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial responses such as Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

COMMENT PERIOD: A time period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and actions taken, either by the DOD installation or the EPA. For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List. Also, a minimum 3-week comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on a draft Feasibility Study.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS (CR): EPA's, and subsequently Naval Air Station Pensacola's, program to inform and involve the public in the Superfund process and respond to community concerns.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN (CRP): A formal plan for community relations activities at a Superfund site, in this case Naval Air Station Pensacola.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA): A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Act created a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as "Superfund", to investigate and cleanup abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program the EPA can either:

- *pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work or;

- *Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to cleanup the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

CONSENT DECREE: A legal document, approved and issued by a judge, that formalizes an agreement reached between EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) where PRPs will perform all or part of a Superfund site cleanup. The consent decree describes actions that PRPs are required to perform and is subject to a public comment period.

CONTRACT LAB PROGRAM: Laboratories under contract to the Navy or EPA which analyze soil, water and waste samples taken from area at or near the Superfund site.

CONTROLLED AREA: An area that contains a security interest which, if lost, stolen, compromised, or sabotaged, would cause identifiable damage to the command mission or national security. It may also be an exclusion area providing administrative control, safety and protection against sabotage, disruption or potentially threatening acts.

COST-EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE: The cleanup alternative selected for a site on the National Priorities List based on technical

feasibility, permanence, reliability and cost. The selected alternative does not require EPA to choose the least expensive alternative. It requires that, if there are several cleanup alternatives available to deal effectively with the problems at the site, EPA must choose the remedy on the basis of permanence, reliability and cost.

COST RECOVERY: A legal process where Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) can be required to pay back the Federal government for money it spends on any cleanup action.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT (DERA): Established by Congress, under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, to fund Department of Defense hazardous waste site cleanups, building demolition and hazardous waste minimization.

ENDANGERMENT ASSESSMENT: A study conducted as a supplement to a remedial investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site and the risks posed to public health and/or the environment.

EMERGENCY: Those releases or threats of releases requiring initiation of on-site activity within hours of the lead agency's determination that a removal action is appropriate.

ENFORCEMENT: EPA's efforts, through legal action if necessary, to force potentially responsible parties to perform or pay for a Superfund site cleanup.

ENGINEERING EVALUATION/COST ANALYSIS (EE/CA): An analysis of removal alternatives for a site, similar to a remedial program feasibility study. The EE/CA must be made available for a 30 calendar day public comment period prior to the signing off of Action Memorandum.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TEAM (ERT): EPA hazardous waste experts who provide a 24-hour technical assistance to EPA Regional Offices and states during all types of emergencies involving releases at hazardous waste sites and spills of hazardous substances.

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES: After adoption of final remedial action plan, if any remedial action is taken, or any enforcement action under Section 106 is taken, or if any settlement or consent decree under Section 106 or 122 is entered into, and if such action, settlement or decree differs in any significant respect from the final plan, the lead agency is required to publish an explanation of the significant differences and the reasons the changes were made.

FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS): See Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

GROUNDWATER: Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil or gravel. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation and other purposes.

HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM (HRS): A scoring system used to evaluate potential relative risks to public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. EPA and states use the HRS to calculate a site score, from 0 to 100, based on the actual or potential release of hazardous substances from a site through air, surface water, or groundwater to affect people. This score is the primary factor used to decide if a hazardous site should be placed on the National Priorities List.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: Any Material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive.

HYDROLOGY: The science of dealing with the properties, movement and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and rocks below and in the atmosphere.

INCINERATION: Burning of certain types of solid, liquid or gaseous materials under controlled conditions to destroy hazardous waste.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY: A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a Superfund Site. Information repositories for Naval Air Station Pensacola are located at the Pensacola Regional Library, 200 W. Gregory Street, Pensacola, Florida; The John C. Pace Library, University of West Florida; and the Station Library, Building 633, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida.

LEACHATE: A contaminated liquid resulting when water percolates, or trickles, through waste materials and collects components of those wastes. Leaching may occur at landfills and may result in hazardous substances entering soil, surface water or ground water.

MONITORING WELLS: Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where ground water can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine such things as the direction in which ground water flows and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP): The Federal regulation that guides the Superfund program.

NATIONAL PRIORITIBS LIST (NPL): The EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from the Trust Fund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC): The center operated by the U.S. Coast Guard that receives and evaluates reports of oil and hazardous substance releases into the environment and notifies the appropriate agency(ies). The NRC can be contacted 24-hours a day, toll free at (800) 424-8802.

NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (NRT): Representatives of twelve Federal agencies that coordinate Federal responses to nationally significant pollution incidents and provide advice and technical assistance to the responding agency(ies).

NON-TIME-CRITICAL REMOVALS: Those releases of threats of releases not requiring initiation of on-site activity within 6 months after the lead agency's determination, based on site evaluation, that a removal action is appropriate.

ON-SCENE COORDINATOR: The Federal Official who coordinates and directs Superfund removal actions.

OPERABLE UNIT: An action taken as one part of an overall site cleanup. For example, a carbon absorption system could be installed to halt rapidly spreading ground-water contamination while a more comprehensive and long-term remedial investigation/feasibility study is underway. A number of operable units can be used in the course of a site cleanup.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M): Activities conducted at a site after a response action occurs, to ensure that the cleanup or containment system is functioning properly.

PARTS PER BILLION (ppb)/PARTS PER MILLION (ppm): Units commonly used to express low concentrations of contaminants. For example, 1 ounce of trichloroethylene (TCE) in a million ounces of water is 1 ppm; 1 ounce of TCE in a billion ounces of water is 1 ppb. If one drop of TCE is mixed in a competition-size swimming pool, the water will contain about 1 ppb of TCE.

POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY (PRP): An individual(s) or company(ies) (such as owners, operators, transporters or generators) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to cleanup hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT: The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. EPA or states use this information to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a site inspection is undertaken.

PROPOSED PLAN: A public participation requirement of SARA in which EPA summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, the rationale for the preference, reviews the alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the remedial investigation/feasibility study, and presents any waivers to cleanup standards of Section 121 (d)(4) which may be proposed. This may be prepared either as a fact sheet or as a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under agency consideration.

QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC): A system of procedures, checks, audits and corrective actions used to ensure that field work and laboratory analysis during the investigation and cleanup of Superfund sites meet established standards.

RECORD OF COMMUNICATION: A register of all verbal communication between EPA and citizens regarding site concerns. A record of communication will also be maintained by Public Affairs, Naval Air Station Pensacola.

RECORD OF DECISION (ROD): A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at NPL sites. The Record of Decision is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation/feasibility study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (RRT): Representatives of Federal, State and local agencies who may assist in coordination of activities at the request of the on-scene coordinator or remedial project manager before and during response actions.

REMEDIAL ACTION (RA): The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design and the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the NPL.

REMEDIAL DESIGN: An engineering phase that follows the Record of Decision when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent remedial action at a site on the NPL.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS): Investigation and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the "RI/FS." They are intended to:

*Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a Superfund site;

- *Establish criteria for cleaning up the site;
- *Identify and screen cleanup alternatives for remedial action; and
- *Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER (RPM): The EPA or state official responsible for overseeing remedial response activities.

REMEDIAL RESPONSE: A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious, but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

REMOVAL ACTION: An immediate action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA): A Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

RESPONSE ACTION: A CERCLA authorized action as a Superfund site involving either a short-term removal action or a long-term remedial response that may include, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- *Removing hazardous materials from a site to an EPA approved, licensed hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment or destruction.

- *Containing the waste safely on-site using incineration or other technologies.

- *Destroying or treating the waste on-site using incineration or other technologies.

- *Identifying and removing the source of ground water contamination and halting further movement of the contaminants.

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY: A summary of oral and/or written public comments received by BPA during a comment period on key EPA documents, and EPA's responses to those comments. The responsiveness summary is a key part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for EPA decision-makers.

SITE INSPECTION (SI): A technical phase that follows a preliminary assessment designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site with the Hazard Ranking System to determine whether response action is needed.

SUPERFUND: The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, also referred to as the Trust Fund.

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA): Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986. SARA required Federal facilities such as Naval Air Station Pensacola to comply with the provisions of CERCLA.

SURFACE WATER: The bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes and streams.

TIME-CRITICAL REMOVALS: Including emergencies lasting longer than 30 calendar days, those releases requiring initiation of on-site activities within 6 months of the lead agency's determination, based on the site evaluation that a removal action is appropriate.

TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FACILITY (TSD FACILITY): Any building, structure or installation where a hazardous substance has been treated, stored or disposed. TSD facilities are regulated by EPA and states under the RCRA.

TRUST FUND: A fund set up under the CERCLA to help pay for cleanup of hazardous waste sites and to take legal action to force those responsible for the sites to clean them up.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND: An organic (carbon-containing) compound that evaporates (volatizes) readily at room temperature.

WATER PURVEYOR: A public utility mutual water company, county water district or municipality that delivers drinking water to customers.

SUPERFUND ACRONYMS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CRP	Community Relations Plan
ERT	Environmental Response Team
FS	Feasibility Study
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous substances Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
OSC	On-scene Coordinator
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PPM/PPB	Parts Per Million/Parts Per Billion
PA	Preliminary Assessment
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
ROD	Record of Decision
RRT	Regional Response Team
RA	Remedial Action
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
SI	Site Inspection
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
TSD	Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

APPENDIX C
COMMUNITY MAILING LIST

Part A Key Federal State and Local Officials

Part B ~~Community~~ Organizations (Special Interest/Media/Business)

Part C Subject Matter Experts

Part D Private Citizens (Names Only)

Part E Local Media

PART A

FEDERAL, **STATE AND** LOCAL OFFICIALS

Federal Officials:

The Honorable Connie Mack
United States Senate
Room 902
Hart Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Bob Graham
United States Senate
241 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Earl Hutto
House of Representatives
2435 Rayburb House Building
Washington, DC 20515

Mr. Ben Collins
District Administrator for
The Honorable Earl Hutto
4300 Bayou Blvd., Suite 25-A
Pensacola, Fl 32503

State Officials:

Governor:

The Honorable Bob Martinez
Governor of the State of Florida
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Fl 32304

State Senator:

The Honorable W. D. Childers
Florida State Senator
2869 Michigan Avenue
Pensacola, Fl 32506

State Legislators:

The Honorable Tom Banjanin
Florida House of Representatives
Suite 112-B
15 W. Strong Street
Pensacola, Fl 32501

The Honorable Bolley Johnson
Florida House of Representatives
208 Berryhill Road
Milton, Fl 32507

The Honorable Tom Tobiasson
Florida House of Representatives
P.O. Box 997
Gonzalez, Fl 32560

The Honorable Buzz Ritchie
Florida House of Representatives
507 E. Fairfield Drive
Pensacola. Fl 32503

Environmental protection Agency:

Mr. Patrick Tobin
Director, Waste Management
Division
USEPA, Region IV
345 Courtland Street NE
Atlanta, Ga 30365

Mr. Arthur Linton
Regional Federal Facilities
Coordinator
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Ms. Beverly Mosley
Community Relations Coordinator
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345 Courtland Street NE
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Ms. Nancy Dean
Project Manager
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Florida Department of Environmental Regulation:

Mr. Eric Nuzzie
Bureau of Waste Cleanup
FDER
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Fl 32399-2400

Mr. Thomas W. Moody, P.E.
FDER
160 Governmental Center
Pensacola, Fl 32501-5794

Local Officials:

The Honorable Vince Whibbs
Mayor of Pensacola
P.O. Box 12910
Pensacola, Fl 325 21

Mr. Rod Kendig
Pensacola City Manager
P.O. Box 12910
Pensacola, Fl 32521

Mr. Wayne Peacock
County Administrator
P.O. Box 1591
Pensacola, Fl 32503-1591

Mr. Richard Dunlap
Escambia County Health Dept.
1190 W. Leonard Street
Pensacola, Fl 32503

Mr. Jackson Tuttle
Gulf Breeze City Manager
7478 Baywood Drive
Pensacola, Fl 32504

PART B

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS/INTEREST GROUPS

Mr. J. Lofton Westmoreland
President, Pensacola Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 1792
Pensacola. Fl 32598-1792

904-134-3541

Mr. Wayne Anderson V.P. Chamber/Local Issues P.O. Box 12029 Pensacola, Fl 32589-2029	904-434-5555
Mr. Don Whittenore, Jr. President elect Pensacola Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 17860 Pensacola, Fl 32522-7860	904-436-2600
Mr. Ray Tipton V.P. Chamber/Military Affairs P.O. Box 17747 Pensacola. Fl 32522	904-432-6056
Mr. Garrett Walton V.P. Chamber/Armed Services 30 South Spring Street Pensacola, Fl 32501	904-433-6581
Mr. Alvin Wingate Perdido Key Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 34052 Pensacola, Fl 32507	904-438-5340
Mr. David McDonald Pensacola Beach Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 1174 Pensacola Beach, Fl 32561	904-932-5996
Board of Realtors 420 S. Alcanie Pensacola, Fl 32501	904-434-5503
Mr. Lamar Wasdin President, Federal Managers Association 331 Robin Road Pensacola, Fl 32504	904-477-4926
Mr. John Hodges V.P. Chamber/Economic Development P.O. Box 1151 Pensacola, Fl 32520	904-444-5272
American Federation of Government Employees AFGE Local 1960 3600 Mallory Pensacola, Fl 32503	904-433-8883

Mr. Joe Trapp Perdido Bay Environmental Association. Inc. P.O. Box 573 Lillian, Al 36549	205-962-2879
Dr. Jackie Lane President, Friends of Perdido Bay 10738 Lillian Highway Pensacola, Fl 32506	904-453-5488
Mr. Pete Fornier Pensacola Canoe Club P.O. Box 17203 Pensacola, Fl 32522	904-944-3981
Mr. Morris Clark Audabon Society 575 Bob White Drive Permacola, Fl 32514	904-478-9597
Sierra Club 4649 Soundside Drive Gulf Breeze, Fl 32561	904-932-2056
Bream Fisherman's Association 400 Colbert Avenue Permacola, Fl 32507	904-994-9582
Gulf Coast Outdoors Association 1102 N. 9th Avenue Pensacola, Fl 32501	904--433-1619
Mr. Bill Hunt Northwest Florida Chapter Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. P.O. Box 17108 Permacola, Fl 32522	904-438-0551

PART C

SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS

Mr. Dewayne Ray, PE
Environmental Engineer
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Pensacola, Fl 32508-5000

Mr. Ed Pike
Environmental Engineer
Navy Public Works Center
Building 3560
Naval Air Station
Pensacola, Fl 32508-6500

PART D

PRIVATE CITIZENS

Mr. E Mrs. Thomas E. Easley

Mrs. Christine Patterson

Mr. Roy Wiggins

Mr. Thomas Weekly

Ms. Sally Bernard

Mr. Richard Radford

John & Maureen Kittrell

Ms. Ann Skipworth

Mr. Pat Miller

Joy Reuter

R.V. Christopher

Ms. Sonya Wood

Ronald D. Rust

Dr. Janet Lane

Mr. Ken Stark

Mr. E Mrs. Roberta Bonwit

Mr. J. D. Brown

Gertrude and Dan Smith

Ms. Kay Mackie

James L. Hall

Mr. Morris Clark

Ms. Jean F. Murray

Mr. Olin Tisdale

Mr. Ron Joyner, PE
Environmental Engineer
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Pensacola, Fl 32508-5000

Captain Robert Jordan, USN
Commanding Officer
Naval Aviation Depot
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Captain Talbot W. Bone, USN
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Dr. Jerome Coling
Professor of Earth and Atmospheric
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University of West Florida
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Pensacola, Fl 32514

PART E

LOCAL MEDIA

WEAR-TV 3
P.O. Box 12278
Pensacola, Fl 32501

WALA-TV 10
210 Government Street
Mobile, Al 36602

WOWW-FM
4220 North Davis Highway
Pensacola, Fl 32503

Cox Cable News
P.O. Box 18890
Pensacola, Fl 32323-8890

The Associated Press
P.O. Box 12710
Pensacola, Fl 32574

Gosport
Bldg 191
Naval Air Station
Pensacola, Fl 32508-5000

The Press Gazette
531 S.W. Elva Street
Milton, Fl 32570

WKRK-TV 5
One Pensacola Plaza
Suite 5
Pensacola, Fl 32501

Pensacola News Journal
One News Journal Plaza
Pensacola, Fl 32570

WCOA-AM
P.O. Box 12487
Pensacola, Fl 32573

United Press International
One Pensacola Plaza
Suite 5
Pensacola, Fl 32501

WXBM-FM
6718 Quintet Road
Milton, Fl 32570

The Corry Log
Public Affairs Office
NTTC Corry Station
Pensacola, Fl 32511-5000

The Whiting Tower
Public Affairs Office
Naval Air Station
Milton, Fl 32570