



# EnSafe / Allen &

a joint venture for professional

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NAS PENSACOLA  
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August 25, 1994

Florida Department of Environmental Protection  
Federal Facilities Coordinator  
Attn: David Clowes  
Twin Towers Office Building  
2600 Stone Road  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Re: Final **sampling** and Analysis Plans  
Sites 3, 9, 10, 14, 29 and 34  
NAS Pensacola  
Contract # N62467-89-D-0318/CTO-070

Dear Mr. Clowes:

On behalf of the Navy, EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall is pleased to submit two copies each of the Final Sampling and Analysis Plans for Sites 3, 9, 10, 14, 29 and 34 at the Naval Air Station Pensacola in Pensacola, **Florida**.

Please let us know if you have any questions or comments regarding the plans.

Sincerely,

EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall

**Brian E. Caldwell**  
*Task Order Manager*

**E-**

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Bill Hill/Mr. Bill Gates, SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM without enclosure  
**EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall file without enclosure**  
EnSafe/Allen & Hoshall Pensacola file without enclosure

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND COMMENTS  
DRAFT FINAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLANS (SAPS),  
FOR SITES 3, 9, 10, 14, 29, 34  
NAVAL AIR STATION (NAS) PENSACOLA  
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

**GENERAL COMMENTS:**

Comment:

All temporary wells should be properly closed after one sampling event, to prevent them serving as conduits for surface runoff, contaminating the groundwater and creating false positive groundwater sampling results.

**RESPONSE:**

All temporary wells will be abandoned by a Florida licensed driller according to the Northwest Florida Water Management District specifications after the Phase II portion of the investigation. Because of the time frame between installation, sampling, and well abandonment, each temporary well was outfitted with a locking water tight cap and a bentonite seal was emplaced at ground surface around the riser to avoid the potential of the well serving as conduit for surface runoff and contaminating the groundwater.

Comment:

... for non-BRAC sites where contamination is suspected, it is recommended that permanent wells be installed instead of temporary wells (and confirmatory permanent wells) in order to save time, money and the risk of exasperating groundwater contamination.

**RESPONSE:**

The use of temporary wells on sites where the source(s) and extent of contamination is not well defined, and where significant environmental problems may be expected is generally more cost-effective by greatly reducing the time necessary for well installation and the consequent number of permanent confirmatory wells needed for contamination delineation and risk assessment. Permanent wells were installed on sites where the Tier 1 team determined, based on available information, that minimal environmental contamination should be expected (Sites 10 and 14). The use of "direct push technique" groundwater sampling (followed by confirmatory permanent wells) for plume delineation may be utilized on sites in the future. The potential for application of this technology will be determined on a site by site basis by the Tier 1 team.