



Naval Air Station Pensacola Installation Restoration Program (IRP)

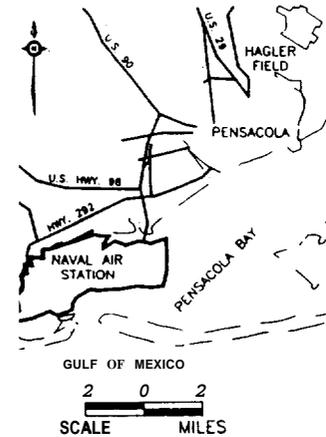
This is the first in a series of fact sheets designed to inform interested citizens about the environmental studies and cleanup actions at NAS Pensacola. Other fact sheets will be written at appropriate points in the program and in response to public interest. Distribution is coordinated through the Public Affairs Office at NAS Pensacola, (904) 452-2311.

Fact Sheet No. 1

Introduction to the IRP

History and Mission of NAS Pensacola

The Pensacola navy yard, constructed in 1826, became the site of the first U.S. Naval Air Station in 1914, known today as Naval Air Station Pensacola. The mission of NAS Pensacola is to support naval air training by providing facilities, services and maintenance support to the training squadrons and tenant commands as designated by the Chief of Naval Air Training and higher authority.



During the base's long history, various operations have been conducted which required the use of a wide variety of materials that we now know to be hazardous. These materials included petroleum products such as aviation fuel, pesticides, industrial cleaning compounds, solvents, transformers, and plating metals. Little was known about the long-term effects of these materials at the time, and their use was not regulated before the late 1970s. Since then, the use of these materials has been discontinued or are being used under strict environmental guidelines.

The Installation Restoration Program (IRP)

With a growing awareness of the long-term effects of these materials on the environment, the Department of Defense (DoD) began a program in 1975 to address conditions created by past practices. Now known as the *Installation Restoration Program (IRP)*, this program identifies, evaluates, and cleans up former disposal or spill sites at DoD facilities, such as NAS Pensacola. Through participation in the **IRP**, NAS Pensacola is showing a commitment to addressing the long-term effects of materials and practices used in the past.

CERCLA, SARA and DERA

To clean up sites created by past practices, Congress passed strict environmental legislation in 1980. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (**CERCLA**), commonly referred to as *Superfund*, provided the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the authority and funding for cleanup of hazardous waste sites if the responsible party cannot be found or is financially unable to pay. CERCLA was amended with the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

CERCLA, SARA and DERA (continued)

Combined, these two acts increased state and local involvement in selecting remediation and cleanup standards. SARA also established a fund for cleanup of previously contaminated DoD sites. The *Defense Environmental Restoration Account* (DERA), DoD's version of Superfund, was created to support cleanup at military installations nationwide. At NAS Pensacola, all aspects of the IRP are being conducted in accordance with the environmental guidelines of CERCLA and SARA.

The National Priorities List (NPL)

In December 1989, NAS Pensacola was placed on EPA's *National Priorities List* (NPL). The NPL is based on a numerical ranking of the potential hazards a site poses to human health and the environment. If a site scores 28.5 (out of 100), it is added to the NPL and is prioritized for investigation by this number. NAS Pensacola scored **42.4** and was added to the list. Although all sites added to the NPL are generally called "Superfund sites," DoD sites like NAS Pensacola are cleaned up using DERA funds.

The Role of Regulatory Agencies

The Navy is the lead agency responsible for cleanup at NAS Pensacola. To manage the program, NAS Pensacola works with Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, based in Charleston, SC. The EPA and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection are the federal and state regulatory agencies charged with overseeing the cleanup. Together, they work with the Navy through an interagency agreement, called the *Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA)*, that defines the roles and responsibilities for each agency in implementing the Installation Restoration Program.

The FFA, signed in August 1990, also outlines the regulatory path that will be followed at the **air** station. NAS Pensacola must complete not only the regulatory obligations associated with its NPL listing, but it must also satisfy the ongoing requirements of an environmental permit issued in 1988. That permit allows the facility to use and temporarily store hazardous materials as part of its daily operations, as long as they are managed in environmentally safe ways. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is the law governing ongoing use of hazardous materials, and the rules of the operating permit. The partnership created by the FFA coordinates RCRA investigations and actions with CERCLA investigations and actions, streamlining the cleanup process.

Through the **IRP**, the Navy is meeting its obligations as set forth in federal and state legislation. These obligations include the State of Florida's underground storage tank (UST) program, and federal, state, **and** local air and water regulations.

Stages of the IRP

The IRP is conducted in several stages as outlined below. Some were conducted under the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) program, which became part of the IRP in 1985. All NACIP and IRP stages meet the requirements of CERCLA.

- **Initial Assessment Study (IAS)** — (*NACIP study*) During the *IAS*, potential sites are identified and assessed.
- **Confirmation Study (CS)** — (*NACIP study*) The *CS* consists of two parts: verification and characterization. These studies are used to assess contaminated areas and possibly locate additional sites. If contamination is detected, the magnitude and extent of contamination are evaluated, giving basis to any recommendations made for future cleanup actions at these *potential sources of contamination* (PSCs).
- **Screening Investigation** — (*IRP and CERCLA step*) Screening investigations are conducted at PSCs where the potential for contamination exists, due to past practices, but where none has yet been detected. Additional information is needed to confirm that contamination either does or does not exist at that site. If it exists, then the site must be characterized through a *Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study* (next step).
- **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)** — (*IRP and CERCLA step*) An RI/FS is used to determine the nature and extent of contamination, establish cleanup criteria, and identify and evaluate any remedial action alternatives and associated costs. A *risk assessment* is part of the RI/FS process. This is used to identify potential impacts on human health and the environment and assists in evaluating remedial action alternatives.
- **Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)** — (*IRP and CERCLA step*) Once a remedial action alternative is selected during the RI/FS stage, the selected alternative is planned and executed during the RD/RA stages. Remedial actions will be monitored for effectiveness.

The IRP process mirrors the steps established for investigations under RCRA and, CERCLA. The time required for the entire IRP process to be completed depends on several factors including the number of sites, size, and complexity of the situation.

Status of the Program

Forty-two PSCs have been enumerated as potentially contaminated under the IRP. Of the 42 sites, 16 are undergoing screening investigations. RI/FS studies are to be conducted at 20 sites (Sites 30 and 31 have been combined into one site). Five sites are being investigated under the State of Florida UST program. NAS Pensacola is continuing its review for additional PSCs that may need to be added to the list. IRP sites are listed by number and name and shown on the map that follows. Field investigations are proceeding from areas suspected of having the highest degrees and amounts of contamination to areas of least contamination.

Technical Review Committee

This committee, which is made up of representatives of federal, state, and local regulatory agencies, as well as members of the community and the military, maintains a continuing dialogue with technical specialists to make sure that environmental concerns from all parties have been addressed during the remedial decision process.

Community Input and Interaction

The community can play an important role in the IRP. A Community Relations Plan has been written which outlines how the Navy and regulatory agencies communicate with the public and promotes public participation in the program. The Community Relations Plan explains the use of news releases, public notices, fact sheets, media conferences, public meetings and comment periods, tours of NAS Pensacola, and a speakers' bureau as ways to open an active dialogue with community members.

Information Repositories and Administrative Record

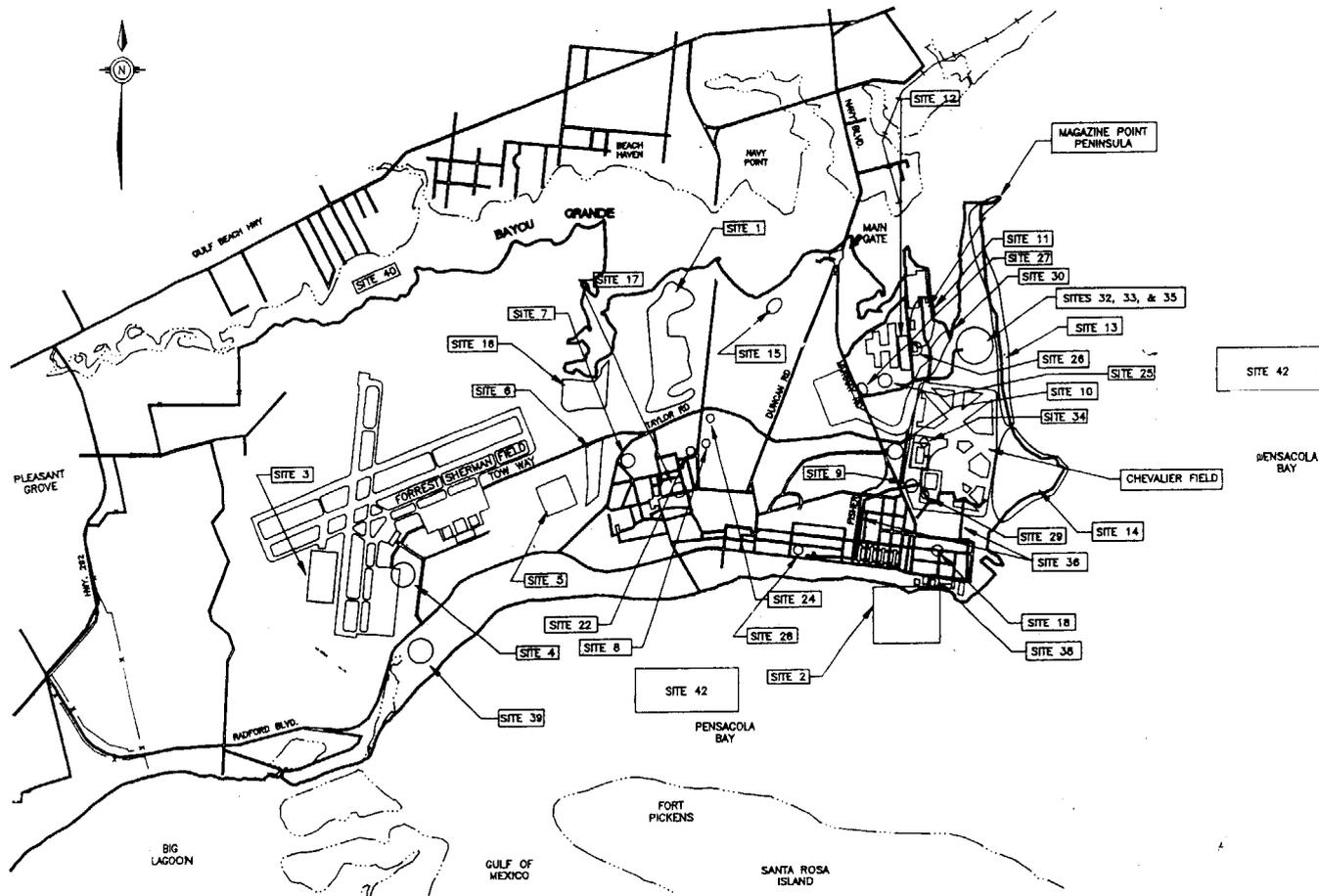
Reports written during and about the IRP process are located in these files. The Information Repository contains information about the sites as well as program activities and findings. The Administrative Record documents decisions regarding site management, including public comments and responses to these comments, which are called Responsiveness Summaries. These documents can be viewed at three public locations in Pensacola. Photocopiers are available at each location for a small fee.

Information Repositories		
W. Florida Regional Library 200 West Gregory Street Hours of Operation: T-Th: 9:00am - 8:00pm 6:00pm Fri, Sat: 9:00am - 5:00pm 5:00pm closed Sundays closed Mondays (904) 435-1760	John C. Pace Library University of West Florida Hours of Operation: M-Th: 8:00am - 10:00pm Friday: 8:00am - 5:00pm Saturday: 9:00am - 5:00pm Sunday: 1:00pm - 9:00pm (904) 474-3180	NAS Pensacola Library Building 633 Hours of Operation: M-F: 8:00am - Sat: 9:30am - closed Sundays closed Holidays (904) 452-4362

Contact Person

For more information, or to be added to the mailing list for the Installation Restoration Program, contact Michele Harrison:

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- LEGEND**
- - - - - FENCE
 - - - - - RAILROAD
 - - - - - SHORE LINE
 - - - - - BOUNDARY LINE
 - [SITE 2] - SITE NUMBER
 - ○ - SITE LOCATIONS
- SITE 41, NAS PENSACOLA WETLANDS IS NOT SHOWN.



IRP FACT SHEET
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATIONS

DWG DATE: 10/13/94 DWG NAME: 38IRPS1

Site Description Chart

Site No.	Name	Period of Operation/ Disposal	Types of Contamination	Screen or RI/FS
1	Sanitary Landfill --	1950-1980	Solvents, PCBs, plating solutions, oils, paints, mercury, asbestos	RI/FS
2	Waterfront Sediment Area (Southeast Waterfront)	1935-1973	Solvents, cyanide, metals	RI/FS
3	Crash Crew Training Area	1955-present	Leaded gasoline	RI/FS
4	Army Rubble Disposal	Unknown	Rubble, timber, pipes, other miscellaneous waste	Screen
5	Borrow Pit	Unknown	Unknown	Screen
6	Fort Redoubt Rubble Disposal	Unknown	Rubble, debris, concrete, asphalt, wood, metals, plastic	Screen
7	Firefighting School	1940s-present	Petroleum, oils, lubricant wastes	Screen
8	Rifle Range Disposal	1951-1955	Solid waste, paper	Screen
9	Navy Yard Disposal Area	1917-1930s	Trash, refuse	RI/FS
10	Commodores Pond	1800s	Underwater storage of oak timbers	Screen
11	North Chevalier Disposal Area	1930s-present	Industrial and hazardous waste, oils	RI/FS
12	Scrap Bins	early 1930s-present	Wet garbage	Screen
13	Magazine Point Rubble Disposal	Unknown	Rubble, metals, concrete	Screen
14	Dredge Spoil Fill	1975-present	Dredging materials/spoils	Screen
15	Pesticide Rinse Disposal Area	1963-1979	Organic Pesticide	RI/FS
16	Brush Disposal Area	1960s-1973	Tree pruning and trimming refuse	Screen
17	Transformer Storage Yard	1964-1976	Dielectric oils, PCBs	RI/FS
18	PCB Spill Site	1966 (single incident)	Transformer oil, PCBs /	Screen
22	Refueler Repair Shop	1958-1977	Aviation leaded gasoline, jet fuel	RI/FS
24	DDT Mixing Area	1950s-early 1960s	DDT with diesel fuel	Screen
25	Radium Spill Area	1978 (single incident)	Radioactive waste	Screen
26	Supply Department Outside Storage	1950s-1964	Industrial waste and oils	RI/FS
27	Radium Dial Shop Sewer	1940-1976	Radium, phosphorus, radioactive waste	RI/FS
28	Site of Transformer Accident	1969 (single incident)	Transformer oil	Screen

Site No.	Name	Period of Operation/ Disposal	Types of Contamination	Screen or RI/FS
29	Soil South of Building 3460	1970s-1980s	Unknown	RI/FS
30	Buildings 649 and 755 Building 648 (Site 31) IWTP Sewer Line	1940s-1970s	Paint, paint thinner, paint sludge, acids, caustics, degreasers, metals, pesticides, cyanide, chromatic solutions	RI/FS
32	IWTP Sludge Drying Beds	1981-present	Hazardous waste	RI/FS
33	Wastewater Treatment Pond	1981-present	Hazardous waste, wood, bricks	RI/FS
34	Spill Site north of Building 3557	1984 (single incident)	Solvents, detergents	Screen
35	Miscellaneous IWTP SWMUs	1981-present	Unknown	RI/FS
36	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewer Line	1971-present	Industrial Waste	Screen
38	Building 71 and IWTP Sewer Line	1935-late 1970s	Paint stripper, ketones, TCE, industrial waste	RI/FS
39	Oak Grove Campground Area	Unknown	Petroleum, oils, and lubricant wastes, debris, broken clay, coal, cleaning solutions	RI/FS
40	Bayou Grande	Unknown	Unknown	RI/FS
41	NAS Pensacola Wetlands	Unknown	Unknown	RI/FS
42	Pensacola Bay Area	Unknown	Unknown	RI/FS

Notes:

Sites 19, 20, 21, 23, and 37 have been transferred to the Florida Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program and will not proceed in the IRP. The UST program is a state-regulated program for the remediation of petroleum contaminated sites.

Sites 30 and 31 have been combined into one site, now called Site 30.

Site 41 consists of wetlands found scattered throughout the property.