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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

**INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**

**NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

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**FINAL
April 8, 1996
(Replaces March 1990 Version)**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This **Community Relations Plan** (CRP) for **Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola** describes a program **for community** involvement in the **Installation Restoration Program (IRP)**. Throughout the IRP, the Navy's goal is to **maintain community understanding** and support, which are vital **for implementing successful environmental activities at NAS Pensacola**. Implementation of this plan is **required** by both **federal** and **state** law.

Effective communication and timely information exchange with the public are **essential** at NAS Pensacola, especially due to its **status on the National Priorities List (NPL)**. **As an NPL site, NAS Pensacola** receives priority funding consideration from the Department of Defense (**DoD**) **for environmental investigation and cleanup**. Therefore, cleanup should **happen** quickly, and it is important that the **Pensacola community** understand the **entire** cleanup process and have the opportunity to provide comments **on certain proposed actions**.

The CRP's purpose is to outline activities which will **inform** the public of planned or ongoing actions throughout the IRP. It also outlines **opportunities for** the public to offer valuable input from the initial investigations through **remedial** actions.

The primary objectives of this plan are to:

- Establish channels **for** the release **of** information about activities.
- Provide a way **for** the community to interact with the Navy.
- Assist in resolving issues **of** public interest **and concern**.

Only environmental issues directly related to investigating and **remediating sites** covered by the Navy's **Installation Restoration Program** at **NAS Pensacola** will be released in this **CRP** and subsequent community outreach activities.

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The CRP encourages the involvement of **Pensacola area** residents, as well as **representatives** from federal, *state*, and local **agencies who are active in policy** and decision-making processes. To this end, a **Restoration Advisory Board, or RAB** (see **Appendix A**), has been established.

This plan includes comments and ideas **from interviews** and **meetings with** residents, elected officials, and special interest groups. Interaction **between** the base and *community* members will focus on community involvement in the **IRP process**. Public involvement **begins** in the early stages of the process, before the **Remedial Investigation (RI)**, and continues through the *final* decisions and cleanup actions.

2.0 LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

2.1 Legislative Background

Federal, state, and local laws govern environmental **actions being** taken at **NAS Pensacola**. This **section** describes major legislation and the process by which it is implemented. Working as partners, the **U.S. Navy**, **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)**, and **Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)** **axe overseeing** and approving **both testing** and cleanup. Appendix **B** defines **terms** and acronyms used in **the IRP** and **this** document.

The Installation Restoration Program

In 1980, Congress passed the Comprehensive **Environmental Response**, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This law set up a "Superfund" to clean up **past hazardous** waste **sites** (such as **landfills**) nationwide and made the **USEPA** responsible for **monitoring** the process. When first implemented, its requirements did not apply to federal facilities. **Therefore**, DoD established its **own** environmental program, the **IRP**, which paralleled these requirements. The Navy has **been** actively **restoring installations since 1980** and **has** been aggressively investigating potential **contamination** that may have resulted from former practices.

In 1986, Congress amended CERCLA with the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization **Act (SARA)**. This act, **required** DoD and other federal facilities to **meet** CERCLA requirements. **SARA** also set the stage for the creation of the Defense **Environmental Restoration** Account (DERA) that funds cleanup of **hazardous waste sites** at DoD facilities. **DoD's Installation Restoration Program** complies with the **environmental** regulations **established** under both CERCLA and **SARA**.

Based **on** findings from environmental **studies**, facilities **are** scored by the Hazard Ranking System. Sites scoring **28.5 or** higher (out of 100) **axe** placed **on** USEPA's **National** Priorities List (NPL) and become eligible for priority **funding**. **NAS Pensacola scored 42.4** and was

placed on the NPL in December 1989. Funding for these studies and cleanup comes from DERA.

The Navy's IRP is conducted in several stages, outlined below. All stages meet the requirements of CERCLA and SARA.

Stage	Title	Action
1	Initial Assessment Study (IAS)	During this step, potential sites are identified and their type of contamination is assessed.
2	Confirmation Study (CS)	This step consists of verification and characterization. These studies are used to assess contaminated areas and possibly locate additional sites. If contamination is detected, the magnitude and extent are evaluated, providing a basis for any recommendations made for future cleanup actions at these potential sources of contamination (PSCs).
3	Screening Investigation (SI)	Conducted at PSCs where the potential for contamination exists from past practices, but none has been detected. Additional information is needed to confirm that contamination does not exist at that site. If contamination is present, then the site must be characterized through a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (next step).
4	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)	Used to determine the nature and extent of contamination, establish cleanup criteria, and identify and evaluate any remedial action alternatives and associated costs. Risk assessment, which is part of the RI/FS process, is used to identify potential impacts on human health and the environment and assists in evaluating remedial action alternatives.
5	Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)	Once a remedial action alternative is selected during the RI/FS stage, the selected alternative is planned and executed during the RD/RA stages. Remedies are monitored for effectiveness.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

In addition to activities under the **IRP**, NAS Pensacola complies with other federal legislation, including the **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**. Congress passed this law in 1976, establishing a **national** strategy for **managing ongoing solid and hazardous** waste operations. RCRA established guidelines and standards for day-to-day **hazardous** waste generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and **disposal**. NAS Pensacola holds a **RCRA** permit **to** operate a temporary storage facility for **hazardous waste** and, consequently, is regulated under RCRA's corrective **action** process. The permit, **issued in August 1988**, **allows NAS Pensacola** to operate its industrial facilities in an environmentally safe manner.

RCRA was amended by **the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)** of 1984. As part of **HSWA**, Section **3004(u)** requires corrective **action** of **past hazardous waste** releases, such as **spills** or leaks, **from** any solid waste management unit (**SWMU**) as a permit condition. According to the **Code of Federal Regulations**, a SWMU is "any discernible waste management **unit from** which **hazardous** constituents may **migrate**, irrespective of whether that **unit was** intended for the management of **hazardous** wastes."

The RCRA Corrective Action process, as required by HSWA, consists of five steps:

Stage	Title	Action
1	RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)	Identifies potential or actual contamination releases by reviewing records and visually examining every SWMU.
2	RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)	Confirms contamination and determines its nature. Also examines the extent of contamination and rate of migration.
3	Corrective Measures Study (CMS)	Develops and evaluates corrective measures alternatives, recommending the most appropriate alternative. Corrective measures are the steps taken to clean up or mitigate a contaminated site.
4	Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI)	Design, construction, and operation, as well as maintenance and monitoring of corrective measures.
5	Interim Measures (IM)	Corrective actions to stabilize, control, or limit further releases. These can be implemented at any time.

Existing RCRA Programs

- Groundwater Recovery System. In compliance with RCRA, NAS Pensacola and the Navy Public Works Center discontinued use of industrial wastewater treatment surface impoundments. The Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant's circulation was altered and a groundwater recovery system was installed.
- Hazardous Waste Storage. NAS Pensacola has constructed an area for safe, controlled storage of hazardous waste material (such as used oils, industrial cleaners, and paints). A RCRA permit was issued to NAS Pensacola in August 1988 for temporary storage of hazardous waste in this area.

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment **Act**, also known as **BRAC**, identifies certain DoD bases for realignment and/or closure. When a base is **scheduled** for realignment (as in the case of the Naval Aviation Depot on Chevalier Field), the IRP environmental activities are accelerated and absorbed into the BRAC process, which is **necessary** to make the property ready for reuse more quickly.

Several sites at **NAS Pensacola** will be part of a fast-track cleanup to **address** environmental concerns and accommodate operations **relocating from NSA Memphis, in Millington, Tennessee.**

2.2 Technical Assistance Grants

Congress recognizes the **importance** of **community** involvement and the need for citizens living near NPL sites to be well-informed. Therefore, the **Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program** was established to encourage public involvement and cleanup discussions. **Qualified community** groups may receive grants from the USEPA to **hire** independent **technical** advisers. The advisers help them understand and comment on **technical** factors in cleanup decisions affecting their community. Appendix C **contains** current information about these grants. Changes in the application requirements for TAGs will be included in updates to **this CRP** and future fact sheets.

2.3 Environmental Programs

In addition to complying with **regulations** developed to **assess** the **type**, extent, and **migratory** patterns of contamination and the most feasible **methods** of remediation, other environmental programs have **been** implemented at **NAS Pensacola**. **These** programs all **summarized** below.

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 **NAS Pensacola**, the **Naval Aviation Depot**

North Island Detachment, the Navy Public Works Center, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, Naval Hospital Pensacola, and Naval Technical Training Center Corry Station. The board, which has been endorsed by the Chief of Naval Operations, coordinates environmental compliance at the base.

Hazardous Waste Minimization Program

NAS Pensacola began its own program to **reduce** the amount of hazardous waste generated at the base. Many modifications have been made to **streamline** operations at NAS Pensacola and **increase** the efficient use of resources. Modifications include the following:

- **Plating shop reworked to contain and collect paint**
- **Solvent Reclamation program**
- **Paint strippers replaced by utilizing a reusable blasting technique**
- **Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant modified from industrial to domestic wastewater (completed in January 1996)**
- **Hazardous waste training programs**

This program has significantly reduced the **amount of hazardous material generated** at NAS Pensacola.

Hazardous Material Control Program

The Naval Aviation Depot developed the **Hazardous Material Control Program**, a documented showcase for the Navy. This program outlined **hazardous material control** by **technical/laboratory requirements**. Each shop used a **computerized list** which identifies the type,

quantity, and safety requirements for handling and disposal of each hazardous material used. Similar hazardous material control programs have been adopted at Navy Public Works Center, Fleet Industrial Supply Center, and NAS Pensacola operations. In September 1995, the Naval Aviation Depot was decommissioned.

Natural Resources Conservation Program

NAS Pensacola has developed a natural resources conservation program which includes forestry, land, and fish and wildlife management programs. These programs stabilize and beautify the natural environment and provide outdoor recreation opportunities for base personnel.

Petroleum Program

A petroleum program has been developed to comply with State of Florida petroleum regulations. Florida was the first state to implement an underground storage tank program, and the Navy has signed an agreement with the State of Florida for statewide compliance. NAS Pensacola has removed or replaced 219 underground storage tanks. Plans include removing, replacing or upgrading all remaining tanks.

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3.0 NAS PENSACOLA BACKGROUND

3.1 History of Facility and Environmental Practices

The U.S. Navy has maintained a presence in the Pensacola area since 1825, when a Navy Yard was established on Pensacola Bay. Between 1828 and 1835, the Navy acquired approximately 2,300 acres as operations expanded. Several natural disasters in the early 1900s destroyed the yard and forced it into maintenance status in 1911. Three years later the Navy's first permanent air station was established on the site of the old Navy yard. The air station has been the primary training base for naval aviators since that time and continues to expand.

Today, NAS Pensacola occupies 5,800 acres on a peninsula in southern Escambia County, five miles southwest of the City 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 on the base. A large naval aviation depot that repairs and refurbishes aircraft engines and frames was in the area surrounding Chevalier Field. Most industrial operations were conducted in the older portion of the base, on the eastern end of the peninsula. The naval aviation depot was decommissioned in September 1995. The western end is taken up by the main airfield (Forrest Sherman Field) and undeveloped forest land. Three other naval facilities are in the Pensacola area: Naval Technical Training Center, Corry Station, and Saufley Field are in Escambia County. NAS Whiting Field is in Santa Rosa County. Figure 3-1 shows the location of NAS Pensacola.

3.2 Prior Investigations

The Navy has conducted environmental studies at NAS Pensacola under the Navy Assessment and Control of Industrial Pollutants (NACIP) program, which was incorporated into the IRP in 1986. This study consisted of an Initial Assessment Study, followed by a two-part Confirmation Study.

The following **box** summarizes previous site investigations and other environmental actions that took place at NAS Pensacola before its placement on the **NPL** in December 1989.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS

- **IAS** onsite survey, 1982
- **IAS** final report, June 1983
- Confirmation Study, 1984
- Verification Study, July 1984
- Characterization Study, March 1986
- **RCRA** Facility Assessment, 1988
- RCRA/HSWA Permit, August 1988
- RCRA Closure Permits

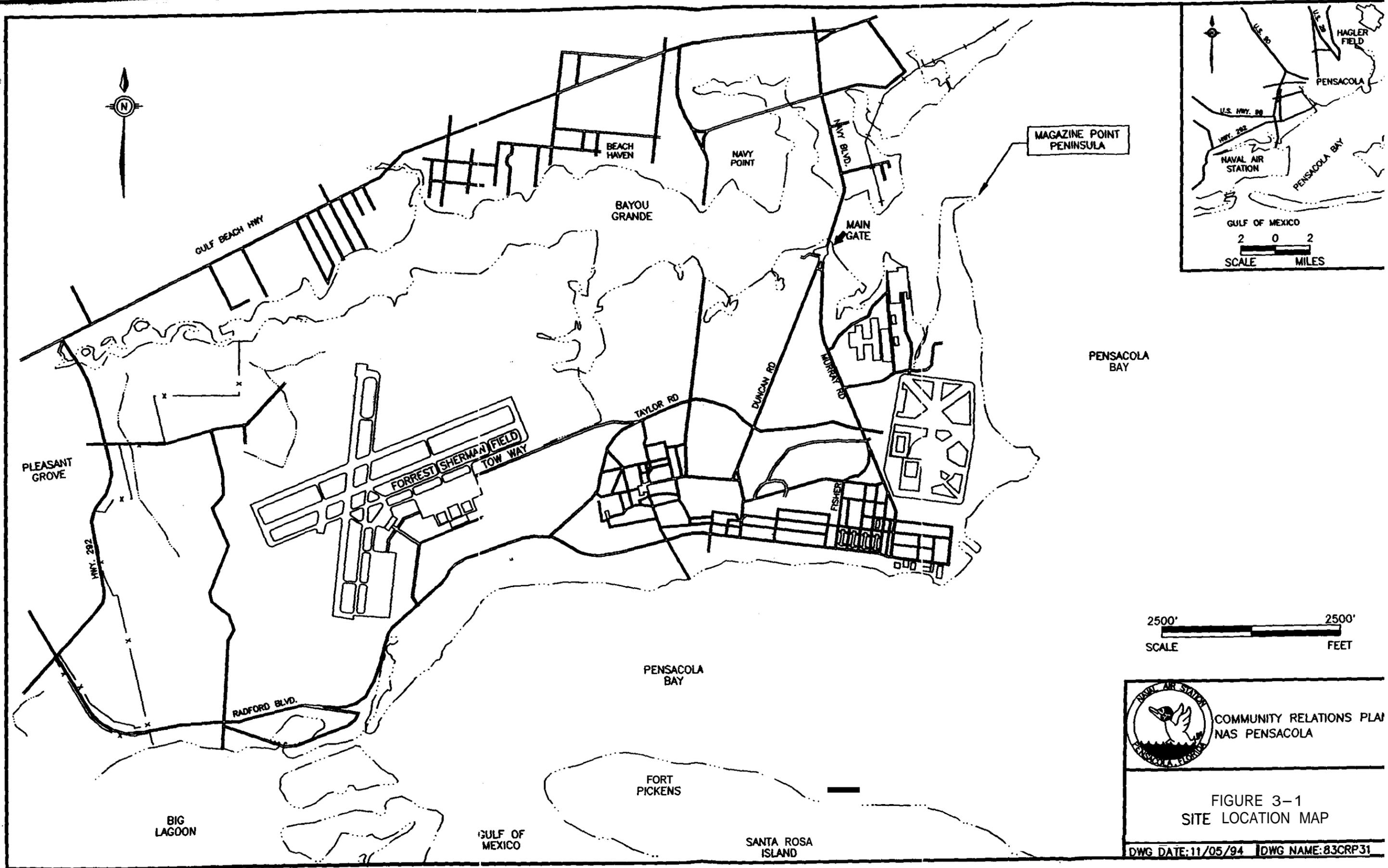
Placed on National Priorities **List**, December 1989

Copies of reports related to these actions are available in the information repositories listed at the beginning of this plan.

3.3 Site Descriptions

At present, **44** sites have been identified as potentially **contaminated** under the IRP. Of the **44** sites, **16** are undergoing **screening investigations**. Eighteen sites will be subject to an RI/FS. **Six** sites are being investigated under the State of Florida Petroleum Program and are not included in the IRP. Two previous **screening** sites (**5** and **13**) have been completed. One previous **RI** site (**39**) was completed in August 1995. Another site was eliminated when two sites, previously Sites **30** and **31**, were **combined into one** site, now called Site **30**.

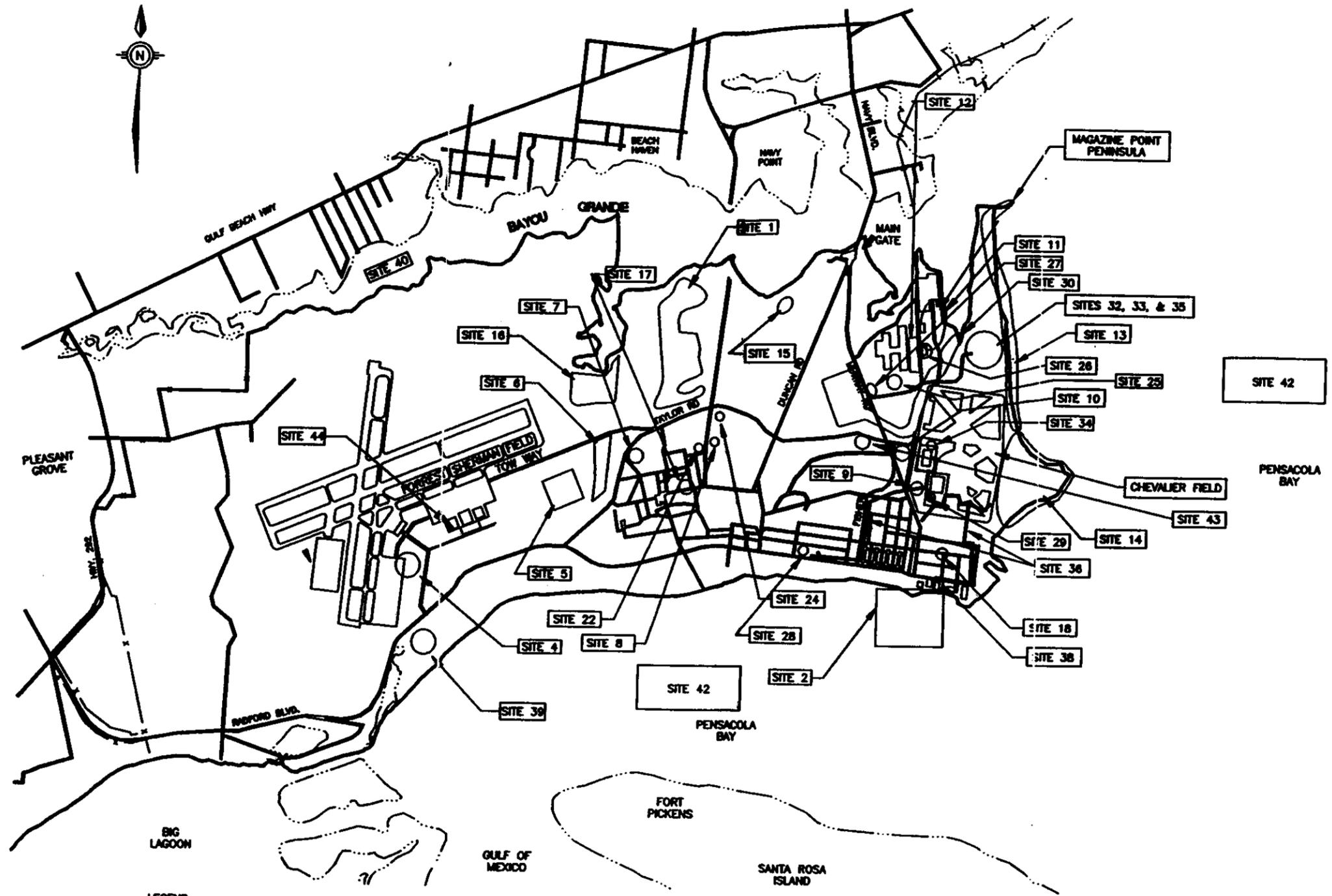
NAS Pensacola is continuing its review for any additional potential **sources** of contamination that may need to be added to the IRP **list**. IRP sites/locations are shown in Figures 3-2 and 3-3. Each site is described in **Appendix D**.



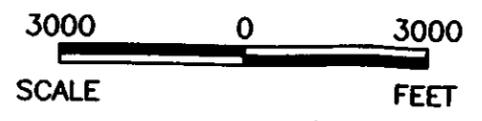
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
NAS PENSACOLA

FIGURE 3-1
SITE LOCATION MAP

DWG DATE: 11/05/94 | DWG NAME: 83CRP31



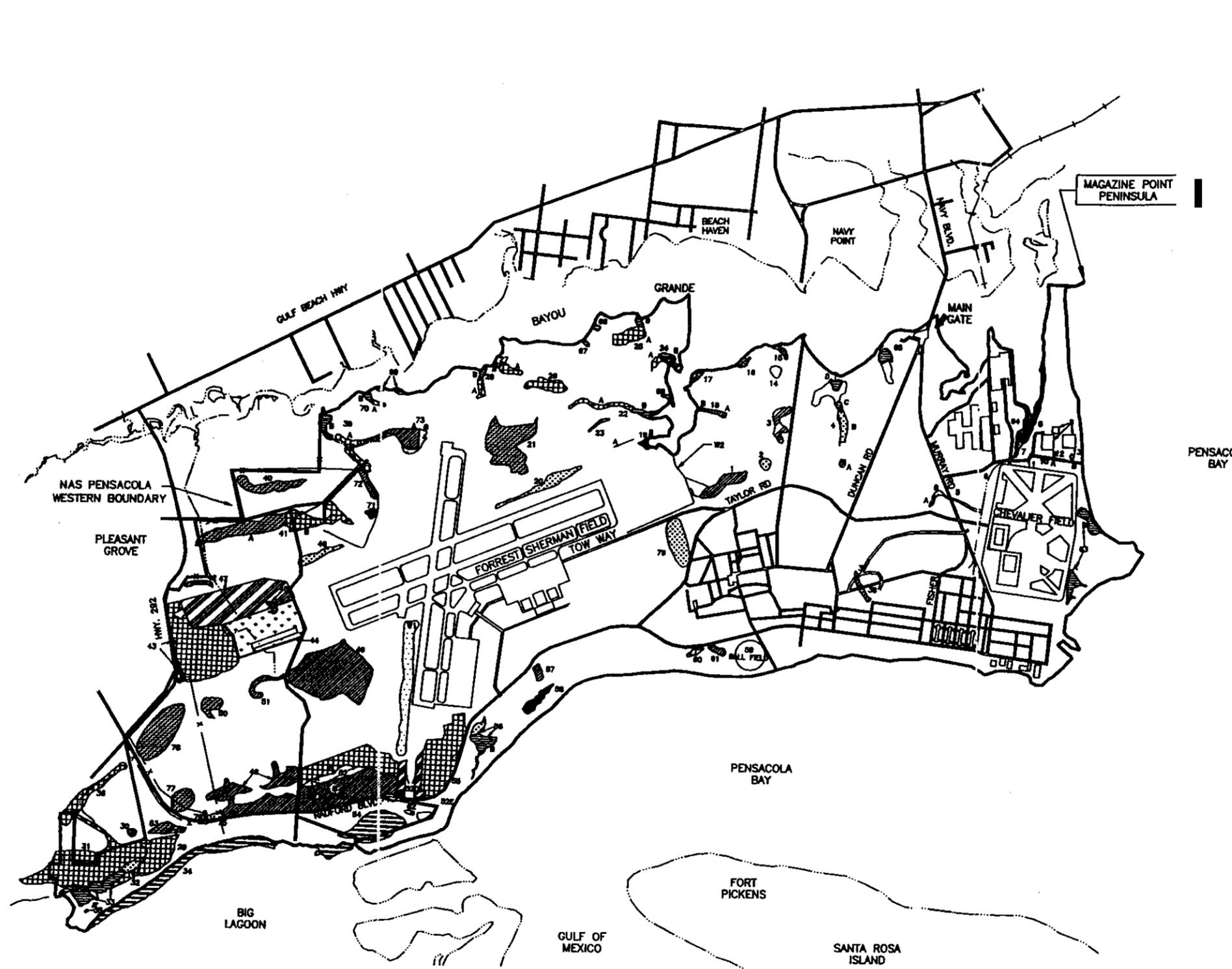
- LEGEND**
- x- - FENCE
 - ++++- - RAILROAD
 -- - SHORE LINE
 - - - - - BOUNDARY LINE
 - [SITE 2] - SITE NUMBER
 - ○ - SITE LOCATIONS



COMMUNITY RELATIONS
PLAN
NAS PENSACOLA

FIGURE 3-2
SITE LOCATIONS

DWG DATE:12/22/95 DWG NAME:83CRP32



SOURCE: PARSONS AND PRUITT 1991

- LEGEND
- x - FENCE
 - +++++ - RAILROAD
 - - - - - SHORE LINE
 - - - - - NAS PENSACOLA BOUNDARY



COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
NAS PENSACOLA

FIGURE 3-3
SITE 41 LOCATION MAP
NAS PENSACOLA WETLANDS

DWG DATE: 04/08/96 | DWG NAME: 83CRP33

4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

4.1 Community Profile

NAS Pensacola is in southern Escambia County, Florida, five miles southwest of the City of Pensacola. Escambia County encompasses **661 square miles** and has a population of nearly 280,000. Pensacola, the county seat and the largest city in the **county**, has a population of approximately 65,000. The Pensacola Metropolitan Statistical **Area**, which includes a major portion of adjacent Santa Rosa County, has a population of nearly 350,000.

NAS Pensacola, the Naval Technical Training Center **Corry** Station, Saufley Field, and NAS **Whiting** Field **make** up the Pensacola Naval Complex. **These** bases employ approximately 20,000 military and civilian personnel and contribute more than \$900 million annually to the local economy. More than 25,000 military retirees and families receiving military and survivor benefits live in the area. These people contribute almost \$500 million annually to the local economy.

The local economy is a **mix** of large and small industry, agriculture, retail, and tourism. Among the industrial employers in the local area are **Champion** International, **Monsanto** Company, **Armstrong** World Industries, **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 tourist attractions are **Pensacola** Beach, **Historic Pensacola**, the **Civil War** Museum, and the **National** Museum of Naval Aviation. **Annual** unemployment for the Pensacola Metropolitan **Statistical Area** ranges between **6%** and **7%**.

4.2 Key Community Concerns

Historically, industrial operations and waste **disposal** practices at **the base** have not caused a concern in the community. A series of **community** interviews were conducted in **1990**, with a variety of individuals representing diverse personal and institutional **concerns** and interests. The individuals interviewed included elected and appointed **officials**; representatives of local, county,

and state government; members of **the business community**; individuals historically affiliated with the base; and local residents. **The purpose** of the interviews was to identify and understand areas of concern to **area** residents, and to help tailor **the Community Relations Plan** to the concerns of the **community**. A CRP was established in March 1990. This **CRP** replaces that document. Key concerns are listed below.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| e | Pollution of Perdido Bay | e | Drinking water supplies |
| e | Wetland protection | e | Bayou contamination |
| e | Buelah Landfill contamination | e | Hazardous waste minimization |

These issues have attracted **the** interest of residents, environmental protection groups, and the media. Overall, most interviewees expressed confidence in **the** Navy's effort to clean up sites and to **keep** the public informed. A listing of public officials and group representatives who will receive **information** about site development is provided in **Appendix E**.

RAB members have expressed **interest** in **some** of ~~these~~ same issues, as well as air quality and the health of Bayou Grande and Pensacola Bay.

Perdido Bay

Two environmental groups focus on pollution problems in Perdido Bay. These groups monitor a local paper mill's progress in cleaning effluent released into the bay. These groups will remain interested in water quality issues **both** at the paper mill and **NAS** Pensacola.

Wetlands

In **1989**, the Escambia **County** Commission enforced wetland protection by approving an **ordinance** prohibiting development of **the** county's most valued wetlands except **under** a few restricted circumstances. **Wetlands, which once** covered more than half the state, have slowly disappeared but are being restored, protected, and enhanced through local zoning and building

restrictions, and through procedures of mitigation. **A** large portion of the base consists of wetlands, which support a variety of rare plant and wildlife species. All drainage ditches, freshwater and brackish water ponds are considered wetlands under the IRP. There is concern that migration of contaminants, or a physical cleanup effort, might adversely affect these wetlands. The base **has** an aggressive resource conservation program that includes protection of the wetlands as a major goal.

Buelah Landfill

A local company's effort to construct a large hazardous waste facility in the old Buelah landfill area **has** spurred heavy local opposition. The **Escambia County** Commission approved **an** ordinance to prohibit construction of such a facility. A primary **concern** of environmentalists and residents in nearby Alabama **and** Florida is seepage of **hazardous** or toxic materials from such a facility into the Perdido River Basin. A related concern is the inactive Buelah landfill, which was listed as a Superfund site in 1990. The Navy is identified as a potentially responsible party because base waste was disposed of in this landfill. The Navy is working with USEPA on corrective action. New discoveries at the site have led **to** a Record of Decision which **has** laid the foundation for remediation.

Drinking Water

Concerns about the quality of drinking water and possible contamination of the water supply have increased due to **traces** of dieldrin — a common pesticide — in NAS Pensacola drinking water supplies. The dieldrin contamination is not believed to **be caused** by **any** IRP sites on the base because the base receives its **drinking** water **from** two wells, four miles away **at** the Naval Technical Training Center Corry Station. **An** investigation to determine the **source** of the dieldrin point to long-term pesticide **use in** southwest **Escambia County**. Groundwater flow has carried traces of the chemical into the Corry Station area. Residents **and** base workers were notified of the contamination and advised that it was unrelated to any IRP sites at NAS Pensacola.

Other Concerns

One group has expressed **concern** over possible damage to local freshwater bodies that support **fishing and** other recreational activities. Its **members** are also **concerned** about **the** amount of spent lead shot that has landed in Bayou Grande from **the base** skeet ranges. They **are** especially concerned about the possibility of lead contamination in **the** bayou. During community interviews, a request was made for the waters **around the** base to be sampled. **This** will be conducted during the remedial investigations of those sites (Sites 40 and 42).

One of the sites (Site 1) identified **on the** base is **adjacent** to a primitive camping **area** used by visiting Scout troops. **Concerns** have **been** raised about **the** safety of allowing troops to continue using the **area**. An investigation focused **on the area** of contamination, and **the risk** assessment concluded that there was little **risk posed from the surface** soil. This site will **be** closely monitored and area scout leaders **will** be updated on **the area's** suitability for **camping**.

Observations and Conclusions

The **concerns** that surfaced about generation and disposal of **hazardous waste** indicate that **NAS** Pensacola needs to make the public aware of its **hazardous waste minimization** and control programs.

It is anticipated that the RAB will act **as** a conduit for more or different **concerns** as they **arise** in the community.

4.3 Environmental Justice

Environmental justice is **the fair** treatment and **meaningful** involvement of all people, regardless of **race**, color, **national** origin, or **income**, **with** respect to **the** development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and **policies**. **Fair** treatment means that **no** groups of people should **bear** a greater **share** of **the** negative **environmental** effects from

industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies.

NAS Pensacola is keenly aware of issues of environmental justice **and seeks** to ensure that actions and activities related to its IRP do not disproportionately **impact any** segment of the population. While there is **no specifically** designated program, **the U.S.** Navy works closely with state and federal regulators, and involves **community** members (**through** the public forum of the RAB) in making decisions about its environmental program **at NAS Pensacola**.

As part of its efforts, the Navy hopes to **increase** environmental awareness **in** the communities surrounding NAS Pensacola. NAS Pensacola is reaching out to the community through forums such as the RAB, and **through** constant communication via direct mailings, cable television **shows**, information repositories, and provision of accurate information to the media.

Most environmental activities take place on base property and therefore do not impact populations outside the base. However, if legitimate concerns of environmental justice **are** raised, the Navy will take appropriate action, **based on** the situation, to **remedy** them.

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5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS STATUS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Status of Community Relations Activities

The **Community** Relations Program at NAS Pensacola was under way before the previous **Community** Relations Plan was issued in **March** 1990. A number of community relations activities have been completed, and **are** listed below.

Restoration Advisory Board. A RAB **was** established in July **1995** as a forum for communication between the community and decision-makers. Residents **are** encouraged to attend public **RAB** meetings, review related **reports**, and submit proposals or ideas to **the** NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office or advisory **board members**. Ideas and comments **from** the public are welcomed throughout the IRP process. Names of **RAB members** and the RAB Charter can be found in Appendix A.

Fact Sheets. Six fact sheets on different aspects of the environmental cleanup program have been created and distributed.

- o Introduction to the IRP*
- Removal Actions at Sites 30, 32 and 39*
- Environmental Actions at Chevalier Field*
- o Information Repository*
- o Restoration Advisory Board*
- o Proposed Plan for Operable Unit 10*

Information Repositories. Information repositories have **been** established at **three** libraries in the Pensacola area for convenient access by the general public. All documents related to Installation Restoration activities at NAS Pensacola are indexed and available to **the** public at these repositories. These include technical reports, findings, and other documents. See Appendix **F** for details on these document collections, including their locations.

Community Relations Plan. A **Community Relations Plan** was researched, developed, and published in **March** 1990. This plan **updates** that original plan.

Mailing List. A mailing list of local citizens, **businesses**, political leaders, and **news** media has been established and is **maintained** by the NAS Pensacola Public **Affairs** Office. Documents, such as fact **sheets** providing current information about site activities, **will be** mailed to everyone on the mailing list. Individuals may **be** added to the mailing list by contacting the NAS Pensacola Public Affairs **Office** at the **address below**.

Naval Air Station
Public Affairs Office
190 Radford Boulevard
Building 191 - Code 00B00
Pensacola, Florida 32508-5217
(904) 452-2311

Technical Review Committee. In January 1989, NAS Pensacola formed a Technical Review Committee (TRC) made up of representatives of the **U.S. Navy**, USEPA, **FDEP**, and the local community. The committee was formed to review **recommendations** for and monitor progress of the NAS Pensacola investigation and cleanup effort. **This** committee has been absorbed into the RAB.

Interstate Fair. A booth **was** maintained at the October 1994 Pensacola Interstate Fair describing the IR program and soliciting interest in the Restoration Advisory **Board**.

Community Access Television. **Members** of the NAS Pensacola Environmental and Public **Affairs** staffs have appeared on **BLAB TV** and other local **channels** to discuss **the** environmental programs and their progress.

5.2 Community Relations Objectives

The objectives of **this CRP** are described below. Activities designed **to** achieve each objective follow the description of each program goal. These communication activities will address the differences between past and current waste handling practices and fully **explain** the purpose, goals, and findings of the IRP.

Objective 1: Citizen Involvement

The objective **is** to give residents the opportunity to comment on and be involved throughout the investigations and decision-making process for cleaning up IRP sites at NAS Pensacola. Residents are encouraged to participate in **this** process because decisions made will have a long-**term** effect on their community.

Methods of Accomplishment

- Encourage two-way communication between the community and decision-makers, primarily through forums such **as** the RAB.
- Provide opportunities to **receive** formal and informal comments **from** community members on reports and plans. Meet with individual citizens, **area** clubs, and groups when **needed** or requested. Include the name and telephone **number** of the program contact **person** in all correspondence concerning the project.
- Use RAB meetings to discuss feasibility **study results and remedial** alternatives.
- Provide information through updates to **this** CRP, periodic fact **sheets**, and **releases** to the local media.

- e Place information, studies, **and reports** in an information repository for public **access** and **use**. Expanded documentation of IRP decisions will **be** included in the **Administrative Record** in the information repository.

Objective 2: Timely Communication

Local residents, workers, RAB members, **as well as** federal, **state and** local officials, will be informed in a timely manner of major findings, recommendations, project **status**, and remedial activities being conducted at **NAS Pensacola**. Information will **also be** provided **on** additional actions under consideration **and the reasons** for **those actions**.

Methods of Accomplishment

- Produce fact **sheets** discussing IRP activities **and technical** information in **nontechnical** language.
- Maintain a mailing **list** of local, **state, and** federal officials, **and** other interested individuals **and** groups. **Names** may be added to the mailing list by contacting the Public **Affairs** Office.
- Send fact sheets to **all** people **on** the mailing list and to those who request them.
- Send fact **sheets and** news releases **to the base and** local newspapers and radio **and** television **stations** for wide **distribution** of information.
- Provide **speakers to** present **NAS Pensacola** IRP issues **and** activities. Requests will be coordinated **through the** Public Affairs *Office*.
- **Announce** public meetings **through** advertisements in **one** or more of **the** following: a **daily** newspaper, media **releases**, fact **sheets, and** flyers. Print a public notice at least

two ~~weeks~~ before any required public meeting. RAB meetings will be announced through press releases and/or notifications to people ~~on~~ the mailing list.

Objective 3: Conflict Resolution

Focus on and resolve conflicts as they arise.

Methods of Resolving Conflict:

- e Identify conflict and develop a forum, if needed, for resolution.

- e Provide a forum, such as the RAB, for community members to voice questions and concerns directly to the decision-making body, composed of federal and state regulators and the Navy. In this manner, officials can be alerted to specific areas of community concern that may be addressed in realignment decisions and environmental actions.

- Provide experts to address questions about remedial actions and alternatives.

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April 8, 1996

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6.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND SCHEDULE

All communication activities are designed to provide the public with current information and the opportunity for input during each phase of the environmental program. **Community** relations activities and their relationship to various stages of the IRP are arranged according to required and voluntary activities, and are described below.

6.1 Before Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

Required Activities

- Create an information repository and publicize its availability and location.
- Conduct community interviews.
- Develop a Community Relations Plan (**this** document).

Voluntary Activities

- Publicize the name, address, and phone number of the primary contact person who will respond to all inquires about the environmental program.
- Develop a **mailing** list of **concerned** residents, local elected officials, appropriate agencies, and the local media for distribution of IRP **materials**.
- Distribute a fact sheet introducing and **explaining the** IRP. Write an article for publication in the base newspaper.
- Distribute news releases to local news **media** about the IRP, **this** CRP, and the information repository's availability.
- Establish contact with local officials and **community** leaders to provide **them** with information about the IRP **and** to monitor community concerns.
- Hold informal community **meetings** to discuss IRP studies, **analyses**, results, **and** plans.

- Advertise and provide **speakers** for groups and gatherings. Interested parties should contact the **NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office**.

6.2 During Remedial Investigation (RI)

Required Activities

- Establish an administrative record.
- Publish a notice of availability of **the** administrative record.

Voluntary Activities

- Discuss** IRP studies, plans for environmental **activities**, and update **the community** on results of the RI **through** public **RAB meetings**.
- Obtain input **from the community through the RAB** on alternatives being discussed and recommended.
- Update the information repository **as necessary**, and publicize its availability and location.
- Publicize the name, address, **and** telephone number of **the** primary contact **person** who will **respond** to all inquiries about the environmental program.
- Update the **mailing list** of **concerned** residents, local residents, elected officials, appropriate agencies, interested groups, **and the** local **media** for IRP material distribution.
- Distribute fact **sheets** to update **the community on RI** progress or **findings**, as appropriate.
- Distribute news** releases to local **news media** about **the** IRP, **this** CRP, **and** the availability of the information repository.

- Maintain contact with local officials **and** community leaders providing them information about the IRP. Monitor community **concerns** and **inform** them of the completion and results of the RI.
- Advertise and provide speakers for groups **and gatherings**. **Interested** parties should contact the NAS Pensacola Public **Affairs Office**.

6.3 Upon Completion of Feasibility Study (FS) **and Proposed Plan**

Required Activities

- Present the **FS** report and the proposed plan in **an** advertised and public RAB meeting, also explaining the public comment period.
- Prepare news release and public notice for a local newspaper to **announce** the availability of the RI/FS report and proposed plan in the information repository and administrative record. Comments should be directed to the designated contact person.
- Prepare news release(s) and public notice(s) for local newspaper(s) to **announce** the availability of a public meeting **on** the **Proposed Plan**, **and** the **start** of a 45-day public comment period.
- Place a transcript of the proposed plan public meeting in the **information** repository.
- Summarize significant comments, **responses** to comments, and relevant **new** information submitted during the public comment period. This "responsiveness *summary*" shall **be** included in the Record of Decision.

Voluntary Activities

- Update the community on **FS status** through public RAB meetings.
- Update and publicize information repository.
- Publicize the environmental point of contact.
- Update the **mailing list**.
- Prepare **and** distribute fact **sheets and/or** articles for Navy publications **and** local news media announcing the completion of **the FS**, explaining **the** criteria **used** for evaluating alternatives **and** **reporting** the recommendation.
- Maintain** contact with local officials **and** community leaders.
- If necessary, prepare a fact sheet **on** public comments received **on** the proposed plan.

6.4 Record of Decision (ROD) Activities

Required Activities

- Publish a public notice when the **ROD** is signed **and** place a copy of the signed **ROD** in the information repository.
- Advertise the 45-day comment **period on the ROD**.
- Issue a **revised ROD**, if **necessary**, **after** reviewing public comments. In **this** case, offer another 45-day comment **period**.

Voluntary Activities

- Continue to keep the RAB **and** community apprised of progress.

6.5 During Remedial Design (RD)

Required Activities

- Review and, if necessary, revise **this** CRP to reflect any changes in public **concern** about actions being taken.

- Prepare a fact sheet upon completion of the final engineering design.

Voluntary Activities

- Keep community informed of progress through RAB meetings. Discuss proposed and/or final remedial design in **this** forum.

- Update information repository, **as** necessary.

- Update local officials and **community** leaders to discuss remedial action plans.

- Prepare news release(s) and publish **article(s)** on the remedial design once it is proposed and approved.

6.6 During Remedial Action (RA)

Required Activities

- Notify the public of any changes in the Record of Decision and remedial action by amending the Record of Decision with associated **community** relations activities, public notices, **and** fact sheets.

Voluntary Activities

- Continue to update the community through the RAB, media releases, the **base** newspaper, **and** fact sheets to those on the **mailing** list.

- Continue to publicize environmental contact **person**, information repository, and administrative record.
- Update** the mailing list, as necessary.
- Continue to update local officials **and community** leaders, as necessary.

6.7 Upon Completion of Remedial Action

Voluntary Activities

- Inform the **community** and **discuss** the completion of **remedial** actions through RAB meetings.
- Update information repository, as **necessary**.
- Update local officials **and community** leaders, as necessary.
- Publicize completion of **remedial** action through **news** releases to local media **and/or** a fact sheet.

6.8 Interim Remedial Measure/Removal Action Activities

Required Activities

- Publish public notice of removal action **being undertaken**, including comment **period**, if applicable.
- Respond to **significant** comments **with written** responses, made available to **the** public.

Voluntary Activities

- Keep community apprised of progress through **RAB** meetings.
- Continue to publicize environmental point of contact.
- Update information repository, **as necessary**.
- Inform media and mailing list of remedial **measure/removal action** activities.

The steps outlined above are designed to achieve effective communication and a timely exchange of information with the public. The NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office will monitor community responses to environmental activities, and update **this** document **as** required. If necessary, additional interviews will **be** conducted with **area** residents **and** other affected parties and the results from these interviews will **be** included in updates **to this CRP**.

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APPENDIX A
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
RAB Members
RAB Charter

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Restoration Advisory Board

NAS Pensacola formed a **Technical Review Committee (TRC)** in January 1989 to review recommendations for and monitor progress of the **Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola investigation and cleanup effort**. The TRC comprised **representatives from the U.S. Navy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the local community**.

The Restoration Advisory Board **was** established in July 1995 as a forum for communication between the community and decision-makers. The Restoration Advisory Board absorbed the TRC and added more members **from the community and local organizations**. These people work together to monitor progress of the investigation and review **remediation activities and recommendations at the Naval Air Station**. Restoration Advisory Board meetings are held regularly, advertised, and are open to the public.

Details on the Restoration Advisory Board, its meetings or membership *can* be obtained from Michele Harrison at the NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office.

**Michele Harrison
Naval Air Station
Public Affairs — Code 00B00
190 Radford Road
Pensacola, FL 32508-5217

Telephone: (904) 452-2311**

Restoration Advisory Board **Members**

Note: This list is current as of the publication date. ~~Membership~~ in the RAB may change. An up-to-date list of RAB members and their contact information is maintained by the NAS Pensawla Public Affairs Office (see previous page).

Navy Co-Chair

Lieutenant Commander Joe Monachino
 NAS Pensawla
 190 Radford Blvd. Code 18000
 Pensacola, FL 32508-5217
 (904) 452-4515 ext. 344

Community Co-Chair

John Early
 4 Waycross Avenue
 Pensacola, FL 32507
 (904) 456-4111

Members

Jay Bassett

Federal Facilities Branch
 USEPA Region IV
 345 Courtland Street, NE
 Atlanta, GA 30365
 (404) 347-3016

Bill Hill

Naval Facilities Engineering Command,
 Southern Division
 P.O. Box 190010
 North Charleston, SC 29419-9010
 (803) 820-7324

Thomas McAlpin

901 East Mallory street
 Pensacola, FL 32503
 (904) 435-2127

Lisa S. Minshew

600 South Barracks Street, Suite 201
 Pensacola, FL 32501
 (904) 434-6859

John Mitchell

Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection
 2600 Blair Stone Road
 Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400
 (904) 488-3935

Jesse W. Rigby

125 West Romana Street, Suite 800
 Pensacola, FL 32501
 (904) 434-9200

Rick Wallstead

1113 Bloodworth Lane
 Pensawla, FL 32504
 (904) 479-1183

Jerry Westmoreland

3085 Robertson Road
 Pensacola, FL 32507
 (904) 492-2820

Charter of the Naval Air Station Pensacola Restoration Advisory Board September 26, 1995

I. Name

This organization shall be known as the Naval Air Station Pensacola Installation Restoration Program (IR) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB will fulfill all requirements of 10 USC Sec 2705(c) for Technical Review Committee at Department of Defense installations. The RAB will work in partnership with Naval Air Station Pensacola on environmental cleanup issues and related matters. Through the RAB, the community may review progress and participate in the decision making process.

II. Purpose and Mission

The purpose of the Naval Air Station Pensacola Restoration Advisory Board is to:

- Facilitate communication among the members of the RAB in relation to actions taken by the Navy under its environmental restoration program.
- Provide an opportunity for members to comment on actions and proposed actions taken by Navy under its environmental restoration program.
- Promote regulatory and public participation at the meetings in accordance with applicable laws.
- Provide recommendations on cleanup priorities and remediation options in relation to regional public concerns.
- Provide opportunities for the public to comment at appropriate agenda points during meetings, including a provision for written comments.

The RAB mission is to establish and facilitate a forum with the community, regulators, and Naval Air Station Pensacola for the input and exchange of information in an open and interactive dialogue concerning the installation's environmental restoration program.

III. Authority

The basis and authority for this charter is the directive from the Chief of Naval Operations dated 9 February 1994.

IV. Membership

A. This Charter establishes the RAB. The RAB will consist of:

- Navy Co-Chair: **to** be designated by the Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station Pensacola;
- Community Co-Chair: to be selected from the community members;
- Alternate Community Co-Chair: **to** be selected from the community members **to** serve in the absence of the community Co-Chair;
- Representatives from the **U.S.** Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (**FDEP**), and the Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command. State of Florida and Federal Natural Resource Trustees will be considered ex-officio members;
- Community members

B. Community members shall serve without compensation. All expenses incident to local travel and review inputs shall be borne by the respective member or their organization. The following member expectations should be considered:

- Terms - **RAB** members are expected to serve at least a two-year term.
- Participation - RAB members are **expected to** attend all RAB meetings. RAB members must notify one of the Co-Chairs if they will be unable to attend a regularly scheduled RAB meeting. Attendance at RAB meetings is critical to the success of its **goals**. RAB members may have three unexcused absences in one year. Members who have more than three unexcused absences will be asked **to** assess their commitment to the RAB and, if necessary, resign. If a member fails to notify either Co-Chair, an unexcused absence will be assessed. Members shall be dropped from membership after **six** absences during the two year term.
- Availability to Community - RAB members are expected to communicate with local community members and interest groups concerned with specific installation cleanup **issues**, and to report back to organized group to which they belong or represent. It is important for **RAB** members **to** serve **as** a direct and reliable conduit for information flow to and from the community. **RAB** members should understand that their names and phone numbers will be widely communicated to the local community to enable ready community access and communication. RAB members need to remember that it is their duty to honestly represent information that they receive. Tentative conclusions and draft recommendations should be properly identified.

- Review of Documents - RAB members may be asked to review various reports on installation cleanup activities, including draft and final technical documents, proposed and final plans, status reports, and consultants reports. RAB members will be responsible for reviewing this information and providing review comments and other input to Naval Air Station Pensacola at RAB meetings. Regular RAB meetings and special focus sessions will be conducted at which these documents will be discussed. The Navy, FDEP and USEPA technical support staff will be available to provide informational support to RAB members.
- Conflict of Interest - Individuals who have certain financial interest which may affect their impartiality in dealing with matters presented to the RAB for consideration may not properly be a member of the Board. Such a conflict of interest exists for any individual who may make a direct personal financial gain or who may gain an unfair business advantage resulting from the implementation of recommendations relating to the type of environmental restoration (ER), waste management (WM) methods or technologies employed for accomplishing base cleanup.

C. Chairmanship will be a jointly held responsibility between the Navy and community. This will provide the community with direct input and ownership in the RAB process from the beginning. The length of the term to be served by the Community Co-Chair shall be one year. This will allow for continuity, but also timely change if necessary. The RAB community membership should **also** bear the responsibility of terminating the Community Co-Chair that is either ineffective or detrimental to the progress of the RAB. The Alternate Community Co-Chair will replace the Community Co-Chair position after the one year term or if the community members terminate the Community Co-Chair prior to the completion of the full one year term. Community members shall select an Alternate Community Co-Chair whenever the position is vacant.

D. The RAB will regularly review, discuss, and provide comments on a wide variety of technical documents and plans. This documentation will simultaneously be made available for public review and comments at the local RAB information repository. Public comments will be seriously considered before these documents or plans are finalized.

E. Public participation on the RAB will be strictly voluntary. The Navy is not authorized to provide technical assistance grants of direct financial support to the public members for their services.

V. Structure and Operating Procedures

- A. The Navy Co-Chair and the Community Co-Chair will alternate the responsibility for **running each** meeting.
- B. The RAB will be composed of a **minimum** of 5 and a maximum of 8 community members with three attendees constituting a quorum.
- C. RAB community members **may** form subcommittees to address specific issues as deemed necessary by the group as a whole.
- D. Meetings will be held as **agreed upon on** a monthly basis or a needed at the request of individual members. The agenda will be mailed to arrive **7** days prior to the RAB **meeting**. RAB meetings will be open to the public and notices will be provided to local newspapers of **general** circulation to the affected area. When time permits, meetings will be advertised to individuals **on** the **mailing** list.
- E. The Navy Co-Chair **will** be responsible for recording and disseminating the meeting agendas. Approval of prior meeting minutes **will** be **an** agenda item for **each** meeting. Comments **on** the minutes may be provided to the Chair.
- F. The Navy Co-Chair will **make** documents available for review at the RAB information repository. The members should submit written comments **on** the subject documents **within** the time frame specified (30-60 days). The Chair **will** ensure that written responses to comments are provided to the members in a timely manner. Members are responsible for **assuring** that comments reflect the position of the constituency. Members are responsible for accurately representing the **status** of information in *draft* or preliminary documents provided for their review.
- G. Action items will be established at **each** RAB meeting. Responses to comments or requests for information will be provided in writing. All action items will be listed in the minutes of the meeting at which **they** are assigned. Progress **on** each action item will be briefed at **each** RAB meeting. When **an** item is closed, the written response will be included in the minutes.

- H. Final documents, members' comments reviewed by the RAB, responses to action items, and RAB meetings will become a part of the administrative record on which the selection of response action will be based. The administrative record will be available for public view.

- I. The RAB, in addition to facilitating the exchange of information, will attempt to resolve, through consensus, all issues and problems that may arise during the course of IR Program activities. Recommendations of the **RAB** will be the result of majority of the quorum whenever possible. A quorum consist of three community members. When dissenting opinions exist, they will be noted in the meeting minutes.

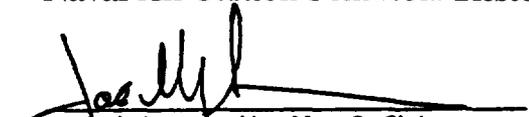
- J. The Naval Air Station Pensacola RAB will prepare a termination report documenting its issues and experiences **upon** suspension of the RAB.

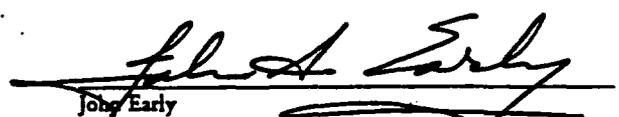
VI. Effective Date and Modification

- A. The RAB will be considered effective upon signature of two-thirds (2/3rds) majority of the members.
- B. The Charter may be amended by the mutual consent of two-thirds (2/3rds) majority of the members.

IT IS SO AGREED ON THIS DATE: 26 September 1995

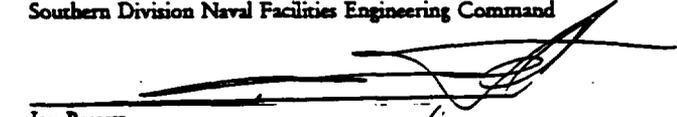
Naval Air Station Pensacola Restoration Advisory Board Members:


Lt. Cmdr. Joe Monachino, Navy Co-Chair
Naval Air Station Pensacola


John Early
Community Co-Chair

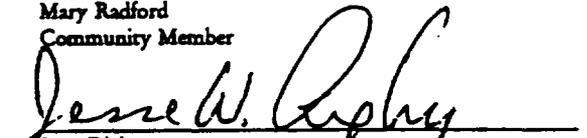

Bill Hill
Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command

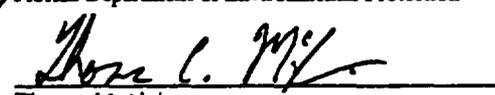

Lisa S. Minshew
Alternate Community Co-Chair

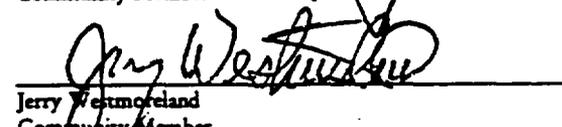

Jay Bassett
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency


Mary Radford
Community Member


John Mitchell
Florida Department of Environmental Protection


Jesse W. Rigby
Community Member


Thomas McAlpin
Community Member


Jerry Westmoreland
Community Member

APPENDIX B

ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Glossary of Terms

The following list **contains** the acronyms and **abbreviations used** in this plan. Definitions may be found in the **glossary** which follows.

BRAC	Base Closure and Realignment, also Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response , Compensation , and Liability Act (1980)
CMI	Corrective Measures Implementation
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CS	Confirmation Study
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DoD	Department of Defense
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FS	Feasibility Study
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (1984)
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IM	Interim Measure
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
NACIP	Navy Assessment and Control of Industrial Pollutants
NAS	Naval Air Station
NPL	National Priorities List
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PSC	Potential Source of Contamination
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976)
RD	Remedial Design
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (1986)
SI	Site Inspection
SWMU	Solid waste management unit
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TRC	Technical Review Committee
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

SUPERFUND GLOSSARY

This glossary **defines** terms used by Naval Air Station **Pensacola** representatives, as well as the **USEPA** and the **State of Florida**, when describing CERCLA activities. The definitions apply specifically to the **Superfund** program and may have *other* meanings when used in different circumstances. Italicized words are **defined** elsewhere in the glossary or list of acronyms and abbreviations.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD: A **file** which contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision in selecting 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 at one of the *information repositories*. Also a duplicate is filed in a *central* location, such as a **regional** or state **office**.

CLEANUP: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health **and/or** the environment. The noun "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 during which *the public can review* and comment on various documents and **actions** taken, either by the Department of **Defense installation** or the *USEPA*. For example, a *comment period* is provided when USEPA proposes to add sites to the *National Priorities List*. A minimum **six-week** comment period is **held to** allow community members time to review the *Administrative Record* and **review** and comment on the *Proposed Plan*.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS: 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 has prepared this plan to outline activities that will be conducted to provide opportunities for the community to learn about its environmental programs and provide input to NAS **Pensacola** throughout the Installation Restoration process.

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 clean up abandoned or uncontrolled **hazardous waste sites**.

Under the program the **USEPA** can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work.
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Funds for cleanup at **NAS** Pensacola come from DoD's version of Superfund, the *Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA)*.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT (DERA): An account established by Congress to fund DoD hazardous waste site cleanups, building demolition, and hazardous waste minimization. The account was established under the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act*.

DECISION-MAKING BODY The group of individuals, representing regulatory and proprietary agencies, that determines the environmental investigation and cleanup steps taken at each site.

FEASIBILITY STUDY: See Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

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. USEPA 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 site should be placed on the *National Priorities List*.

HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS OF 1984 (HSWA): HSWA amended RCRA, requiring facilities that use or handle hazardous materials to undertake corrective measures. Corrective action must be taken at any site where the release (such as a spill or leak) of a hazardous waste or its constituent into the environment has occurred.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE/HAZARDOUS MATERIAL: 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 (e.g., petroleum products, industrial cleaners and solvents, pesticides, other chemicals, etc.).

INFORMATION REPOSITORY: A file containing information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a Superfund site. Information repositories for Naval Air Station Pensacola are at the West Florida Regional Library, 200 West Gregory Street, Pensacola; The John C. Pace Library, University of West Florida; and the NAS Pensacola Library, Building 633, Naval Air Station Pensacola. All information is public and may be photocopied for personal reference.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL): The *USEPA'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**. *USEPA* is required to update the **NPL** at least **once** a year.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (PA): The *CERCLA* process of collecting and reviewing available information about a **known** or suspected **hazardous waste** site or release. *USEPA* 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 the lead agency summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, and the rationale for the preferred alternative. The proposed plan reviews **the** alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the **remedial investigation/feasibility study**, and **presents** any waivers to cleanup standards that 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.

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**.

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 (RD): 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 **National Priorities List**.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS): Investigation and analytical studies usually **performed at the** same time in an interactive process, and together referred to as the "RI/FS." They are **intended to:** (1) gather **the** data **necessary** to determine the **type** and extent of **contamination** at a **Superfund** site; (2) **establish** criteria for cleaning up the site; (3) identify and **screen** cleanup alternatives for **remedial action**; and (4) **analyze** in detail the technology, and **costs** of the alternatives.

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

REMOVAL ACTION: **An action performed** quickly to **address** a **release** or threatened release of **hazardous** substances.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA): A 1976 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 to treat, transport, store, and dispose of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. RCRA has been updated through HSWA.

RESPONSE ACTION: As defined by Section 101(25) of CERCLA, means remove, contain, destroy or treat hazardous materials.

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY: A summary of oral and written public comments received by the lead agency during a comment period on key documents, and the response to these comments prepared by the lead agency. The responsiveness summary is a part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for the decision-making body.

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB): A group of citizens, regulatory representatives and Navy personnel who meet regularly to discuss the investigations and cleanup alternatives in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). This group acts as the focal point for distribution of information to and from the community about the IRP. All RAB meetings are public.

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 trust fund established by CERCLA which can be drawn upon to plan and conduct cleanups of past hazardous waste disposal sites, and current releases (or threats of releases) of non-petroleum products. Superfund is often divided into removal, remedial, and enforcement components.

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA): The public law enacted on October 17, 1986, to reauthorize the funding provisions, and to amend the authorities and requirements of CERCLA and associated laws. Section 120 of SARA requires that all federal facilities "be subject to and comply with, this act in the same manner and to the same extent as any nongovernmental entity."

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT (TAG) PROGRAM: A program administered by USEPA that provides financial assistance to groups or organizations to obtain technical assistance concerning an NPL site, such as NAS Pensacola, that may affect that group or organization.

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (TRC): A committee of representatives from the Navy, USEPA, FDEP, and the local community, formed to review recommendations for and monitor progress of the NAS Pensacola cleanup effort. The TRC was expanded into the Restoration Advisory Board in June 1995.

TIME-CRITICAL REMOVALS: Includes emergency removal actions lasting more *than* 30 calendar days, releases requiring initiation of onsite activities ~~within~~ six months of the lead agency's determination, based on the site evaluation that a *removal action* is appropriate.

APPENDIX C
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

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Technical Assistance Grants

The Technical Assistance Grant (**TAG**) program provides matching funds for qualified citizens' groups affected by a Superfund site to hire independent technical advisers to help them understand and comment on site-related information, and thus be a part of the cleanup effort. Grants of up to \$50,000 are available. For larger and more complicated sites, additional money may be available. The grant is not an established amount of money, but is administered on a reimbursement basis. The citizen's group must provide at least 20% of the necessary funds.

Eligible groups are made up of people whose health, economic well-being, or enjoyment of the environment are potentially threatened. Any group applying for a **TAG** must be nonprofit and incorporated or working toward incorporation under applicable state laws. This does not include potentially responsible parties, political groups, or academic institutions. To apply for the grant, submit a letter to the **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)** Stating your desire to be involved.

For Florida, the address is:

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4 (4WD-SSRB)
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 347-3555, extension 2016**

If work is under way at the site, **USEPA** will send the group the *Superfund TAG Handbook: Applying for a Grant* and the *Superfund TAG Handbook: The Application Forms with Instructions* and will inform other groups in the community that a group is interested in applying for a TAG. Other interested groups will then have 30 days to contact the original applicant to form a coalition and submit one application. If the groups are unable to form a coalition, **USEPA** will accept separate applications for all groups for an additional 30 days. **USEPA** will then award the grant to the best-qualified group.

Choosing appropriate technical advisers is an important part of the process. Some Qualities to look for are:

- Knowledge of hazardous or toxic waste issues
- Experience with hazardous waste problems
- Academic training in relevant technical fields
- Good communication skills

More than one person may be hired if your group wants a combination of skills, or an experienced consulting firm with skills in all the needed areas may be hired.

How the TAG funds are spent must be routinely tracked. In general, you must:

- Keep and maintain records of accounting and administration of the funds.
- Submit reimbursement forms to USEPA for the money paid to the technical adviser. Each form must show that the group is paying at least 20% of the money spent.
- Prepare and submit quarterly progress reports to USEPA.

TAG funds may be used to hire someone to administer the grant, but these costs may not exceed 20% of the total TAG project costs.

APPENDIX D
SITE DESCRIPTIONS

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Site 1 — Inactive Landfill

The landfill was used from the early 1950s until 1976 for disposal of solid and industrial waste generated at NAS Pensawla, as well as waste from outlying Navy installations. The site received various wastes such as solvents, PCBs, plating solutions, pesticides, oils, paints, mercury, medical waste, and pressurized cylinders. Asbestos is also reported to be buried there.

Site 2 — Southeast Waterfront

Site 2 is on the Southeastern shore of NAS Pensawla, along the Pensawla Bay waterfront. This site is the area of sediments near the shore where there are many sewer outfalls. Industrial and hazardous wastes were discharged to Pensawla Bay by storm sewer for more than 35 years. Examples of these materials are solvents, cyanide, and heavy metals. Fish kills were not uncommon in the area during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. In 1973, the industrial wastestream was diverted to the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (TWTP).

Site 3 — Not Applicable to the IRP

Site 3 has been transferred to the Florida Petroleum Program and will not proceed in the IRP. The petroleum program is a state-regulated program for the investigation and remediation of petroleum-contaminated sites.

Site 4 — Army Rubble Disposal Area

Site 4 is an area of about 150 feet by 800 feet southeast of Forrest Sherman Field, just north of Building 3260. In the early 1950s, rubble from tearing down the old U.S. Army barracks at Fort Barrancas was disposed of at Site 4. The rubble included timber, pipes, mattresses, and other waste.

Site 5 — Borrow Pit

Site 5, a long, shallow pit about 1 foot deep, is southeast of Forrest Sherman Field and east of Building 3221. Soil was removed ("borrowed") from the site in 1976 for use elsewhere on the

facility. The area is **still** mainly **bare**. The screening investigation identified that **no** further action is **needed** at the site.

Site 6 — Fort Redoubt Disposal Area

Site 6 is **southeast** of **Forrest Sherman** Field. **Since 1973** the site **has** been used for the **disposal** of rubble and **debris**. **Debris** from building **demolition**, which may have **contained asbestos**, was disposed at the site. There is no evidence of other **hazardous** materials being **disposed** there.

Site 7 — Firefighting School

The firefighting training school in Building **1713** **has** been in **operation since 1940**. Training that involved gasoline **fires** (**and perhaps other flammable** liquids) in **open** tanks of water reportedly occurred west of Building **1713**. The presence of a clearing **and** firefighting tower east to southeast of Building **1713** **suggests training in those areas** as well. There is no evidence of **hazardous** waste disposal or threat to human health or the environment.

Site 8 — Rifle Range Disposal Area

The Rifle Range **Disposal Area** was reportedly used for **burning and burial** of solid waste (primarily paper) from NAS **Pensacola** from **1951 to 1955**. In the **1950s and 1960s**, a rifle range was **at** the site where Building **3561** is now. **Dry** refuse was reportedly placed into a trench measuring **12** feet wide by **50** feet long by **7** feet deep. The refuse was then **burned** overnight. Building **3561** and the paved area around **the building** now covers **most** of the excavated area. **Construction** personnel did not encounter refuse while constructing Building **3561**.

Site 9 — Navy Yard Disposal

The Navy **Yard Disposal Area** was used for **the disposal** of trash **and** refuse from **1917** to the early **1930s**. The site is **shown on** some old maps as the Navy **Yard** Dump or the **Warrington Village** Dump. In the late **1960s**, while trenching **for** the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant system, **part** of Site **9** was excavated **and glass, scrap metal, and debris** were identified.

Site 10 — Commodore's Pond

Site 10 was once the site of a **small** pond. In the mid-19th century, the pond was **used** to store shaped **oak** timbers under water to preserve the wood before its **use in** building ships. The pond's original dimensions **are** unknown. Debris was **unearthed** in the late 1960s during trenching to install the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP) sewer line. **Oak** timbers were removed and buried **on** Site 13, Magazine Point. **No hazardous** materials **were** encountered.

Site 11 — North Chevalier Field Disposal Area

Site 11 occupies 18 acres next to an arm of Bayou Grande, north of Chevalier Field (**also** known as the Yacht Basin). **From** the late 1930s and to the **mid-1940s**, Site 11 was a low, swampy **area** where industrial wastes were **disposed**. **Wastes** from aircraft engine overhauls, waste **oil**, lumber, and other ignitable materials were **reported**.

Site 12 — Scrap Bins

Site 12 is enclosed by a fence and covered with a large concrete pad where heavy equipment is stored. **From** the early 1930s to the **mid-1940s**, solid waste from **NAS Pensacola** was placed in scrap bins and stored at Site 12. Industrial wastes were sent to Site 11, the **North** Chevalier Disposal **Area**. About two truckloads per day of wet **garbage** were stored onsite before **being** hauled **off** for livestock feed. There is no evidence of **hazardous** material **disposal** at this site.

Site 13 — Magazine Point Rubble Disposal Area

Site 13 was **used** for the **disposal** of rubble for an **unknown period** of time. The first visible **presence** of rubble was in 1964 at the northern **tip** of Magazine Point. **The** rubble was most likely placed at Magazine Point to stabilize a narrow inlet to the **north** between Bayou Grande and Pensacola Bay. Since 1965, **construction** debris has created rubble piles higher than 6 feet at the south end of the site, next to Chevalier Field and the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant. **At** the **north** end, the rubble has **been** placed to **form** a "jetty" extending eastward into Pensacola Bay. **Construction** materials dumped **at** the site include concrete blocks

and slabs, asphalt, brick and mortar, clay and concrete culverts, metal pipes, wooden poles and lumber, and empty 55-gallon drums. The screening investigation identified that no further action is needed at this site.

Site 14 — Dredge Spoil Fill Area

Site 14 is along the waterfront east of Chevalier Field and was formed in the late 1970s from materials dredged from Pensacola Bay. The bay was dredged for an aircraft carrier turning basin and port.

Site 15 — Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area

Site 15 is in the golf course maintenance area, near Bayou Grande. It was used from 1964 to 1979 as a disposal area for water used to clean pesticide equipment. It includes a septic tank and drain field system. The amount of rinse water disposed is not known.

Site 16 — Brush Disposal Area

Site 16 is northeast of the east end of Forrest Sherman Field. From the late 1960s to 1973, the site was used for the disposal of brush pruned and trimmed at NAS Pensacola. The Army may have used part of the site to burn garbage and dispose of ash.

Site 17 — Transformer Storage Yard

Site 17 is a paved area where transformers containing PCBs as well as PCB-free transformers were stored. A black oily residue on the pavement was found to contain high concentrations of PCBs as well as chlorinated hydrocarbons. PCBs were also found in the soil below the asphalt. PCB concentrations were below the federal standards for toxic materials.

Site 18 — PCB Spill Area

In 1966 a transformer at Substation A reportedly failed, spilling about 50 gallons of transformer oil containing an unknown level of PCBs. The oil was spilled onto a paved area and a smaller gravel area on the northeast side of Substation A.

Sites 19, 20, and 21 — Not Applicable to the IRP

Sites 19, 20, and 21 have been transferred to the Florida Petroleum Program and will not proceed in the IRP. The petroleum program is a state-regulated program for the investigation and remediation of petroleum-contaminated sites.

Site 22 — Refueler Repair Shop

Aircraft refueling trucks were repaired at Site 22. Any fuel left in the trucks was disposed of there before repair work began. Leaded aviation gasoline and jet fuel were disposed from 1958 to 1977.

Site 23 — Not Applicable to the IRP

Site 23 has been transferred to the Florida Petroleum Program and will not proceed in the IRP. The petroleum program is a state-regulated program for the investigation and remediation of petroleum-contaminated sites.

Site 24 — DDT Mixing Area

From the early 1950s to the early 1960s, this site was used as a location to mix DDT with diesel fuel for mosquito control. DDT was spilled in the mixing area when it was moved from drums to spray tanks.

Site 25 — Radium Spill Area

Site 25 is a reported radium spill area, paved with concrete, east of the radium removal building (Building 780). Building 780 was the location of radium removal operations for radium dials and other equipment. The equipment was decontaminated here before being repainted in the radium dial shop. The spill reportedly occurred in 1978 on the concrete-paved area when a rusted drum broke open, spilling about 25 gallons of radioactive waste. The spill was reported to have been properly cleaned up.

Site 26 — Supply Department Outside Storage

Site 26 was used as outside storage from 1956 until 1964 for industrial materials, including paint strippers and acids, by the NAS Pensacola Supply Department. Incoming containers were placed on steel matting where industrial chemicals sometimes leaked into the soil.

Site 27 — Former Radium Dial Shop

From the 1940s to 1976, Building 709 was used to rework instrument dials painted with radium-containing paint. Used cleaning solutions and luminous paint were routinely poured into the sanitary sewer system. In 1976, the building was torn down and the drain pipe was identified as having radiation above background levels. The drain pipe was removed to a depth of 18 inches. The remaining underground portion of the pipe was capped and covered with concrete.

Site 28 — Site of Transformer Accident

In 1969, a transformer that fell from a truck on Radford Boulevard, just north of Building 632, broke open and spilled about 50 gallons of transformer oil onto the pavement. It is not known whether the oil contained PCBs. The oil was reportedly washed into a nearby storm sewer drain which, at that time, emptied into Pensacola Bay.

Site 29 — Soil South of Building 3460

In 1981, workers removing soil beneath the concrete apron south of Building 3460 received skin burns from a "black slimy liquid" in the soil. Types of chemicals and extent of contamination are not known.

Sites 30 — Buildings 648, 649, 755 and Industrial Sewer Line (TL 045/A north to IWTP)

Sites 30 and 31 were combined and presently consist of Buildings 649 and 755 and a nearby wetland area. Building 649 housed a tin/cadmium plating shop with 15 tanks, ranging in size from 200 to 500 gallons. These tanks, along with a 250-gallon tank of trichloroethylene, were emptied routinely into a ditch leading to a creek. This creek drains into Bayou Grande. Acids,

caustics, degreasers, and chromatic solutions were also emptied into this ditch. After 20 years, this operation was replaced with a magnesium treatment line. The magnesium treatment line operated for 10 years.

Fifty tanks in Building 755 were used for 10 years for plating nickel, lead, tin, chromium and other metals. These tanks, ranging from 50 to 200 gallons in size, occasionally were drained into the ditch described above. On October 14, 1992, the Petroleum Program transferred tanks 647E, 647N, 649N, and 649W, which are at Site 30, to the IR Program. One waste-receiving structure, in Wetland 5-A, was removed in August 1994.

Site 31 is the soil north of Building 648. The building has been used for painting operations since 1949. For about 15 years, waste paint, thinner, and paint sludges were poured onto the ground north of Building 648. On October 14, 1992, the Petroleum Program transferred tank 648N, at what was Site 31, to the Installation Restoration Program.

Site 31 — Combined with Site 30

Sites 30 and 31 have been combined into one site. See Site 30.

Site 32 — Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge Drying Beds

These contiguous units were operated with the IWTP from 1971 to 1984. They received listed hazardous waste sludges from the IWTP Surge Pond (Site 33), and, as a result, underwent RCRA closure in 1989. Contents of the drying beds (remaining sludge and leachate drainage system) and an underlying layer of sand were removed to about 6 feet below land 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. Groundwater at the site will continue to be removed and monitored under the HSWA permit.

An abandoned wastewater treatment plant north of the current IWTP was grouped with Site 32 because of similar past activities and materials. This plant treated sanitary sewer wastes from

1941 to 1971. While the **system** was designed for **sanitary sewage**, industrial wastes from the plating **operation** in Building 649 may have **been** disposed of through **this** plant. Three main structures, a sedimentation **tank**, **sludge** drying beds, and a chlorine contact chamber, make up **this** site. All three structures were the subject of a removal **action** that began in September 1994.

Site 33 — Wastewater Treatment Pond

These surface **ponds** include the domestic polishing pond, phenol/stabilization pond, and industrial surge pond. In 1987, the USEPA RCRA *compliance* Branch **determined** that the polishing and **stabilization ponds** received listed hazardous waste from the surge pond. These ponds were taken out of **service**. In 1988 to 1989, the **ponds** underwent RCRA permitted "clean closures." The industrial surge **pond** was taken out of **service** and underwent closure in 1989. The **industrial surge pond** is suspected as the prime contributor to IWTP groundwater **contamination**. The surge pond was removed to **about 6 feet below** land surface, the groundwater table. **Material** removed was **disposed** of as a hazardous waste. The surge pond's groundwater will **continue** to be removed and monitored under the HSWA permit.

Site 34 — Solvent North of Building 3557

During **May 1984**, a pipeline at the north end of Building 3557 leaked. **Reportedly**, a solvent detergent solution **used** to clean **aircraft** was lost. The solution **contained 1.7%** chlorinated solvents. Site soil and groundwater may have **been contaminated** from the release.

Site 35 — Miscellaneous IWTP Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs)

In addition to Sites 32 and 33, other **units** in the IWTP may receive hazardous waste. These will be investigated for possible releases. **Most** are aboveground tanks. These tanks require **only** visual inspection for leaks, cracks, or other evidence of release. Also included are underground oil-sludge storage tanks and **underground** piping next to SWMUs. The following **units** are included as IWTP area **SWMUs**:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| • Industrial Grit Chamber | • Parallel Flocculators |
| • Primary Clarifier | • Aeration (activated sludge) Tank |
| • Oil-Water Separator | • Parallel Final Clarifiers |
| • Oil Storage Tanks | • Aerobic Sludge Digester |
| • Sludge Thickener | • Contact Chlorinator |
| • Belt Filter Presses | • Ancillary Piping, Pumps, Junction Boxes, etc. |

Site 36 — Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP) Sewer Line

The sewer line has a total length of about **5.5** miles and is in an area about 1 mile wide by 1.5 miles long in the southeast part of NAS Pensacola. The sewer line is a combination of gravity and force lines and flows to the IWTP, which is in the **northeast** corner of Site 36. This sewer line is no longer in use, as of October 1995.

The IWTP was built in 1948 and upgraded from a sewage treatment plant to the present industrial waste system in 1971. In 1973, Naval Air Rework **Facility** Pensacola operations, which had **been** discharging into Pensacola Bay, were connected to the plant. **Most** wastes from the various **types** of operations entered the IWTP sewer without any pretreatment or segregation. **Thus**, the waste stream may have included paint strippers, **heavy metals**, pesticides, low-level radioactive wastes, fuels, cyanide wastes (before 1962), solvents, and waste **oils**. In October 1995, industrial operations were discontinued and the plant was transferred to domestic wastewater treatment **only**.

Site 37 — Not Applicable to the IRP

Site 37 has **been** transferred to the Florida Petroleum Program and will not **proceed** in the **IRP**. The program is a state-regulated **program** for the investigation and remediation of petroleum-contaminated sites.

Site 38 — Buildings 71, 604, and Associated Industrial Sewer Lines

Building 71 was a storage area for hazardous waste. Soil testing identified hazardous materials similar to those used from about 1935 through the late 1970s in Buildings 49, 71, and 72. The materials were used for aircraft painting and paint stripping, including the use of paint strippers, ketones, and trichloroethylene (for parts cleaning) in Buildings 49 and 71. Ten 550-gallon aboveground tanks in the buildings were drained through underground lines to Pensacola Bay. A cyanide spill in the area near Buildings 71 and 104 and the presence of cyanide in the nearby bay waters also are noted in the LAS report.

Waste from various types of operations used to enter the Industrial Sewer Line (TL 073/C southwest to the end) without any pretreatment or segregation. Thus, the wastestream may have consisted of everything created or used in the building, such as paint Strippers, heavy metals, pesticides, fuels, cyanide wastes (before 1962), solvents, and waste oils.

From 1972 until 1995, Building 604 contained two primary types of operations: metalworking and plating. Metalworking, including such operations as machine tooling, sheet-metal forming, welding, and inspection, was phased out during the summer of 1995. The plating operations continue.

Building 604 was expanded in 1972 to accommodate a plating Operation on the site of a previous plating shop. The previous shop (Building 29/604A) operated three cadmium plating lines from about 1960 until it was demolished in about 1968. The existing plating operation is larger than the old one and contains about 30 plating process tanks, ranging in size from 40 to 2,000 gallons. Before 1973, wastes (except cyanide) from Buildings 604 and 29 went into Pensacola Bay. After that, contents of the tanks flowed into the industrial waste sewer line that discharges into the industrial waste treatment plant. Cyanide was pumped into tank trucks and disposed of by a contractor off base. In 1972, a cyanide pretreatment facility was installed to treat wastewaters containing cyanide before discharge to the sewer line.

Site 39 — Oak Grove Campground Site

Site 39 consists of a round **area** about **150** feet **across** which is littered with broken brick, concrete, tile, **glass**, coal, and nails. In **this area** is a zone of **stained** soil about **150** feet across and several inches deep. Tests found low to moderate **concentrations of** petroleum products, which may **be used oil** or wood preservative, in the **stained area**. Records suggest that a saw mill was once **near** this site. Investigations **are** now **under** way to **see** if the debris is from the remains of this old mill or if **this** was **once** a dump site. The site **was** subject to a removal action in mid-1994, and a Record of Decision for **no** further **action** was signed in **mid-1995**.

Site 40 — Bayou Grande

Bayou Grande **runs** roughly east to west and has about **4** miles of coastline next to NAS Pensacola's north **boundary**. **North** and **central** parts of **NAS** Pensacola drain into Bayou Grande, **as** do western **areas** of the **City** of Pensacola next to the bayou.

Site 41 — NAS Pensacola Wetlands

USEPA **named** and numbered 79 wetland areas **on NAS Pensacola**. Two **others** were identified during ecological surveys. These surveys consider all **freshwater** and brackish ponds and drainage ditches **as** wetlands. Most **of** the wetlands **on NAS** Pensacola **are on the** west side of the base where few IRP sites **are** located, mainly **south** and west of Sherman Field. About a third **are** east of Sherman Field, where most of the IRP sites **are** located. **These** small wetlands **are** areas where **contamination** could potentially collect. Pathways of contaminant migration will **be studied to** identify which wetlands will **be studied** further.

Site 42 — Pensacola Bay

Pensacola Bay is next to **NAS** Pensacola's southern and **eastern margins** and is **part** of the Pensacola Bay **System**, the fourth-largest estuarine **ecosystem** in Florida. Man-made drainage ways and storm **drains** feed **into** the short intermittent **streams** emptying **into** Pensacola Bay and Bayou Grande. No **perennial** streams enter or exit **NAS Pensacola**, but the marshy areas (wetlands) and their small lakes **retain** water throughout the **year**.

Site 43 — Buried **Drum** Site

Site 43 contains drums and other debris buried in an area near the corner of Murray and Taylor roads, across Murray Road from Site 10. The area was identified and fenced in January 1994. Presently, there is no knowledge of what was in the drums or if the site is contaminated.

Site 44 — Building 3221 Solvent Site

Site 44 was transferred from the Florida Petroleum Program because chlorinated solvents were detected during the petroleum investigation. The site is near an active hangar (Building 3221) on ~~Forrest~~ Sherman Field, just north of the museum and west of Site 5. The hangar is currently used by the museum for aircraft restoration. Sampling is under way to assess if contamination is present.

APPENDIX E
COMMUNITY CONTACT LIST

- Part I** **Federal, State, and Local Officials**
- Part II** **Environmental Regulatory Agencies**
- Part III** **Organizations and Interest Groups**
- Part IV** **Subject Matter Experts**
- Part V** **Local Media**
- Part VI** **Other Government Departments**

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PART I

Federal, State and Local Officials

Federal Officials:

The Honorable Connie Mack
United States Senate
517 ~~Har~~ Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Joe Scarborough
~~United~~ States House of Representatives
4300 Bayou Boulevard, Suite 37
Pensacola, FL 32503

Region Director
United States Senator Connie Mack
6706 North Ninth Avenue, Suite C-8
Pensamla, FL 32504

District Administrator to
Congressman Joe Scarborough
4300 Bayou Boulevard, Suite 37
Pensacola, FL 32503

The Honorable Bob Graham
United States Senate
241 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Winston E. Arnow
~~United States~~ District Judge
207 US Court House
100 North Palafox
Pensacola, FL 32501

The Honorable Earl Hutto
United States House of Representatives
2435 Rayburn House Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Lacey A. Collier
Federal Court Judge
3885 Durango Drive
Pensamla, FL 32504

District Administrator for
The Honorable Earl Hutto
4300 Bayou Blvd., Suite 25-A
Pensacola, FL 32503

State Officials

The Honorable Lawton ~~Chiles~~
Governor of the State of Florida
The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Lieutenant Governor, State of Florida
Office of Governor
The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001

Attorney General
Department of Legal Affairs
The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050

secretary of state
Department of state
The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

State Attorney
190 Government Center
Pensacola, FL 32501

Florida State senators

Florida state Representatives

Local Officials:

Mayor, City of Pensacola
 PO Box 12910
 Pensacola, FL 32521-0071

Pensacola **City** Manager
 PO Box 12910
 Pensacola, FL 32521-0071

City Council Members
 City of Pensacola

Attorney, City of Pensacola
 PO Box 12910
 Pensacola, FL 32521-0071

Chief of Police
 PO Box 1750
 Pensacola, FL 32598-1750

Escambia County Administrator
 PO Box 1591
 Pensacola, FL 32597

Escambia County Commissioners

Escambia County ~~Health~~ Dept.
 1190 W. Leonard St.
 Pensacola, FL 32503

Escambia County
 School **Board** Members

Superintendent of Public Instruction
Escambia County

Escambia County Sheriff
 PO Box 18770
Pensacola, FL 32523

Escambia County *Property* Appraiser
 213 ~~West~~ **Garden** Street
 Pensacola, FL 32501

Mayor, City of Gulf Breeze
 PO Box 12790
Pensacola, FL 32575

Gulf Breeze City Manager
 PO Box 12790
 Pensacola, FL 32575

City of **Gulf** Breeze Council Members (4)
 1070 Shoreline Drive
 Gulf Breeze, FL 32561

Mayor
 City of **Milton**
 PO Box 909
Milton, FL 32572

PART II

Environmental Regulatory Agencies

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:
Regional ~~Federal~~ Facilities coordinator
US EPA, Region IV
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365-2401

Project Manager
US EPA, Region IV
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365

Superfund Community Relations
Coordinator
US EPA, Region IV
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365

US Dept of Commerce
NOAA C/O US EPA Region IV
Emergency Response and Control Section
345 Courtland street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365

~~Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)~~
~~Coordinator~~
US EPA, Region IV
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Waste Cleanup
FDEP
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

FDEP, Northern District
160 Governmental center
Pensacola, FL 32501-5794

PART III

Organizations and Interest Groups

President Pensacola Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 1792 Pensacola, FL 32598-1792	Board of Realtors 420 S. Alcaniz Pensacola, FL 32501
Chamber VP/Public Affairs PO Box 12278 Pensacola, FL 32581	President, Federal Managers Association 331 Robin Road Pensawla, FL 32504
Chamber VP/Armed Services PO Box 550 Pensacola, FL 32593	American Federation of Government Employees AFGE Local 1960 3600 Mallory Pensamla, FL 32503
Chamber VP/Economic Development 316 South Baylen Street, Suite 300 Pensacola, FL 32501-5992	Perdido Bay Environmental Assoc., Inc. PO Box 573 Lillian, AL 36549
Executive Director Pensamla Area Chamber of Commerce PO Box 550 Pensacola, FL 32593-0550	President Friends of Perdido Bay 10738 Lillian Highway Pensacola, FL 32506
Perdido Key Chamber of Commerce PO Box 34052 Pensamla, FL 32507	Pensamla Canoe Club PO Box 17203 Pensawla, FL 32522
President Pensacola Beach Chamber of Commerce PO Box 1174 Pensacola Beach, FL 32562	Audubon Society 575 Bob White Drive Pensamla, FL 32514
Armed Services Council Pensacola Area Chamber of Commerce PO Box 550 Pensacola, FL 32593-0550	Sierra Club 4649 Soundside Drive Gulf Breeze, FL 32561
President Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce 501 Stewart Street, SW Milton, FL 32570	Bream Fisherman's Association PO BOX 4935 400 Colbext Ave. Pensacola, FL 32507

**Executive VP, Northwest Florida Chapter
Assoc. General Contractors of America
PO Box 17108
Pensacola, FL 32522**

**NW Florida Sierra Club
731 Pensacola Beach Boulevard
Pensacola Beach, FL 32561**

**President, Gulf Breeze Chapter
Gulf Coast Environmental Defense
3202 Redwood Lane
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561**

**President
Francis Weston Audubon Society
3634 Tiger Point Boulevard
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561**

**Director
organized Fishermen of Florida
3711 Cherry Laurel Drive
Pensacola, FL 32504**

**President
Gulf Coast Outdoors Association
1102 North Ninth Avenue
Pensacola, FL 32501**

**Pacific Studies Center
222-B View Street
Mount View, CA 94041**

***Gulf Coast Environmental Defense*
PO Box 732
Gulf Breeze, FL 32562**

PART IV

Subject Matter *Experts*

**Environmental Officer
Code 00500
Building 624
Naval Air Station
Pensacola, FL 32508-5000**

**Environmental Engineer
Southern Division, Naval Facilities
Engineering Command
PO Box 190010
Charleston, SC 29419-9010**

**Environmental Engineer
Navy Public Works Center
Building 3560
Naval Air Station
Pensacola, FL 32508-6500**

**Engineer In Charge
Southern Division, Naval Facilities
Engineering Command
PO Box 190010
Charleston, SC 29419-9010**

**Environmental Engineer
Facilities Management Department
Building 1754
Naval Air Station
Pensacola, FL 32508-5000**

**Environmental Public Affairs Officer
NAS Jacksonville
PO Box 102
Jacksonville, FL 32212-0102**

**Environmental Engineer
Naval Aviation Depot
Building 52
Naval Air Station
Pensacola, FL 32508-5300**

PART V

Local Media

WKRG-TV 5

5401 Corporate **Woods** Drive
Suite 500
Pensacola, FL 32504

WALA-TV 10

210 Government **Street**
Mobile, AL 36602

Pensacola News Journal

1 News Journal Plaza
Pensacola, FL 32570

WOWW-FM

4220 N. Davis Highway
Pensamla, FL 32503

WCOA-AM

PO **Box** 12487
Pensamla, FL 32573

WXBM-FM

6718 Quintet Road
Milton, FL 32570

The Associated Press

PO **Box** 12710
Pensamla, FL 32574

News Director

WEAR Tv-3
PO **Box** 12278
Pensamla, FL 32581-2278

WLRG Tv-5

5401 **Corporate Woods** Drive
Suite 500
Pensamla, FL 32504

WALA Tv-10

29 Stumpfield Road
PO **Box** 6610
Pensacola, FL 32503

WOWW 107 FM

Newsroom
PO **Box** 2788
4220 **North Davis** Highway
Pensacola, FL 32503

WCOA-AM

Newsroom
PO **Box** 12487
Pensacola, FL 32573

WXBM 102-FM

1687 Quintet Road
Milton, FL 32570

WUWF 88.1-FM

The **University of west Florida**
11000 **University Parkway**
Pensacola, FL 32514-5750

WRNE 980-AM

313 **East** Nine Mile Road
Pensacola, FL 32514

The Press Gazette

531 **S.W.Elva Street**
Milton, FL 32570

Cox Cable News

PO **Box** 18890
Pensacola, FL 32323-8890

Pro-Earth Times

PO **Box** 832
Gulf Breeze, FL 32562-0832

The Corry Log
NTTC Corry Station
640 Roberts Avenue, Rm 24
Pensacola, FL 32511-5238

Gulf Breeze Sentinel
1200 Gulf Breeze Parkway
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561

New American Press
Editor
521 West Cervantes Street
Pensacola, FL 32501

Pensacoh Voice
Editor
213 East Yonge Street
Pensacola, FL 32503

Pensacoh News Journal
PO Box 12710
Pensacola, FL 32574

Gosport
NAS Pensacola
Code 00B00/Bldg 191
190 Radford Boulevard
Pensacola, FL 32508-5217

The Whiting Tower
NAS Whiting Field
7550 USS Essex Street, Suite 203
Milton, FL 32570-6155

Pensacoh News Journal
PO Box 12710
Pensacola, FL 32574

PART VI**Other Government Departments**

NW Florida Water Management District
Pensacola Office
178 **East** Nine Mile Road
Pensacola, FL 32534-3144

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Pensacola Regulatory office
700 south Palafox
Suite 212
Pensacola, FL 32501-5794

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Regional *office*
75 **Spring street, SW**
Atlanta, GA 30303

Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services
1612 June Avenue
Panama City, FL 32405

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
6620 southpint **Dr, S**
Suite 310
Jacksonville, FL 32216-0912

National Marine Fisheries Service
Environmental Assessment Branch
3500 Delwood Beach Road
Panama City, FL 32401

Regional Director NOAA
National **Marine** Fisheries Service
southeastern Regional **Office**, Region 2
9721 Executive Center Drive **North**
Saint **Petersburg, FL 33702-2449**

Commanding Officer
Naval Aviation Depot
222 ~~East~~ Avenue
Pensacola, FL 32508-5108

Project Manager
Office of Marine Programs and Planning
Florida Dept. of Natural Resources
3900 Commonwealth Avenue
~~Tallahassee, FL 32309~~

District Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service
151 Highway 97
Molino, FL 32577

Environmental Administrator
Escambia County Health Department
1190 west Leonard street
Pensacola, FL 32503

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease
Registry (ATSDR)
Executive Park, **Bldg. 31**
1600 Clifton Road (**E32**)
Atlanta, GA 30333

Escambia County Civil Defense
2920 North L Street
Pensacola, FL 32501

APPENDIX F
INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

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Information repositories for NAS Pensacola are indexed collections of documents containing Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies, Records of Decision, work plans, and other technical information regarding the environmental Installation Restoration Program at the base. Three public repositories for information have been established at libraries in the Pensacola area for convenient access by the general public. All information is public and may be photocopied at a small fee for personal reference.

Repositories are found at the following locations:

West Florida Regional Library

200 West Gregory Street

Pensacola, Florida

(904) 435-1760

Hours of Operation:

Tues-Thurs: 9 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Fri & Sat: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Closed Sundays Closed Mondays

John C. Pace Library

University of West Florida

Pensacola, Florida

(904) 474-2414

Hours of Operation:

Mon-Thurs: 8 a.m. - 10 p.m.

Friday: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Saturday: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Sunday: 1 p.m. - 9 p.m.

NAS Pensacola Library

Building 633

NAS Pensacola

(904) 452-4362

Hours of Operation:

Mon-Fri: 8 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Saturday: 9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Closed Sundays Closed Holidays

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