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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN NAS PENSACOLA FL
12/1/2015
RESOLUTION CONSULTANTS

Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action Navy



Community Involvement Plan

for

Naval Air Station Pensacola

Pensacola, Florida



Naval Air Station Jacksonville

Jacksonville, Florida 32212-0030

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
FOR
NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

**COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION NAVY CONTRACT**

**Prepared for:
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(REPLACES A COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN)

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Additional information is also available in the Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola Environmental Restoration Program Information Repository. The Information Repository is available online at <http://go.usa.gov/DyRV>. A paper copy may also be viewed by appointment at the NAS Pensacola Navy Public Works Department using the contact information listed above.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)
CGO	Community Grant Opportunities
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
CMI	Corrective Measures Implementation
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
CS	Confirmation Study
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
ECUA	Emerald Coast Utility Authority
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDER	Florida Department of Environmental Regulation
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
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
NACIP	Navy Assessment and Control of Industrial Pollutants
NAS	Naval Air Station
Navy	Department of the Navy
NFA	No Further Action
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	Screening Investigation
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TASC	Technical Assistance Services for Communities
TRC	Technical Review Committee
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

1 INTRODUCTION

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola describes a program for community involvement in the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP). Throughout the ERP, the Department of the Navy's (Navy) 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. The CIP was initially published in March 1990, and subsequently updated in April 1996, May 2003, and November 2009. This is the fourth update of the CIP.

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. It is important that the Pensacola community understand the entire cleanup process and have the opportunity to provide comments on certain proposed actions.

The CIP's purpose is to outline activities that will inform the public of planned or ongoing actions throughout the ERP. 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.

The CIP 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 Installation Restoration Program (IRP) process. Public involvement begins in the early stages of the process and continues through the final decisions and cleanup actions.

This plan is organized into the following sections:

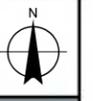
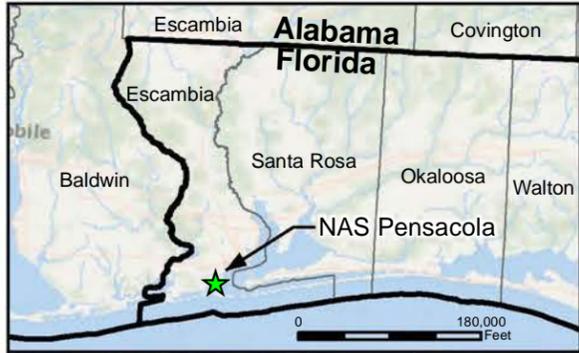
- Section 1 Introduction
- Section 2 NAS Pensacola Background
- Section 3 The Environmental Restoration Program
- Section 4 Community Background
- Section 5 Community Relations Status and Objectives
- Section 6 Community Relations Activities and Schedule

2 NAS PENSACOLA BACKGROUND

2.1 Description of NAS Pensacola

The 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. Figure 2-1 is a map of the NAS Pensacola facility. 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, prior to its decommissioning in September 1995. Most industrial operations have been conducted in the older portion of the base, on the eastern end of the peninsula. The western end is taken up by the main airfield (Forrest Sherman Field) and undeveloped forest land. NAS Pensacola, Naval Technical Training Center Corry Station, Bronson Field, Saufley Field, and NAS Whiting Field (located in nearby Santa Rosa County) make up the Navy's military presence in the Pensacola area.



X:\Naval\Facilities\Figure 2-1 Facility Map.mxd

FIGURE 2-1
 FACILITY MAP
 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
 NAS PENSACOLA
 PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

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3 THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

The ERP, formerly called the IRP, is a Navy initiative to identify, investigate and clean up former waste disposal sites on military property. The objective is to reduce the risk to human health and the environment from past waste disposal operations and hazardous material spills in a cost-effective manner. A description of the regulatory background for the ERP and a brief summary of the implementation of this program at NAS Pensacola are provided in this section.

3.1 Regulatory Background

In 1976, Congress passed the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) designed to manage disposal of wastes which were being generated. This legislation was followed in 1980 with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) which established requirements to identify, investigate, and cleanup sites contaminated by past releases of hazardous substances. In 1986, Congress amended CERCLA with the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Section 211 of SARA established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to address hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, and military munitions remaining from past activities at military installations.

3.1.1 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

CERCLA, which is commonly known as "Superfund," was created to clean up past hazardous waste sites (such as landfills) nationwide and made the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) responsible for monitoring the process. When first implemented, its requirements did not apply to federal facilities. However, in a proactive response to this legislation the Navy initiated the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) Program to proactively comply with the intent of this law.

3.1.2 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

Section 211 of SARA required DoD and other federal facilities to meet CERCLA requirements. In response, DoD established the DERP to comply with this new legislation. Within the DERP, the IRP was developed to parallel the CERCLA process. The CERCLA process is conducted in several stages, as outlined below. All stages meet the requirements of CERCLA and SARA.

Stage	Title	Action
1	Initial Assessment Study (IAS)	Initial step, where potential sites are identified and their type of contamination is assessed.
2	Confirmation Study (CS)	This step includes 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 previously 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. A risk assessment, which is part of the RI/FS process, is used to identify potential impacts to human health and the environment and assists in evaluating remedial action alternatives.
5	Record of Decision (ROD)	This is the legal decision document that contains the signed agreement between the regulatory parties and the responsible party stating the accepted remedial action.
6	Remedial Design/ Remedial Action(RD/RA)	Once a remedial action alternative is selected during the ROD stage, the selected alternative is planned and executed during the RD/RA stages. Remedies are monitored for effectiveness.

Notes:

- IAS = Initial Assessment Study
- CD = Confirmation Study
- SI = Screening Investigation
- RI/FS = Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- ROD = Record of Decision
- RD/RA = Remedial Design/Remedial Action
- PSCs = Potential Sources of Contamination

3.1.3 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

NAS Pensacola complies with other federal legislation, including 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.

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."

NAS Pensacola previously had a RCRA Post-Closure permit for the base wastewater treatment plant and, consequently, was regulated under RCRA's corrective action process. The permit, issued in August 1988, and later renewed in September 1991 by the U.S. EPA, allowed NAS Pensacola to operate its treatment plant in an environmentally safe manner. On November 17, 2000, the State of Florida received authorization from the U.S. EPA for implementing a HSWA Corrective Action Program. Subsequently, the U.S. EPA RCRA permit was terminated and replaced with a State of Florida RCRA permit. The new permit, Permit /Certification Number: 0154498-004-HF, was issued by Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) on July 20, 2001, and was most recently renewed on September 12, 2008. In August 2009, NAS Pensacola discontinued use of its waste water treatment plant and began transfer of all generated waste water to the Emerald Coast Utility Authority's (ECUA) municipal system. Waste waters generated at the facility are piped to the Marcus Bayou treatment plant operated by ECUA.

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.

Notes:

- RFA = RCRA Facility Assessment
- RFI = RCRA Facility Investigation
- CMS = Corrective Measures Study
- CMI = Corrective Measures Implementation
- IM = Interim Measures
- SWMU = Solid Waste Management Unit

3.1.4 State of Florida Petroleum Regulations

A petroleum program has been developed to comply with State of Florida petroleum regulations (Chapter 62-770, Florida Administrative Code [FAC]). 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.

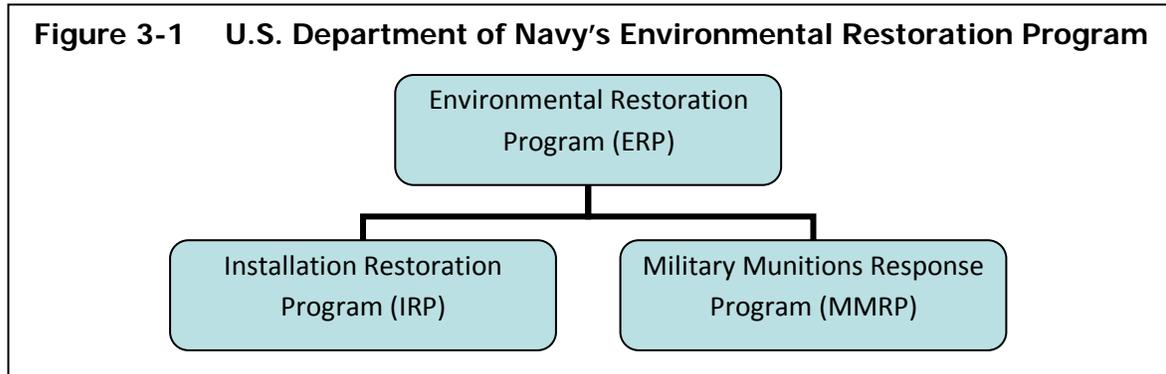
3.1.5 Community Grant Opportunities

Congress recognizes the importance of community involvement and the need for citizens living near NPL sites to be well-informed. Therefore, the Community Grant Opportunities (CGOs) program was established to encourage public involvement and cleanup discussions. Qualified community groups may receive grants from the U.S. EPA to hire independent technical advisers. The advisers help them understand and comment on technical factors in cleanup decisions affecting their community. The three key programs include:

- Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC), an U.S. EPA program that provides independent, non-advocacy educational and technical assistance to communities affected by hazardous waste sites regulated by the RCRA and Superfund programs, including sites on federal facilities and tribal land
- Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs), which provide money for activities that help communities participate in decision making at eligible Superfund sites. An initial grant of up to \$50,000 is available to qualified community groups so they can contract with independent technical advisors to interpret and help the community understand technical information about their site.
- Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP), which provides opportunities for technical assistance through the DoD TAPP program made available to community members of RABs (or Technical Review Committees [TRCs]). Through this program, RAB community members may request funding for technical assistance from private-sector sources from an installation's commanding officer or other appropriate DoD official. More information about the NAS Pensacola RAB is available in Appendix A.

3.2 The Defense Environmental Restoration Program

The DoD has created two distinct programs within the DERP (referred to hereafter as the ERP) to most effectively address remediation of its sites: IRP and the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) (see Figure 3-1). The IRP focuses on releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that pose environmental health and safety risks. These DoD sites are similar to civilian sites across the country contaminated from past practices at industrial and commercial areas, such as municipal landfills and factories. The MMRP, established in 2000 by the National Defense Authorization Act, addresses munitions and explosives used or released on sites from past operations and activities. Current ERP policies and procedures apply to sites under the MMRP, as well as provisions for unique explosives safety hazards. Sites within the IRP and MMRP are typically investigated and cleaned up under the CERCLA processes; however, in some circumstances the RCRA Corrective Action process is used. Regardless of the regulatory drivers, all community involvement activities for the Navy's ERP are guided by the CERCLA process.



3.3 The Environmental Restoration Program at NAS Pensacola

The Navy's environmental program began before the implementation of the IRP in 1986. An earlier program, the NACIP, consisted of an IAS, followed by a two-part CS. Based on findings from these initial environmental studies, NAS Pensacola was scored by the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). Sites scoring 28.5 or higher (out of 100) are placed on U.S. EPA's NPL (a compilation of the nation's most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites) and become eligible for priority funding. NAS Pensacola scored 42.4 and was placed on the NPL in December 1989.

Since 1986 the Navy has been investigating and cleaning up their installations under the ERP. In October of 1990 the U.S. EPA, the state of Florida, Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER), now FDEP, and the Department of the Navy signed a Federal Facilities Agreement to comply with the requirement for an interagency agreement as identified in Section 120 (e)(2) of the SARA. The agencies have been working in active partnership throughout the ERP. Table 3-1 summarizes investigations and actions completed and ongoing at NAS Pensacola under the ERP.

Copies of reports related to these actions are available in the Information Repository available online at <http://go.usa.gov/DyRV>. A paper copy is also available by appointment at the NAS Pensacola Navy Public Department.

Table 3-1 Summary of Environmental Actions at NAS Pensacola	
• IAS On-site Survey, 1982	• Placed on NPL, December 1989
• IAS Final Report, June 1983	• Characterization Study, March 1995
• CS, 1984	• RI/FS, ongoing
• Verification Study, July 1984	• RD/RA, ongoing
• RCRA Facility Assessment, 1988	• Long Term Monitoring and Land Use Controls, ongoing
• RCRA/HSWA Permit, August 1988	• RCRA Closure Permits, ongoing

Notes:

IAS	=	Initial Assessment Study	NPL	=	National Priorities List
CS	=	Confirmation Study	RI/FS	=	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RCRA	=	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	RD/RA	=	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RCRA/HSWA	=	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act/Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments			

3.4 Environmental Restoration Program Site Descriptions

At present, 45 sites have been designated and investigated under the ERP. Of the 45 sites:

- Eleven sites have undergone screening investigations resulting in No Further Action (NFA) (Figure 3-2)
- Twenty-two sites have RODs in place and are either undergoing active remediation or are NFA (Figure 3-3)
- One site (Site 6, Fort Redoubt Disposal Area) does not require an investigation in accordance with CERCLA requirements
- Four sites (Sites 41, 44, 45, and 46) are in the RI/FS phase (Figure 3-4)
- Three sites (Sites 32, 33, and 35), which have a ROD in place, have been transferred from the IRP to the RCRA Program
- Six sites have been transferred from the IRP to the Petroleum Program
- One site was eliminated when two sites, previously Sites 30 and 31, were combined into one site, now called Site 30

In addition to the ERP sites, 10 additional areas are being investigated under the MMRP as shown on Figure 3-5. Of those sites:

- Three sites have been designated for NFA based on the a Preliminary Assessment (PA)
- Five are being investigated with an SI
- Two are in the RI phase

NAS Pensacola is continuing its review for any additional potential sources of contamination that may need to be added to the IRP or MMRP list. Each site is described in Appendix B.



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FIGURE 3-2
 SCREENING SITES WITH NO FURTHER ACTION
 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
 NAS PENSACOLA
 PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

Legend

Site 6 - Investigation not required under CERCLA.

Site Boundary



NAVFAC
 Naval Facilities Engineering Command

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Site Boundary

Note:
Sites 32, 33, and 35 were transferred to RCRA.

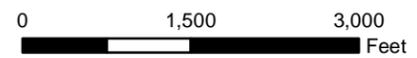


FIGURE 3-3
SITES WITH COMPLETED RECORDS OF DECISION
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA



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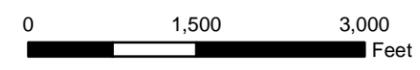
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FIGURE 3-4
 REMAINING RI SITES
 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
 NAS PENSACOLA
 PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

Legend

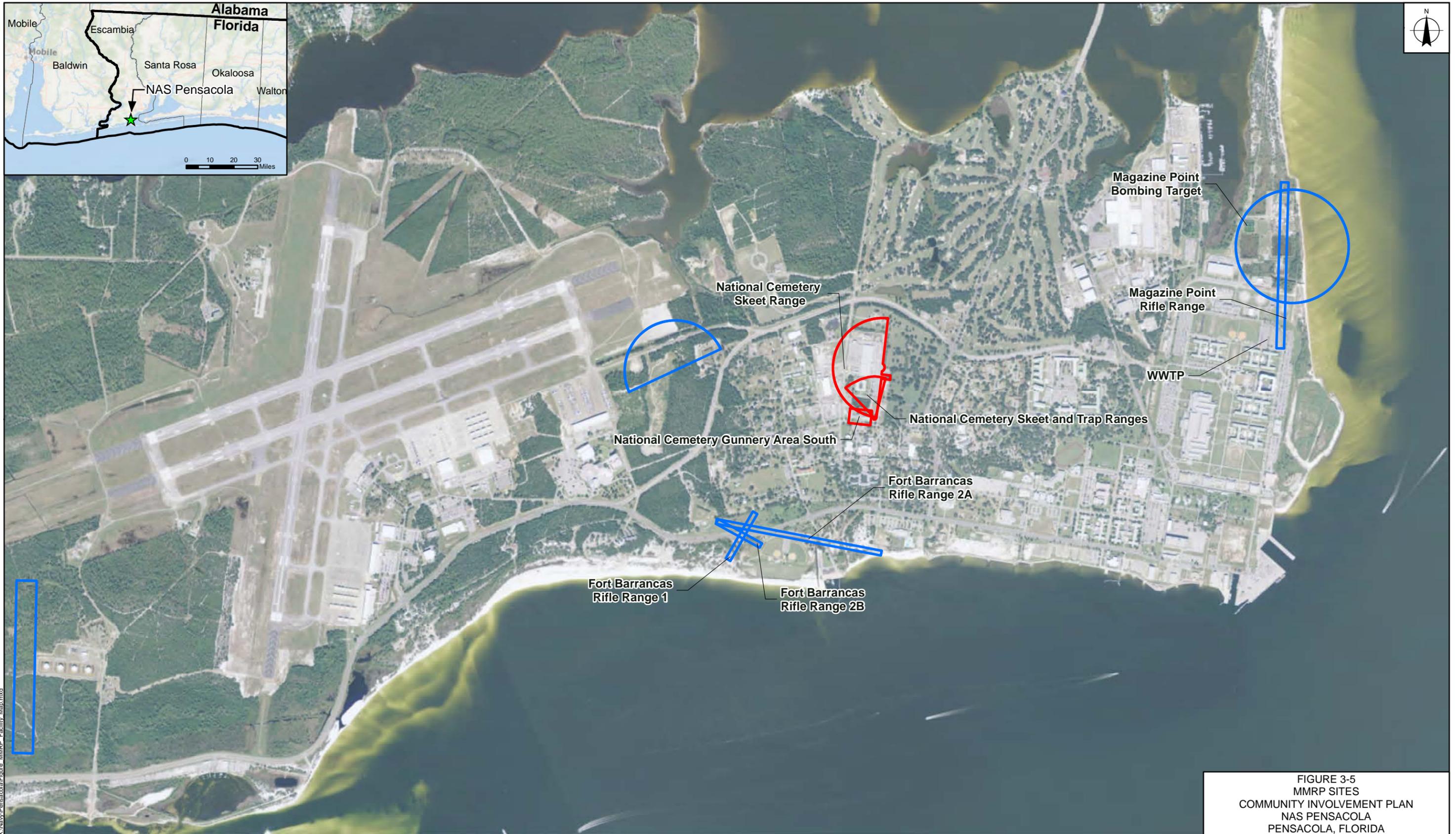
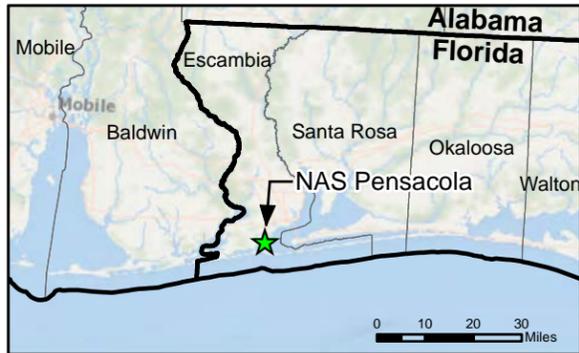
- Site Boundary
- Wetlands (Site 41)



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X:\Navy\Pensacola\Figure 3-4 Remaining RI Sites.mxd



Legend
 RI Sites SI Sites

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FIGURE 3-5
 MMRP SITES
 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
 NAS PENSACOLA
 PENSACOLA, FLORIDA



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4 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. According to the 2014 census, the estimated population of the county was 305,817. Pensacola, the county seat and the largest city in the county, has a population of approximately 52,000. The Pensacola Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes a major portion of adjacent Santa Rosa County, has a population of nearly 448,000 (US Census Bureau, 2011). NAS Pensacola employs more than 16,000 military and 7,400 civilian personnel and contributes more than \$1.2 billion annually to the local economy.

The local economy is a mix of health care, financial service, agriculture, retail, and tourism. Among the top employers are the hospitals (Baptist Health Care, Sacred Heart Health Systems, and West Florida Healthcare), the Navy Federal Credit Union, and industrial employers such as Gulf Power Company, Ascend Performance Materials, West Corporation, International Paper, and Armstrong World Industries. Per 2014 United States Census information, there are 1,255 veteran owned business in the city of Pensacola. Among the tourist attractions are Pensacola Beach, Historic Pensacola, the Civil War Museum, and the National Museum of Naval Aviation. According to the December 2014 Bureau of Labor Statistics report, the unemployment rate in the Pensacola area is 5.6 percent.

4.2 Key Community Concerns

For this update of the NAS Pensacola CIP, community concerns about the environment were identified by requesting the facility's RAB members to compare how concerns identified during previous interviews (discussed below) compare to their current perception of community concerns and issues.

The interviews mentioned above were completed in 1990 as part of developing the NAS Pensacola's first CIP (then referred to as a "Community Relations Plan"). At that time, a variety of individuals (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) were interviewed. The purpose of the interviews was to identify and understand areas of concern to area residents, and to help tailor the CIP to those concerns. The key concerns voiced during the 1990 interviews included bayou contamination, wetland protection, drinking water supplies, and hazardous waste minimization. However, most interviewees expressed confidence in the Navy's effort to clean up sites and to keep the public informed.

In the spring of 2015, RAB members reviewed issues identified during the 1990 interviews and concluded that bayou contamination and wetland protection remain key concerns. One RAB member noted that concerns about the drinking water supply for the base seem to have been dramatically reduced because potable water for the base is now provided by off-base wells. The same RAB member also felt that waste minimization may no longer be an issue because of the significant improvements made by the DoD in this area since implementing their Pollution Prevention measures in the 1990's. Another RAB member added Pensacola Bay protection as a key concern. Any impacts to local wetlands, bayou waters, drinking water supplies, or Pensacola Bay associated with the NAS Pensacola ERP activities will be clearly communicated with the local community as part of this CIP.

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 ERP do not disproportionately impact any segment of the population. While there is no specifically designated program, the 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 newspaper notices, 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.

5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS STATUS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Community Relations Objectives

The objectives of this CIP are described below. Activities described in Section 6 are designed to achieve each of the following objectives. These communication activities will address the differences between past and current waste handling practices and fully explain the purpose, goals, and findings of the ERP.

Objective 1: Citizen Involvement

This objective is to give residents the opportunity to comment on and be involved throughout the investigations and decision-making process for cleaning up ERP 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.
- Use RAB meetings to discuss study results, remedial alternatives, and other environmental activities at NAS Pensacola.
- Provide opportunities to receive formal and informal comments from community members on reports and plans and meet with individual citizens, area clubs, and groups when needed or requested.
- Provide information through updates to this CIP, periodic fact sheets, and releases to the local media.
- Place information, studies, and reports in an Information Repository for public access and use.

Objective 2: Timely Communication

Local residents, base 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 non-technical language.
- Maintain a mailing list of local, state, and federal officials, and other interested individuals and groups. Additions to the mailing list will be made by contacting the NAS Pensacola Public Works Department.
- Send fact sheets and news releases to the base and local newspapers and radio and television stations for wide distribution of information.
- Announce public meetings through advertisements in one or more of the following: the NAS Pensacola ERP public website, a daily newspaper, media releases, fact sheets, social media posts, and flyers. RAB meetings will be announced with notifications to people on the mailing list and social media postings.

Objective 3: Conflict Resolution

- Focus on and resolve conflicts as they arise.

Methods of Resolving Conflict:

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

5.2 Status of Community Relations Activities

The Community Relations Program at NAS Pensacola was under way before the previous CIP 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 the annual public RAB meetings, review related reports, and submit proposals or ideas to the NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office or RAB members. Ideas and comments from the public are welcomed throughout the ERP process. The RAB Charter can be found in Appendix A. Names of RAB members are included in the Mailing List found in Appendix C.

Fact Sheets

Fact sheets are brief documents written in plain English to help residents understand highly technical laws, concepts, and information. The purpose of the fact sheet is to provide site-related information to affected communities. A variety of fact sheets have been prepared in the past for the NAS Pensacola ERP. Topics have included an introduction to the program, descriptions of removal actions, announcements of the RAB and Information Repository, and summaries of Proposed Plans for various sites. Fact sheets are required to describe Proposed Plans and at the completion of the Final Engineering Design for a remedy. All other fact sheets are prepared as needed.

Information Repositories

An Information Repository is located at the NAS Pensacola Public Works Department at the address below:

Naval Air Station Pensacola
Naval Public Works Department
310 John Tower Road
Building 3560
Pensacola, Florida 32508-5303
850-452-3131

In addition, the Information Repository is also available online at <http://go.usa.gov/DyRV>. All documents related to the ERP activities at NAS Pensacola are indexed and available to the public at these repositories. These include technical reports, findings, and other documents. The Administrative Record is a subset of the Information Repository. The Administrative Record contains technical reports and correspondence specific to each site.

Mailing List

A mailing list of interested parties is maintained by the NAS Pensacola Public Works Department. Documents, such as fact sheets providing current information about site activities and meeting announcements, are mailed to everyone on the mailing list (see Appendix C). Individuals may be added to the mailing list by contacting the NAS Pensacola Public Works Department at the address listed above.

Public Notices

Public notices are published in the *Pensacola News Journal* to announce Public Meetings and at key milestones in the program such as when a Proposed Plan becomes available and when a decision document is signed.

Public Website

The most significant change in community involvement activities since the last CIP update was development of the Navy's ERP public websites. As more and more people search the internet as their first source of information, the Navy responded by making information more readily available online. Information on NAS Pensacola's ERP (available at <http://go.usa.gov/DyRV>) includes a description of the facility, specific ERP site descriptions, community outreach information, and access to the Administrative Record file which can be used to search for documents relating to the ERP.

6 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 ERP are described below.

Table 6-1 Community Relations Activities for Remedial Actions	
CERCLA Cleanup Program Stage	Activities
Prior to RI/FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Information Repository, Administrative Record, and mailing list. • Conduct community interviews. • Develop a CIP (this document). • Distribute a fact sheet introducing and explaining the ERP. • Establish contact with local officials and community leaders to provide them with information about the ERP and to monitor community concerns. • Hold informal community meetings to discuss ERP studies, analyses, results, and plans.
During RI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Information Repository, Administrative Record, and mailing list. • Publish a notice of availability of the Administrative Record either in a major local newspaper of general circulation or other mechanisms such as posting on the NAS Pensacola ERP public website. • Discuss ERP 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. • Distribute fact sheets to update the community on RI progress or findings, as appropriate.
Upon completion of FS and Proposed Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish public notice in local newspaper announcing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Availability of FS and proposed plan — 30-day Public Comment Period — Opportunity for a public meeting • Prepare and distribute fact sheet describing proposed plan. • Hold public meeting during Public Comment Period. • Prepare public meeting transcript and place in the ROD.
Upon Completion of ROD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Responsiveness Summary of pertinent public comments as part of the ROD. • Publish a notice in a local newspaper of general circulation when a ROD is signed and final plan is available.
RD/RA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare fact sheet to explain a final engineering design. • Continue community outreach to the public.
During RD/RA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish a notice in a local newspaper of general circulation to announce any significant changes in the ROD. • Continue to update the community through the NAS Pensacola ERP public website, RAB meeting, media releases, the base newspaper, and fact sheets to those on the mailing list. • Continue to publicize the NAS Pensacola ERP public website (including the online Administrative Record file) and ERP contact information.
Upon Completion of RAs, Interim Actions, or Removal Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the community and discuss the completion of RAs through RAB meetings. • Update Information Repository, as necessary. • Publicize completion of the RA through news releases, posting on the NAS Pensacola ERP public website, and/or distribution of a fact sheet.

Table 6-1 Community Relations Activities for Remedial Actions	
CERCLA Cleanup Program Stage	Activities
Five-Year Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the community that a five-year review will be conducted. • Notify the community that the five-year review has been completed. • Submit the results of the review to the Information Repository. • Keep community apprised of progress through RAB meetings.

Notes:

- RI/FS = Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- RI = Remedial Investigation
- FS = Feasibility study
- ROD = Record of Decision
- RD/RA = Remedial Design/Remedial Action
- RA = Remedial Action
- CIP = Community Involvement Plan
- ERP = Environmental Restoration Program
- NAS = Naval Air Station
- RAB = Restoration Advisory Board

The steps outlined above are designed to achieve effective communication and a timely exchange of information with the public. The NAS Pensacola Public Works 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 CIP.

Appendix A
Restoration Advisory Board

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 consisted of representatives from the Navy, United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and the local community.

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was established in July 1995 as a forum for communication between the community and decision-makers. The RAB 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 NAS Pensacola. RAB meetings are held regularly, advertised, and are open to the public.

A list of RAB members is provided as Part II of the mailing list found in Appendix C. Details on the RAB, its meetings, and membership can be obtained from the NAS Pensacola Environmental Restoration Program public website at <http://go.usa.gov/DyRV> or by contacting the NAS Public Works Department of NAS Pensacola by phone 850-452-3131 or email at gregory.campbell@navy.mil.

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

1. Name

This organization shall be known as the Naval Air Station Pensacola Installation Restoration Program (IR) and 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 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 chapter 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and the Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command. State of Florida and Federal 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 expectation 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 groups **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 consultant 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 U.S. EPA 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 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 the 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 the 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 or 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 sub-committees to address specific issues as deemed necessary by the group as a whole.
- D.** Meetings will be held as agreed upon on an annual basis or as 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 times 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 administration record on which the selection of response action will be based. The administration 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 consists of three community members. When dissenting opinions exist, they will be noted in the meetings.
- 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.

Appendix B
Current Installation Restoration Site Descriptions
(Excluding UST Sites)

Site Descriptions
Naval Air Station Pensacola
Pensacola, Florida

PSC	Site Description	Waste Type	Regulatory Status	Current Actions
1 — Sanitary Landfill (OU 1)	PSC 1, also referred to as Site 1 or OU 1, is an inactive sanitary landfill encompassing approximately 85 acres. The landfill surface varies from 8 to 20 feet above mean sea level and is densely vegetated with 15- to 40-foot tall planted pines and natural scrub vegetation. During the early 1950s and until the official closing 1 October 1976, a variety of domestic and industrial wastes generated from NAS Pensacola and other outlying Navy facilities were disposed at PSC 1.	Solvents, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), plating solution, oil, paints, mercury, and asbestos	Long-Term Remedial Action (LTRA); Land Use Control	Semi-Annual Groundwater Monitoring; Annual Land Use Control Inspections
2 — Waterfront Sediments (OU 3)	PSC 2 is along the southeastern shoreline of NAS Pensacola in Pensacola Bay. The site consists of near-shore sediments along the waterfront. From 1939 to 1973, untreated industrial wastes from Naval Aviation Depot and Naval Air Rework Facilities operations were routinely discharged into Pensacola Bay, near PSC 2. Over 34 years, an estimated 83 million gallons of the following materials were disposed of in the bay: waste-containing paint, paint solvents, thinners, ketones, trichloroethylene, alodine, mercury, and concentrated plating wastes (primarily chromium, cadmium, lead, nickel, and cyanide).	Solvents, cyanide, metals	No Action ROD (2005); Five-Year Review Addendum removing five year review requirement (05/11/15)	Five-Year Review Addendum removing five year review requirement (05/11/15)
3 — Fire Fighting Training Area	PSC 3 (currently referred to as UST Site 18) occupies approximately 47.5 acres of open land along the southwestern border of Forrest Sherman Field. The site is bordered on the east by aircraft Runway 19, to the north by a paved taxiway, to the west by scattered brush and woods, and to the south by an open field. Between 1955 and 1997, the UST Site 18 area was used to train firefighters for aircraft crash responses, using available fuel as a combustion source. Historically, during training exercises, approximately 30 to 700 gallons of fuel were poured into unlined pits or onto various pieces of equipment and then ignited to simulate aircraft crashes. Firefighter training ceased at the PSC in May 1997.	Petroleum constituents	Transferred to Petroleum Program (UST Site 18)	A draft final Petroleum RAP has been completed however FDEP requested an additional groundwater sampling event to update aged data prior to consideration and approval. RAP recommends Monitored Natural Attenuation for groundwater, soils are already No Further Action.
4 — Army Rubble Disposal	PSC 4 (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 United States Army barracks at Fort Barrancas was disposed of at Site 4. The rubble included timber, pipes, mattresses, and other waste.	Rubble, timber, pipes, other wastes	PSCR No Further Action (NFA) (1997)	NA
5 — Borrow Pit	PSC 5 (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.	No disposal is known to have occurred at this site	PSCR NFA (1995)	NA
6 — Fort Redoubt Rubble Disposal Area	From 1973 onward, PSC 6 (Site 6) has been used for rubble disposal. The site is adjacent to PSC 5 and has reportedly received rubble and demolition wastes from the removal of several buildings on base. The site is generally rectangular shaped measuring approximately 450 feet by 1,650 feet. The site visit conducted during the Initial Assessment indicated the presence of concrete, wood, metal and a few plastic items. Evidence of hazardous waste disposal was not found at the site.	Construction debris, yard wastes	NFA Correspondence (dated August 8, 1997)	NA
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 there was training conducted in those areas as well. There is no evidence of hazardous waste disposal or threat to human health or the environment. A PSC was conducted in 1996 to determine if contaminants were present in onsite soils and groundwater above the residential PRGs. Soil and groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for target compound list and target analyte list parameters. Aluminum arsenic and iron exceeded soil PRGs and aluminum and iron exceeded secondary standards in groundwater. No organic constituents were detected above the PRGs in either soil or groundwater. The detected metals in groundwater were less than the NAS Pensacola reference concentration. A time critical soil excavation and offsite disposal remedial action was completed by the Navy in 1998 to remove the soil containing arsenic concentrations exceeding PRGs. The regulatory agencies approved NFA.	Petroleum, oils and lubricants	PSCR NFA (2000) & Completion Report (1998)	NA

Site Descriptions
Naval Air Station Pensacola
Pensacola, Florida

PSC	Site Description	Waste Type	Regulatory Status	Current Actions
8 — Rifle Range Disposal Area	PSC 8, also referred to as Site 8 or OU 13, is a rifle range disposal area and is in the area now occupied by Building 3561, which houses the NAS Pensacola Public Works Center (PWC) Maintenance/Material Department. This building covers an area approximately 550 feet by 163 feet. Surrounding the building is an asphalt parking lot on the eastern, western, and northern sides of the building. Along the southern side of the building lies a small grassy area. This area was reportedly used for the disposal of solid waste (primarily paper) from NAS Pensacola between 1951 and 1955, and disposal was accomplished by burning and burial. PSC 8 is surrounded by chain-link fencing. The site is not part of the Navy's MRP program. In 2004 and 2005 the Navy completed an Interim Removal Action for soils contaminated with cadmium and dieldrin. The ROD, completed in 2006, specified that the Site 8 soils did not pose a risk but groundwater concentrations exceeded remedial goals and MNA and LUCs were the selected remedy.	Solid waste, paper	Long-Term Remedial Action (LTRA); Land Use Control	Annual Groundwater Monitoring; Annual Land Use Control Inspection
9 — Navy Yard Disposal (OU 6)	This area was used for the disposal of trash and refuse during the period between 1917 and the early 1930s. It is reported that the PSC is shown on several old maps as the Navy Yard Dump or the Warrington Village Dump (NEESA, 1983). In the late 1960s, while trenching for the IWTP system, part of PSC 9 was excavated. Glass, scrap metal, and debris were unearthed. No unusual odor was reported associated with the PSC.	Trash and refuse	NFA ROD (1999)	NA
10 — Commodore's Pond	During the mid-nineteenth century, screening PSC 10 was the location of a small surface water body used for the underwater storage of shaped oak timbers. This underwater storage method preserved the wood prior to its use for shipbuilding. The original pond's, no longer in existence, exact dimensions are unknown. PSC debris was unearthed in the late 1960s during trenching operations for installations of the IWTP system. Abandoned oak timbers were exhumed and reburied on Magazine Point. It is reported no hazardous materials were encountered during this effort.	Underwater storage of oak timbers	PSCR NFA (2000)	NA
11 — North Chevalier Disposal Field (OU 2)	The North Chevalier Field Disposal Area, PSC 11 (Site 11), is a former landfill where industrial and municipal wastes were disposed and burned from the late 1930s to the mid-1940s. The area occupies approximately 20 acres southwest of an extension of Bayou Grande called the Yacht Basin. Surface elevations on the site are approximately 5 feet above mean sea level and topography slopes gently eastward toward Bayou Grande. Two prefabricated buildings - Buildings 3627 and 3628 - are near the center of the site. Building 3445, at the site's southeastern corner, is used to store outdated office equipment. A fenced area north and south of Building 3445 is used for outside storage of boats, trucks, and heavy equipment. This PSC is a former landfill that received industrial waste and oils, including hazardous waste.	Industrial waste, oils, hazardous waste	ROD (2008)	ROD Amendment (in press) adding asbestos-containing material encountered at Site 11, radium at Sites 12, 26 and 27, and two foot soil cover at Site 11. Annual Land Use Control Inspection; Groundwater Monitoring; Soil Removal Actions
12 — Scrap Bins (OU 2)	Screening PSC 12 is approximately 800 feet northwest of Chevalier Field and 600 feet west of PSC 11. Most of the site area is enclosed by a fence and covered with a large concrete pad where heavy equipment is currently kept. From the early 1930s to mid-1940s, garbage from NAS Pensacola was placed in scrap bins and stored in this area (industrial waste was sent to the North Chevalier Disposal Area). Approximately 16 cubic yards (2 truckloads) per day of wet garbage was stored before being hauled off and used as livestock feed. Removal of radium impacted soil was completed in 2013/2014.	Wet garbage material	ROD (2008)	ROD Amendment (in press) adding asbestos-containing material encountered at Site 11, radium at Sites 12, 26 and 27, and two foot soil cover at Site 11. Annual Land Use Control Inspection; Groundwater Monitoring; Soil Removal Actions
13 — Magazine Point Rubble Disposal	PSC 13 is east of Building 3644 south of but in the same general area as PSC 32 and 33, and was identified in 1971 during the construction and upgrading of the existing WWTP. Beginning in 1965 the area between the dredge spoils area and Magazine Point was used as a rubble disposal area. A visual inspection conducted during the IAS indicated the presence of brick, concrete, wood scrap metal and other inert building wastes.	Rubble, metal, concrete	PSCR NFA (1996)	NA
14 — Dredge Spoil Fill	PSC 14 is south of Building 3450 and Building 3220 and has been used for placement of dredge materials removed from Pensacola Bay. These materials represent the sand, mud, and debris found at various depths within the Pensacola Bay dredged channels and basins.	Dredge	PSCR NFA (1997)	NA

Site Descriptions
Naval Air Station Pensacola
Pensacola, Florida

PSC	Site Description	Waste Type	Regulatory Status	Current Actions
15 — Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area (OU 4)	PSC 15 (Site 15, OU 4) is in the northern portion of NAS Pensacola, and includes portions of the golf course, the golf course maintenance facilities, three concrete wash-down pads, two asphalt wash-down pads, a former pesticide/drum storage building, a removed UST, equipment storage buildings, and several in-use buildings. In the past, a sink located outside of Building 3586 and a floor drain in a concrete pad north of the building collected pesticide and herbicide residue waste and discharged them into a UST. The contents were periodically pumped out by a contracted agent before its removal in 1993. Reportedly, the UST was removed in 1993 and the contents of the tank were spread across the ground surface, approximately 200 feet north-northwest of Building 3447.	Organic pesticide	Long-Term Remedial Action (LTRA); Land Use Control	Semi-Annual Groundwater Monitoring; Annual Land Use Control Inspections; ESD to update arsenic MCL and add LUC RD
16 — Brush Disposal Area	PSC 16 (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.	Pruning and tree trimming refuse	PSCR NFA (1997)	NA
17 — Transformer Storage Yard (OU 14)	PSC 17 originated when transformers containing PCBs as well as PCB-free transformers were stored in a paved area west of East Avenue and north of Building 604. A black oily residue on the pavement was found to contain high levels of PCBs as well as other chlorinated hydrocarbons.	Dielectric oils, PCBs	NFA ROD (1998)	NA
18 — PCB Spill Area	In 1966, a transformer at Substation A (south of North Avenue and west of Center Avenue) reportedly failed, spilling approximately 50 gallons of transformer oil containing an unknown concentration of PCBs on the small gravel-covered area along the northeast side of substation A. The Initial Assessment Study (IAS) that no immediate cleanup effort was conducted. A Preliminary Site Screening Investigation was completed in 1996 and a time critical soil excavation and offsite disposal remedial action was completed by the Navy in 1998 to remove the soil containing PCB concentrations exceeding residential PRGs. The regulatory agencies approved NFA.	Transformer oil, PCBs	PSCR NFA (1996) & Completion Report (1998)	NA
19 — Fuel Farm Pipeline Leak	PSC 19 (Site 19) is southwest of Forrest Sherman Field, approximately 1,300 ft. west of the southern portion of Aircraft Runway 36. The site consists of an above ground dual pipeline, which runs between the fuel farm and the tank truck loading facility at Forrest Sherman Field (Buildings 1879 and 1880). Parallel to the pipeline is an unimproved dirt road. The site is surrounded on all sides by scattered brush and woods, and the site terrain is generally flat. The only building located in the immediate vicinity of the site is the Naval Base Pistol Range, approximately 1,300 ft. north of the site. The underground/aboveground pipeline supplies fuel for aircraft at Forrest Sherman Field from the fuel farm located to the south. A leak from the aboveground portion of the pipeline was reported to have occurred in 1958, releasing JP-4 fuel to the surrounding environment. The amount of fuel initially discharged was not measured, but it was estimated that more than 360,000 gallons of JP-4 fuel was discharged at the site.	Petroleum products	Transferred to Petroleum Program (UST Site 20)	
20 — Pier Pipeline Leak	PSC 20 (Site 20) is situated along the Pensacola Bay shoreline and consists of an approximately 30-foot wide concrete loading area immediately adjacent to the pier seawall, surrounded by a large asphalt parking lot. Previously, there was a 1,300,000-gallon AST (No. 354) with a concrete containment wall adjacent to and west of the pier. This AST was used to contain Navy Special Fuel Oil, Distillate Diesel Fuel Marine (DFM), and JP-5 Jet Fuel from 1926 until the mid-1980. Pipelines extended from the fuel oil AST, presumably north toward Building 2573 to the berthing pier and possibly to other ship fueling areas. AST No. 354 was removed on 17 November 1993, and not replaced. The pipelines were inactive for several years. In 1981, a leak was discovered in the fuel pipeline leading to the berthing pier. According to available information, the lines had broken during the years of usage or were penetrated while a contractor was driving piles. The soil in the area of the leak appeared soaked with fuel oil, reportedly Navy Special Fuel Oil or DFM. An unknown volume of soil was removed and properly disposed of in 1981.	Petroleum products	Transferred to Petroleum Program (UST Site 21)	Under the petroleum program completed a groundwater model in support of multiple lines of evidence for a RAP addendum proposing NFA at the site.

Site Descriptions
Naval Air Station Pensacola
Pensacola, Florida

PSC	Site Description	Waste Type	Regulatory Status	Current Actions
21 — Sludge at Fuel Tanks	PSC 21 (Site 21) is the former location of an aviation gasoline (AVGAS) tank farm. From approximately 1940 to the late 1960s, nine ASTs stored aviation gasoline at the site. The tanks were routinely cleaned and the sludge from the bottoms of the tanks was disposed of on the ground surface near the tanks. The ASTs have been removed from the site and the majority of the site is currently grass covered. Building 670, which is a fuel system pump house, is at the eastern edge of the site, south of Radford Boulevard. Two USTs for contaminated fuel were reportedly associated with Building 670.	Petroleum products	Transferred to Petroleum Program (UST Site 22)	
22 — Refueler Repair Shop	PSC 22 (Site 22) is the refueler repair shop southwest of the intersection of John Tower Road and Taylor Road near the approximate center of NAS Pensacola. Crushed oyster shell, hard-packed gravel or soil, and weedy vegetation largely cover this irregularly shaped site, an approximately 300- by 400-foot (ft) open area. The site's southwestern edge is paved and Building 1659 occupies its southwest corner. The site is currently used for equipment and vehicle parking. The site is generally flat with a land surface elevation averaging 29 ft above mean sea level. The site history indicated that petroleum fuel might have been released in the past as refueling trucks underwent repair.	Petroleum products	Transferred to Petroleum Program (UST Site 26)	
23 — Chevalier Field Pipe Leak	PSC 23 (Site 23) is in the southwest part of the former Chevalier Field. The site was the result of two separate fuel leaks: Navy Special Fuel oil was spilled in 1965 and diesel fuel marine was spilled in 1968 or 1969. The leaks were repaired but no immediate attempt was made to recover the released fuel products.	Petroleum products	Transferred to Petroleum Program (UST Site 23)	
24 — Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) Mixing Area	PSC 24, also referred to as Site 24 or OU 13 is immediately north of Building 3561 and PSC 8. The northern portion is encompassed by the northwest corner of the Barrancas National Cemetery and contains many grave sites. The northern and central portions are primarily unpaved and sparsely covered with native grasses and trees. The southern portion contains a fenced storage area with a gravel and crushed shell surface. An unimproved dirt road runs east to west across the southern portion of the site. Site 24 was once used as a pesticide mixing and handling area. The site is currently used as a buffer zone for privacy between John H. Towers Road and the Barrancas National Cemetery.	DDT with diesel fuel	LTRA	Annual Groundwater Monitoring; Annual Land Use Control Inspection
25 — Radium Spill Site (OU 2)	PSC 25 (Site 25) is on the eastern portion of NAS Pensacola just east of Murray Road and north of Farrar Road on the east side of Building 780. NEESA (1983) reported a small spill of low-level radioactive waste containing radium at this site in 1978. The spill occurred on pavement and was properly cleaned up according to NEESA. The spill occurred because drums of waste were being stored outside and allowed to corrode and leak. Building 780 was the location of radium removal operations for radium dials and other equipment. The equipment was decontaminated in the site location before being repainted in the radium dial shop (former Building 780). Contamination resulting from the spill or waste handling was the focus of the spill investigation.	Radioactive waste	ROD (2008)	ROD Amendment (in press) adding asbestos-containing material encountered at Site 11, radium at Sites 12, 26 and 27, and two foot soil cover at Site 11. Annual Land Use Control Inspection; Groundwater Monitoring; Soil Removal Actions
26 — Supply Department Outside Storage (OU 2)	PSC 26 (Site 26) is a 90 square foot outside area, south of Building 684, used to store containers of industrial materials. Containers were stored on steel mats. Leakage is reported to have occurred from these containers. Because PSC 11 is downgradient from the area of PSC 26, investigations were conducted as part of OU 2. Radium-contaminated soil was removed in 2014/2015.	Industrial waste, oils	ROD (2008)	ROD Amendment (in press) adding asbestos-containing material encountered at Site 11, radium at Sites 12, 26 and 27, and two foot soil cover at Site 11. Annual Land Use Control Inspection; Groundwater Monitoring; Soil Removal Actions
27 — Radium Dial Shop Sewer (OU 2)	From 1940s to 1975, Building 709 was used to rework instrument dials painted with radium containing paint. Spent cleaning solutions and luminous paint were routinely poured into the sanitary sewer system. In 1976, the building was dismantled and the drain pipe found to have a reading of 1.2 millirems per hour (mR/hr). The drain pipe was removed to a depth of 18 inches. The remaining lateral underground portion of the pipe was capped and covered with concrete. In 1975, all activities related to radium painted instruments, including stripping and re-painting, were permanently moved to Building 780. Instrument dials were stripped using paint thinner, then soaked in a lye and nitric acid solution. Contaminated instrument cases were processed by soaking in a "turco" acid solution. Components were cleaned with a wire brush to remove all residues. All operations related to the radium dials are no longer completed at the facility. It is believed that the operations were discontinued in approximately 1995 when Naval Aviation Depot operations were discontinued. The removal of the sewer line is currently being completed.	Radium, phosphorus	ROD (2008)	ROD Amendment (in press) adding asbestos-containing material encountered at Site 11, radium at Sites 12, 26 and 27, and two foot soil cover at Site 11. Annual Land Use Control Inspection; Groundwater Monitoring; Soil Removal Actions

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PSC	Site Description	Waste Type	Regulatory Status	Current Actions
28 — Transformer Accident	In 1969, a transformer fell from a truck traveling on Radford Boulevard, just north of Building 632. The transformer broke open and spilled approximately 50 gallons of transformer oil onto the pavement. At that time it was not known whether the oil contained PCBs. The oil was reportedly washed into a nearby storm sewer drain. A Preliminary Site Screening Investigation was completed in 1996 and a time critical soil excavation and offsite disposal remedial action was completed by the Navy in 1998. The regulatory agencies approved NFA.	Transformer oil	PSCR NFA (1997) & Completion Report (1998)	NA
29 — Soil South of Bldg. 3460 (OU 6)	In 1981, workers excavating soil beneath the concrete apron south of Building 3460 received skin burns from a "black slimy liquid" in the soil. Types of chemicals involved and extent of contamination are unknown. A leak in the nearby industrial sewer line from the Naval Aviation Depot facility was the expected source. A RI was conducted in 1994 that identified manganese, dieldren and PAH contaminated soils. In 1995 an Interim Removal Action was completed to remove and properly dispose of 422 cubic yards of contaminated soil. The ROD was completed in 1999 with the selected remedy of No Action. The ROD indicated: " Because hazardous substances do not remain onsite, the five year review does not apply."	Slimy black substance (unknown)	NFA ROD (1999)	NA
30 — Buildings 649 and 755, Sewer Line TL 045/A north to IWTP (OU 2)	Over a 15 year period north of Building 649, waste paint, thinner, and paint sludge were poured onto the ground in the area of Site PSC 30. A monitoring well near the site indicated the presence of low concentrations of chlorinated hydrocarbons; however, analysis of additional samples did not detect CVOCs. The exact location of the disposal site in relation to the monitoring well is not reported. On October, 14 1992, the UST Program transferred 647N and 648N, which are at PSC 31, to the IRP. Building 755 operated 50 tanks inside this building over a 10 year period as a plating facility for nickel, lead, tin, chromium and miscellaneous metals. These tanks, ranging in capacity from 50 to 200 gallons, were drained periodically into the ditch near the site.	Metals, acids, caustic, degreasers, chromic solution, cyanide, paint, pesticides, paint thinner and sludge, industrial waste	ROD (2008)	ROD Amendment (in press) adding asbestos-containing material encountered at Site 11, radium at Sites 12, 26 and 27, and two foot soil cover at Site 11. Annual Land Use Control Inspection; Groundwater Monitoring; Soil Removal Actions
31 — Soil North of Building 648	Site 31 is an approximately 175- by 225 foot, unpaved area adjacent to and north of Building 648 and Murray Road. North of the site is a large, tree covered parking area and immediately west of the site is a paved driveway. Most of the site area is enclosed by an iron and concrete fence. Building 648 was used for painting operations from 1949 until 1973. Typical operations included discarding the paint waste and spent paint thinner to the unpaved area north of the building.	Paint waste and paint thinner	Incorporated into Site 30 and OU 2	NA
32 — IWTP Sludge Drying Beds (OU 10)	PSC 32 sludge drying beds operated with the IWTP from 1971 to 1984. These units received listed hazardous waste sludge (F006) from the RCRA surface impoundment (IWTP Surge Pond), 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 ground surface. Material removed was disposed of as a hazardous waste	F006 HW	Transferred to RCRA (2003)	ESD to eliminate 5-Year Review and change arsenic MCL
33 — Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Ponds (OU 10)	These surface impoundments consist of the domestic polishing pond, phenol/stabilization pond, and industrial surge pond. In 1987, the U.S. EPA RCRA Compliance Branch determined the polishing and stabilization ponds received listed F006 hazardous waste from the surge pond. The ponds were taken out-of-service. In 1988 to 1989, the ponds underwent RCRA permitted "clean closures".	F006 HW, wood, bricks	Transferred to RCRA (2003)	ESD to eliminate 5-Year Review and change arsenic MCL
34 — Solvent North of Bldg. 3557	During May 1984, a leak occurred in a pipeline at the north end of Building 3557. The leak reportedly resulted in the loss of solvent detergent used for cleaning aircraft. The solution contained 1.7 percent chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons solvent. A field investigation was completed at Site 34 and soil contaminated with naphthalene and lead was identified, excavated and properly disposed of offsite. Naphthalene was detected in an onsite groundwater sample but was not detected in downgradient groundwater samples. Based on the soil removal it was expected that the limited area of elevated naphthalene detected in groundwater would naturally attenuate. The Navy proposed No Further Remedial Action for Site 34 and the regulatory agencies concurred (U.S. EPA letter 9/23/99; FDEP letter 9/8/00).	Solvent detergent	NFA (2000)	NA
35 — Miscellaneous IWTP Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) (OU 10)	Site 35 Miscellaneous IWTP SWMUs operated with the IWTP from 1971 to 1984. These units received listed hazardous waste sludge (F006) from the RCRA surface impoundment (IWTP Surge Pond), and, as a result, underwent RCRA closure in 1989.	Unknown	Transferred to RCRA (2003)	ESD to eliminate 5-Year Review and change arsenic MCL

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PSC	Site Description	Waste Type	Regulatory Status	Current Actions
36 — IWTP Sewer Line	The industrial waste sewer line is about 23,000 feet long and is in an area approximately 1 mile wide by 1.5 miles long in the southeastern portion of NAS Pensacola. Flow within the sewer line is toward the IWTP, which is at the northeast end of the base.	Industrial waste	NFA (1997)	NA
37 — Sherman Field Fuel Farm	The Sherman Field Fuel Farm site is on the western perimeter of the base approximately 2,400 feet north of Radford Boulevard. The site is an approximately 3.5-acre fenced area including four cut and cover petroleum storage tanks (Tank Numbers 1884, 1886, 1887, and 1888). The petroleum storage tank system was installed in approximately 1945 and used to store JP-4 jet fuel. The fuel storage tanks were abandoned in place in 1995 when a new fuel facility was constructed adjacent to the south of the original fuel farm. The site history indicates, an equipment malfunction in 1983 resulted in the release of approximately 48,000 gallons of JP-4 jet fuel. NAS Pensacola personnel installed four recovery ditches initially and recovered approximately 600 to 700 gallons of free product.	Petroleum products	Transferred to Petroleum Program (UST Site 24)	
38 — Bldg. 71, 604 and Sewer Line TL 073/C southwest to the end (OU 11)	Site 38 consists of the contaminated soil and groundwater identified at Buildings 71 and 604 and associated IWTP sewer line area of NAS Pensacola. Building 71 was used from 1935 to the late 1970s for aircraft paint stripping and painting operations, and consisted of a steel-framed structure with metal siding on a 10- to 14-inch-thick concrete slab. The building was approximately 100 feet wide by 160 feet long and approximately 35 feet high. Waste stored during this period reportedly consisted of solvents, acids, caustics, oxidizers, and liquid and non liquid toxic materials. The building structure has been demolished.	Paint stripper, ketones, TCE, Industrial waste	ROD (2006)	Annual Land-Use Control Inspections; Groundwater Monitoring
	Building 604 was an irregularly shaped, brick/masonry structure built in 1937. Naval Aviation Depot metal plating operations were in Building 604 until it was closed in May 1996. Initial plating operations were conducted in the western portion of Building 604 from approximately 1960 until the shop was demolished around 1970. Wastes from various operations at Site 38 (including paint stripping) were discharged to Pensacola Bay until the IWTP was built in 1973. Because of Hurricane Ivan damage (2004), the Navy elected to remove the buildings and associated parking lots.			
39 — Oak Grove Campground Site (OU 12)	Oak Grove is a campground area located south of Sherman Field on the south side of Radford Boulevard. An area of stressed vegetation and stained soil approximately 150 feet in diameter was found near Pensacola Bay.	Debris, petroleum, oil and lubricants, broken clay, coal, cleaning solutions	ROD (1995); NFA ESD (1998)	NA
40 — Bayou Grande Area (OU 15)	Bayou Grande, an estuarine water body connected to Pensacola Bay, lies adjacent to the northern boundary of NAS Pensacola. Bayou Grande has a total surface area of approximately 1.5 square miles and approximately 20 miles of total coastline. Approximately 8.5 miles of Bayou Grande coastline border NAS Pensacola property. Bayou Grande, with a mean depth of approximately 6 feet, is part of a larger surface water system known as the Pensacola Bay System. Site 40 (OU 15), Bayou Grande, was included as a separate site for an RI based on the possible receipt of hazardous substances and that media within Site 40 may individually provide exposure pathways impacting human health and the environment.	Unknown	NFA ROD (2005)	NA
41 — NAS Pensacola Wetlands	Site 41 encompasses all of the wetlands potentially impacted by site activities, both tidal and non-tidal, within the NAS Pensacola boundary. A U.S. EPA inventory of wetlands identified and enumerated 79 wetland complexes on NAS Pensacola. Two other wetlands were identified during habitat/biota surveys. For the purpose of these studies, freshwater and brackish water ponds, and drainage ditches are included as wetlands. The majority and largest of the wetlands on NAS Pensacola are in the western portion of the installation, primarily south and west of Sherman Field. About a third of the 81 wetlands are east of Sherman Field, where most of the IRP sites are located.	Unknown	RI/FS	Wetlands investigation is ongoing
42 — Pensacola Bay (OU 17)	NAS Pensacola is bordered on the south by Big Lagoon and Pensacola Bay, on the east by Pensacola Bay, and on the north by Bayou Grande. Only a very small portion of the western end of NAS Pensacola is farther than a mile from one of these bodies of water. Swampy areas exist on or near the western portion of NAS Pensacola. Man-made drainage ways and storm drains feed into the short intermittent streams emptying into Pensacola Bay and Bayou Grande.	Unknown	NA ROD (1998)	NA

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PSC	Site Description	Waste Type	Regulatory Status	Current Actions
43 — Demolition Debris Disposal Area 43 (OU 18)	Site 43 is in a developed area of the base south of Taylor Road and west of Murray Road. A paved parking lot covers approximately 31,000 square feet of the site area. The site was identified in 1992 because of the discovery of a partially buried drum.	Metals	ROD (2010)	Annual Land Use Control Inspection; Soil Removal Action; Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring. Because of underground utilities, contaminated soil may be capped in place.
44 — Former UST 3221SW (OU 19)	Site 44 is at the southwest end of Building 3221, which is a large hangar currently used to refurbish aircraft used for museum display. Building 3221 is adjacent to Forrest Sherman Field. The hangar and adjacent paved areas were part of the Naval Air Rework Facility (NARF), and were probably used for aircraft maintenance before the current National Museum of Naval Aviation location opened in 1975. The paved area adjacent to the southwest corner of Building 3221 is currently used as a wash rack for cleaning aircraft and aircraft parts. Surface drainage in this area flows to a small concrete-lined ditch located on the southeast edge of the pavement. When aircraft parts washing activities are being conducted, a diverter system is used to direct the run off to the sanitary sewer system for treatment at the NAS Pensacola IWTP.	Solvents	RI/FS	Currently in the Feasibility Study Addendum (FSA) process. Groundwater contamination has not been fully delineated, but will be incorporated into the draft final FSA. Proposed remedial action for groundwater: monitored natural attenuation and land use controls; soils minimal excavation and offsite disposal.
Site 45 — Building 603 Lead Site (OU 20)	During an investigation to characterize Site 18 (PCB spill at Substation A), lead concentrations in soil were found to exceed screening levels in an area west of Site 18. This area was designated as PSC 45 (Site 45) - Building 603 Lead Site and its initial boundaries were presumed based on the Site 18 investigation. Site 45 lies near the intersection of Mustin Street and Center Avenue at NAS Pensacola.	Lead	RI/FS	Proposed remedial action for groundwater: monitored natural attenuation and land use controls
Site 46 — Former Building 72 (OU 21)	This PSC was discovered during the investigation of Site 38 - OU 11 (Building 71 Sewer Line). While investigating Site 38 (OU 11), lead concentrations detected appeared to be increasing further from the suspected source for Site 38. Buildings 71 and 72 were used from 1935 up to the late 1970's for aircraft paint stripping and painting. Before 1973, wastes from paint stripping and painting operations were discharged directly to Pensacola Bay. The release of contaminants at Site 46 probably resulted from routine aircraft maintenance activities and storage of materials used in these activities.	Metals	RI/FS	Proposed remedial action for groundwater: monitored natural attenuation and land use controls
Munitions Response Program				
Chevalier Field Machine Gun Range	The Chevalier Field Machine Gun Range is a 0.2-acre site just north of Chevalier Field. Based on historical maps, the site was used from approximately 1939 to 1943. No other information regarding the range was located. Munitions use was probably limited to small arms ammunition; typical munitions used at a machine gun range included .30-and .50 caliber ammunition. Building 3644 has been constructed over the former range, and no former range features are present on the site.	Munitions constituents	NFA PA	
Chevalier Field Pistol Range	The Chevalier Field Pistol Range is a 1.2-acre site northwest of Chevalier Field. Based on historical maps, the site was used from approximately 1940 to 1942. No other information regarding the range was located. Munitions use was probably limited to small arms ammunition; typical munitions used at a pistol range included .38-and .45-caliber ammunition. Building 781 and the adjacent parking area have been constructed over the former range, and no range features are present on the site. IRP Site 12 within OU 2 overlaps the northeast corner of the site. Sampling of groundwater at IRP Site 12 showed exceedances of some metals above Florida's groundwater cleanup target levels; however, lead concentrations were within RC for NAS Pensacola.	Munitions constituents	NFA PA	

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PSC	Site Description	Waste Type	Regulatory Status	Current Actions
Fort Barrancas Rifle Range —3 Ranges (UXO 1)	<p>The Fort Barrancas Rifle Range is a complex of three historical ranges: Fort Barrancas Rifle Range 1, Fort Barrancas Rifle Range 2a, and Fort Barrancas Rifle Range 2b. The range and associated butt and firing lines for Fort Barrancas Rifle Range 1 are denoted on a 1910 map that shows the range's orientation with a general direction of fire from northeast to southwest. Based on the map's depiction of the berm located closer to the firing position than the targets, munitions would have been fired over the berm and would have landed in Pensacola Bay and Big Lagoon. Fort Barrancas Rifle Ranges 2a and 2b were identified on an 1893 map that shows a range butt located near the front of Fort San Carlos at sea-level. Three firing points that fired towards a target in front of Fort San Carlos are denoted on the historical map, with the general direction of fire being from east to west or southeast to northwest, depending on the location of the firing point. Two of the firing points are denoted in the PA as Fort Barrancas Rifle Range 2a and Rifle Range 2b. The third firing point was marked as 'proposed', indicating that it may not have been in use.</p>	Munitions constituents	SI	
Fort Redoubt Skeet Range	<p>The Fort Redoubt Skeet Range, also denoted as Gunnery Range and Army Range on historical maps, is approximately 300 feet to the southwest of the walls of Fort Redoubt. The range is denoted on maps dated 1930 through 1954. Based upon information obtained from the 1950 map, the Fort Redoubt Skeet Range appears to have been a single-field range. One structure (Building 1712) is denoted on maps dated 1949 through 1954. Two features that appear to be a berm and a ditch appear on maps dated 1930 through 1954; however, no document was identified that explained the use or affiliation of these features. No berm, ditch, or structures exist at the site or in the immediate vicinity. Approximately 30 percent of the area comprising the surface danger zone for the Skeet Range falls on land that was transferred to the Department of the Interior (managed by the National Park Service) in 1947.</p>	Munitions constituents	SI	Maintenance action recently performed on building debris that may be causing elevated PAH detections in soil
Magazine Point Bombing Target (UXO 1)	<p>The Magazine Point Bombing Target is a 72-acre site on the Magazine Point peninsula, approximately 800 feet north of the boundary to Chevalier Field. The Magazine Point Bombing Target was first identified on a 1933 historical map, along with one powder magazine and a radio spotting system. The Bombing Target was no longer shown on a 1939 map. No records were located that indicate munitions used, or construction details; however, given the proximity to Chevalier Field, it is likely that the site was used as a practice bombing range. It is assumed in the PA that the Bombing Target utilized a typical 500-foot scoring arc to approximate the distance between the edge of the target and the dropped munitions.</p>	Munitions constituents and munitions and explosives of concern	SI	
Magazine Point Rifle Range (UXO 1)	<p>The Magazine Point Rifle Range is an 8.6-acre site located on the Magazine Point peninsula that was used for small arms training during the early 1900s. The Rifle Range was a 1,000 yard range, with firing points at 200, 300, 500, 600, and 1,000 yards. Firing was directed towards the north into a backstop berm. The Rifle Range was partially destroyed by a hurricane in 1906 and no archival evidence exists of the range after 1910. The center of the 500-foot scoring arc for the Magazine Point Bombing Target lies just south of the 300 yard firing point for the Rifle Range, and a majority of the Rifle Range is encompassed within the surface danger zone for the Bombing Target.</p>	Munitions constituents	SI	

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PSC	Site Description	Waste Type	Regulatory Status	Current Actions
National Cemetery Gunnery Range Area North —4 ranges	The National Cemetery Gunnery Area North is a 12-acre complex of four historical ranges: Gunnery Area North Machine Gun Range, Gunnery Area North Pistol Range, Gunnery Area North Rifle Range, and Gunnery Area North Firing Stand. Each of the ranges is identified on various historical maps dated between 1933 and 1954. The northern portion of the rifle range was reportedly excavated based on a review of 1950s and 1960s aerial photography and maps. No other information regarding the ranges was located. Munitions usage in the gunnery area was likely limited to .22-caliber, .30-caliber, .45-caliber, .50-caliber, and 20-millimeter (mm) small arms ammunition based on the typical munitions usage for each type of range. The National Cemetery Skeet and Trap Ranges site overlaps a portion of the Gunnery Area North. IRP Site 8 (Rifle Range Disposal Area) and IRP Site 24 (DDT Mixing Area) are collectively known as OU 13 and overlap the northern and western portion of the National Cemetery Gunnery Area North, including the area of the former target berm. Soil and groundwater sampling were conducted at OU 13 between 1995 and 2006. The 2006 ROD for OU 13 stipulates no further action for soil at OU 13 and LUCs to prevent use of the surficial aquifer for drinking water along with continued groundwater monitoring to be sufficient to protect human health and the environment (Tetra Tech, 2006b). The entire Gunnery Area North is developed, and no former range features were identified at the site.	Munitions constituents	NFA PA	
National Cemetery Gunnery Range Area South — 2 Ranges (UXO 2)	The National Cemetery Gunnery Area South is a complex containing the Gunnery Area South Pistol Range and Machine Gun Range. The National Cemetery Gunnery Area South is north of Hovey Road. The Machine Gun Range is identified on historical maps dated 1933 and 1939 through 1943. The Pistol Range is located just west of the Machine Gun Range, illustrated on maps dated 1940 through 1943. Currently the National Cemetery Gunnery Area South is completely developed. Structures include Building 488, Building 461, and the associated asphalt parking lots.	Munitions constituents	RI	
National Cemetery Skeet Range and Trap Range — 2 ranges (UXO 2)	The National Cemetery Skeet and Trap Ranges site includes the National Cemetery Skeet Range and the National Cemetery Trap Range. The National Cemetery Skeet and Trap Ranges site is adjacent to the Barrancas National Cemetery. The Skeet Range is identified on one 1940 map, and the Trap Range is identified on maps dated 1941 and 1942. Currently the National Cemetery Skeet and Trap Ranges site is completely developed.	Munitions constituents	RI	
Sherman Field Rifle Range	The Sherman Field Rifle Range is southwest of Sherman Field, within the boundaries of NAS Pensacola, and includes the area west of the former and present fuel farms. The Sherman Field Rifle Range was denoted on one historical map dated 1951 and titled "Jet Training Field Land Use Map." Direction of fire is assumed to have been from the north-northeast to the south-southwest, based upon the range orientation and the surrounding development, as depicted on historical maps. Firing lines would have been on the northern end of the Sherman Field Rifle Range, near the Sherman airfield, and there were probably multiple firing points throughout the length of the range. The location of a berm for the Sherman Field Rifle Range could not be identified and was not denoted on the map.	Munitions constituents	SI	

Notes:

AST - Above Ground Storage Tank
CVOC - Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compound
DDT - Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DFM - Distillate Diesel Fuel Marine
ESD - Explanation of Significant Difference
FDEP - Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FS - Feasibility Study
IAS - Initial Assessment Study
HW - Hazardous Waste
IRP - Installation Restoration Program
IWTP - Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant
LUC - Land Use Control
MNA - Monitored Natural Attenuation
NAS - Naval Air Station
NEESA - Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity
NFA - No Further Action
OU - Operable Unit

PA - Preliminary Assessment
PCB - Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PRG - Preliminary Remediation Goal
PSCR - Preliminary Site Characterization Report
PSC - Potential Source of Contamination
PWC - Public Works Center
RC - Reference Concentration
RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI - Remedial Investigation
ROD - Record of Decision
SI - Site Inspection
SWMU - Solid Waste Management Unit
TCE - Trichloroethene
U.S. EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST - Underground Storage Tank
WWTP - Wastewater Treatment Plant

Appendix C
Community Mailing List

Part I Elected Officials

Part II RAB Members

Part I

Elected Officials

The Honorable Charles Bare
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The Honorable Steven Barry
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Mr. Jack R. Brown
Escambia County Administrator
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The Honorable Jewel Cannada-Wynn
City Councilwoman District 7
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The Honorable Greg Evers
Florida Senator District 2
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The Honorable Ashton Hayward
Mayor City of Pensacola
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The Honorable Walter Bryan "Mike" Hill
Florida House of Representatives District 2
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The Honorable Larry B. Johnson
City Councilman District 4
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The Honorable Lumon May
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The Honorable Jeff Miller
United States House of Representatives District 1
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The Honorable Sherri Myers
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The Honorable Bill Nelson
United States Senator
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The Honorable Megan B Pratt
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The Honorable Andy Terhaar
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Appendix D
Superfund Glossary

SUPERFUND GLOSSARY

This glossary defines terms used by Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola representatives, as well as the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State of Florida, when describing Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (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 (RI/FS)*.

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 *U.S. EPA*. For example, a comment period is provided when *U.S. EPA* proposes to add sites to the *National Priorities List (NPL)*. A minimum 30 day comment period is held to allow community members time to review the *Administrative Record* and review and comment on the *Proposed Plan*.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS: NAS Pensacola's program to inform and involve the public in the *Superfund* process and respond to community concerns.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN: A formal plan for *community relations* activities at a *Superfund* site. In this case, NAS 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 cleanup of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Under the program the U.S. EPA can either:

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD): An executive branch department of the federal government of the United States charged with coordinating and supervising all agencies and functions of the government concerned directly with national security and the United States Armed Forces.

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. *U.S. EPA* and the state uses 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 *NPL*.

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

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (PA): A step in the *CERCLA* process that involves collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. *U.S. EPA* or the state uses 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 *RI/FS*, 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 (ROD)* is based on information and technical analysis generated during the *RI/FS* and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

REMEDIAL ACTION: 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 *ROD* when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent *remedial action* at a site on the *NPL*.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS): Investigation and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive 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 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*, the removal, containment, destruction or treatment of 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 Environmental Restoration Program (ERP). This group acts as the focal point for distribution of information to and from the community about the ERP. All RAB meetings are open to the 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 (HRS)* to determine whether a *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 17 October 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 *U.S. EPA* 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, *U.S. EPA*, *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 on-site activities within six months of the lead agency's determination, based on the site evaluation that a *removal action* is appropriate.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (U.S. EPA): An independent federal agency, created in 1970 that sets and enforces rules and standards that protect the environment and control pollution.