



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

John C. Stennis Space Center
Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-6000

SPLN-8500-0087
Revision A
November 2010

John C. Stennis Space Center CERCLA Community Relations Plan

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASRM	Advanced Solid Rocket Motor
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene
CCL	Contaminant Candidate List
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CTF	Component Test Facility
DCE	Dichloroethene
DD	Decision Document
DOD	Department of Defense
DRO	Diesel Range Organic
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESI	Expanded Site Inspection
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FS	Feasibility Study
FSI	Focus Site Inspection
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
GSA	General Services Administration
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
MDEQ	Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
MSAAP	Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant
MTF	Mississippi Test Facility
MW	Monitoring Well
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NFA	No Further Action
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NSTL	National Space Technology Laboratory
OE	Ordnance and Explosives
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCT	Polychlorinated Terphenyl
POA	Pesticide Operations Area
PRP	Potentially-Responsible Party
PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride
RBC	Risk Based Concentration
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RDX	Research Department Explosive (Hexahydro-trinitro-triazine)
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

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RP	Rocket Propellant
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SFEIS	Supplemental Final Environmental Impact Study
SI	Site Inspection
SSC	Stennis Space Center
SSI	Screening Site Inspection
SSME	Space Shuttle Main Engine
SRA	Screening Risk Assessment
SRI	Supplemental Remedial Investigation
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
TAC	Toxicant Analysis Center
TCE	Trichloroethylene/Trichloroethene
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
USAF	United States Air Force
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VC	Vinyl Chloride
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
1,1-DCE	1,1-Dichloroethene
1,2-DCE	1,2-Dichloroethene
2,4-D	2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
2,4,5-T	2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid

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1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This Community Relations Plan identifies issues of community concern regarding the investigation and cleanup of remediation sites at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC), Hancock County, Mississippi and outlines the community relations activities to be conducted by NASA. In general, the implementation of remedial activities may serve to stimulate community concern. An effective community relations program for the facility should anticipate the potential escalation of community concern and should attempt to educate, inform and involve residents and local officials so they can better understand the remedial process. In particular, the community relations program for the facility should enlist the support and cooperation of local officials and civic groups. These individuals typically have a long-standing familiarity with the area and its residents and hold positions of responsibility within the community. They should be considered a key resource in communicating openly and effectively with area residents.

This Community Relations Plan has been prepared to aid NASA in developing a community relations program tailored to accommodate the needs of nearby and potentially affected communities. The community relations program outlined in this Plan focuses on activities designed to provide interested citizens, local officials, residents and NASA personnel with information about the ongoing cleanup activities and to address specific areas of public concern. This Plan is divided into the following sections:

- . Facility Description;
- . Community Background and Key Community Issues;
- . Objectives of the Community Relations Program for SSC; and
- . Suggested and Required Community Relations Activities.

This Community Relations Plan also incorporates the requirements of the SSC Environmental Justice Implementation Plan.

A list of key federal, state, and local officials, citizen groups and members of the local news media is included as Appendix A.

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2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

SSC is located approximately 55 miles (89 kilometers) northeast of New Orleans, Louisiana and 36 miles (58 kilometers) west of Gulfport/Biloxi, Mississippi along the southern edge of the Gulf Coastal Plain near the Gulf of Mexico. The facility is situated between the towns of Picayune, Mississippi to the north and Bay St. Louis, Mississippi to the south. Most of SSC is located in Hancock County, Mississippi with portions of the site located in Pearl River County, Mississippi and St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana.

SSC consists of a Fee Area and a Buffer Zone. The Fee Area encompasses approximately 13,800 acres (22 square miles) of government-owned land where NASA and other resident government agencies have constructed propulsion test facilities, laboratories, offices and other support buildings necessary for daily operations (Figure 1).

Since the development of the site in 1961, as the Mississippi Test Operations (MTO), SSC has undergone several name changes. In 1965, the name was changed to the Mississippi Test Facility (MTF) and in 1974 the National Space Technology Laboratories (NSTL). In May 1988, President Reagan named the facility the John C. Stennis Space Center in honor of Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi.

The onset of test operations required development of a Buffer Zone around the Fee Area for safety and acoustic considerations. A perpetual restrictive easement on approximately 125,001 acres (195 square miles) was acquired which extends six miles in all directions of the Fee Area. Currently, the government holds 6,808 acres (11 square miles) of the Buffer Zone with the remainder being held by individual or corporate interests.

Although the majority of the Buffer Zone is located in Hancock County, Mississippi, portions extend into Pearl River County, Mississippi and St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. A restrictive easement on the Buffer Zone prohibits the construction or maintenance of dwellings or other buildings suitable for human habitation. Primary land uses in this area include forestry, sand and gravel mining, raising livestock, and recreational pursuits such as hunting and fishing. The entire Fee Area is under NASA control and ownership.

SSC was originally established to develop and test large liquid propellant rocket systems in support of the U.S. space program. From 1966 to 1970, SSC was the site of static tests for the first and second stages of the Saturn V rocket used in the Apollo missions to the moon. All the engines used to boost the Space Shuttle into low-Earth orbit are flight certified at SSC on the same stands used to test fire all first and second stages of the Saturn V in the Apollo and Skylab programs.

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During the period between the Apollo and Space Shuttle Programs, SSC experienced significant growth. Numerous federal and state agencies along with several universities established operations at SSC. Concurrent with this growth was the return of rocket engine testing. The first test of the Space Shuttle Main Engine (SSME) was conducted in June 1975. The last planned SSME test activities for the main engine for the shuttle was conducted on July 29, 2009. Testing of other propulsion systems are expected to continue.

As of December 2008, the SSC workforce was approximately 5,128 people including employees of several resident agencies and organizations. The major portion of the workforce comes from Hancock, Harrison, and Pearl River Counties in Mississippi, and St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. SSC is home to a number of government, military, and industrial agencies and contractors including the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), U.S. Department of Commerce-National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of the Interior-U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Environmental Chemistry Laboratory (ECL), General Services Administration (GSA), State of Mississippi, State of Louisiana Institute for Technology Development, U.S. Department of the Navy, and seven major industrial contractors. Employees are mainly scientists, engineers, and technicians, although business, professional, clerical, and other support personnel are also included.

SSC continues to grow with the construction of a new test stand, the A-3. The A-3 Test Stand will be capable of testing engines of up to 300,000 pounds thrust with a simulated altitude of approximately 100,000 feet. It will be used to provide altitude testing for the developing J-2X engine, which will power the upper stages of the Ares I and Ares V rockets in support of NASA's Constellation Program.

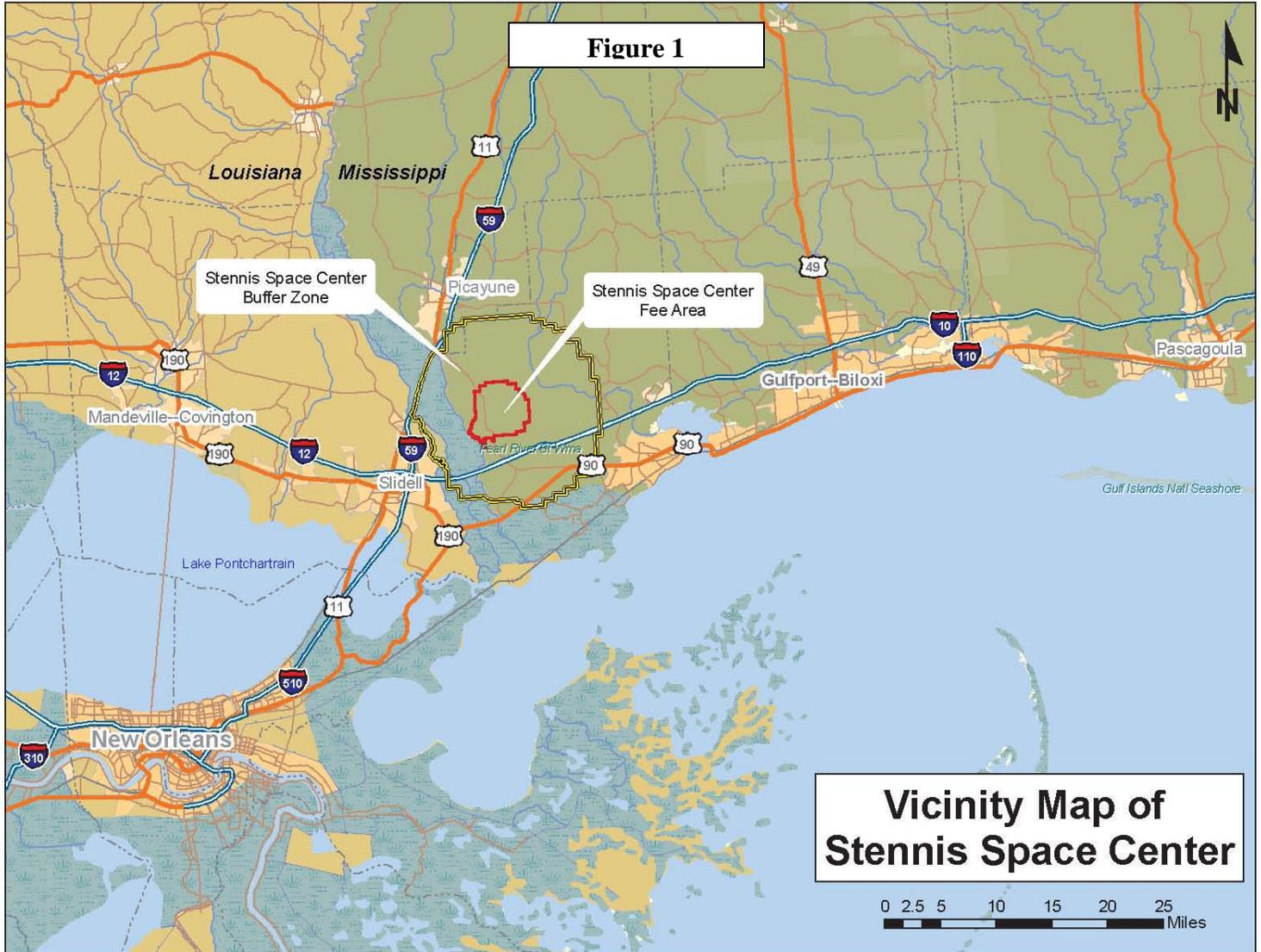
The E Complex consists of three Test Stands (E-1, E-2, and E-3) which were built in the 1990s. The Test Stands have various capabilities including infrastructure for testing rocket motors and components with fuels such as liquid hydrogen, rocket propellant-1, jet propellant-8 and hybrids. Oxidizers that have been used for testing included liquid oxygen, gaseous oxygen, and hydrogen peroxide. Modernization and refurbishment of the A-1, A-2 and the B-1/B-2 Test Stands are ongoing. The A-1 Test Stand is currently being prepared for testing the J-2X engine at sea level conditions. The A-2 Test Stand is being used for testing the Space Shuttle Main Engine and may be used for testing the J-2X engine at sea level conditions in the future. The B-1 stand is used for testing of R&D and commercial propulsion systems, such as Pratt Whitney/Rockedyne's RS-68 engine used on Delta IV launch vehicles. The B-2 test position will be prepared for testing the NASA Ares I and Ares V launch vehicles.

SSC has been named NASA's Lead Center for propulsion testing and many new programs are envisioned. As part of the Vision for Space Exploration, NASA is developing new spacecraft that will transport humans and cargo, through the Constellation Program. The exploration

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system will be developed by building on the technologies of the Apollo missions to the moon and the Space Shuttle Program. NASA plans to use the new spacecraft to return to the moon by 2020, then travel to Mars and beyond. Meanwhile, the space shuttle will be used until its retirement in 2010, to help finish assembly of the International Space Station.

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3.0 SITE LOCATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED TO DATE

Section 120 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), mandates that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establish a list of federal facilities where hazardous waste has been generated and/or stored, treated, or disposed in the past. In an effort to comply with these federal mandates, NASA completed a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of SSC to identify areas of potential contamination at the facility in 1990. NASA also conducted a Screening Site Inspection (SSI) of those sites identified in the PA, which warranted further investigation. Most of the sites currently require no further action (NFA).

Forty sites were reviewed in the PA. Twenty-six of these sites were found to be clean or to have localized contamination. In the latter case, NASA conducted cleanup activities and disposed of contaminated materials at approved facilities. Cleanup activities included the closure of numerous rock/reed treatment systems and neutralization pits. Above-ground storage tanks were also replaced with state-of-the-art systems.

Of the forty sites originally identified, 31 are NFA sites, one is a long-term monitoring (LTM) site, seven are cleanup sites, and one is a potential cleanup site. The seven cleanup sites are referred to as Cleanup Areas A - G. Two of the cleanup sites, Areas A and F, are in post-remediation. Area H has been identified as a potential cleanup site. Area I was accepted as an NFA site by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) in May 2007.

NASA held a comprehensive 5-year review with MDEQ regulators regarding the status of the cleanup sites in November 2007. As a result of the review and follow-up discussion with MDEQ, NASA proposed changes to the remediation program. These changes were reflected in SSC's Long-Term and Operational and Monitoring Plan dated October 2010, which was submitted to MDEQ for approval.

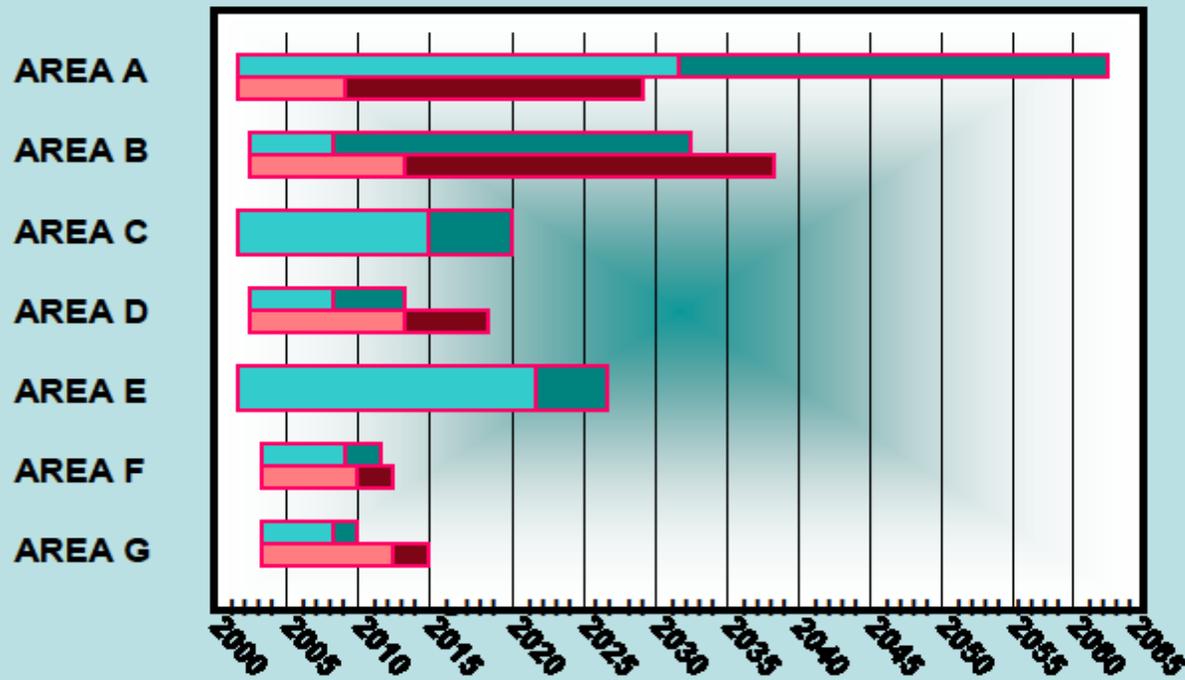
A histogram showing the approximate duration of remediation at Cleanup Areas A-G is shown on the following page. The locations of Areas A through I are shown on Figure 2.

This section of the Community Relations Plan presents a brief history and description of each of the sites located at SSC. Areas A through I are discussed in sections 3.1-3.9, and the remainder of the sites are discussed in sections 3.10-3.40.

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REMEDIATION TIMELINE COMPARISON



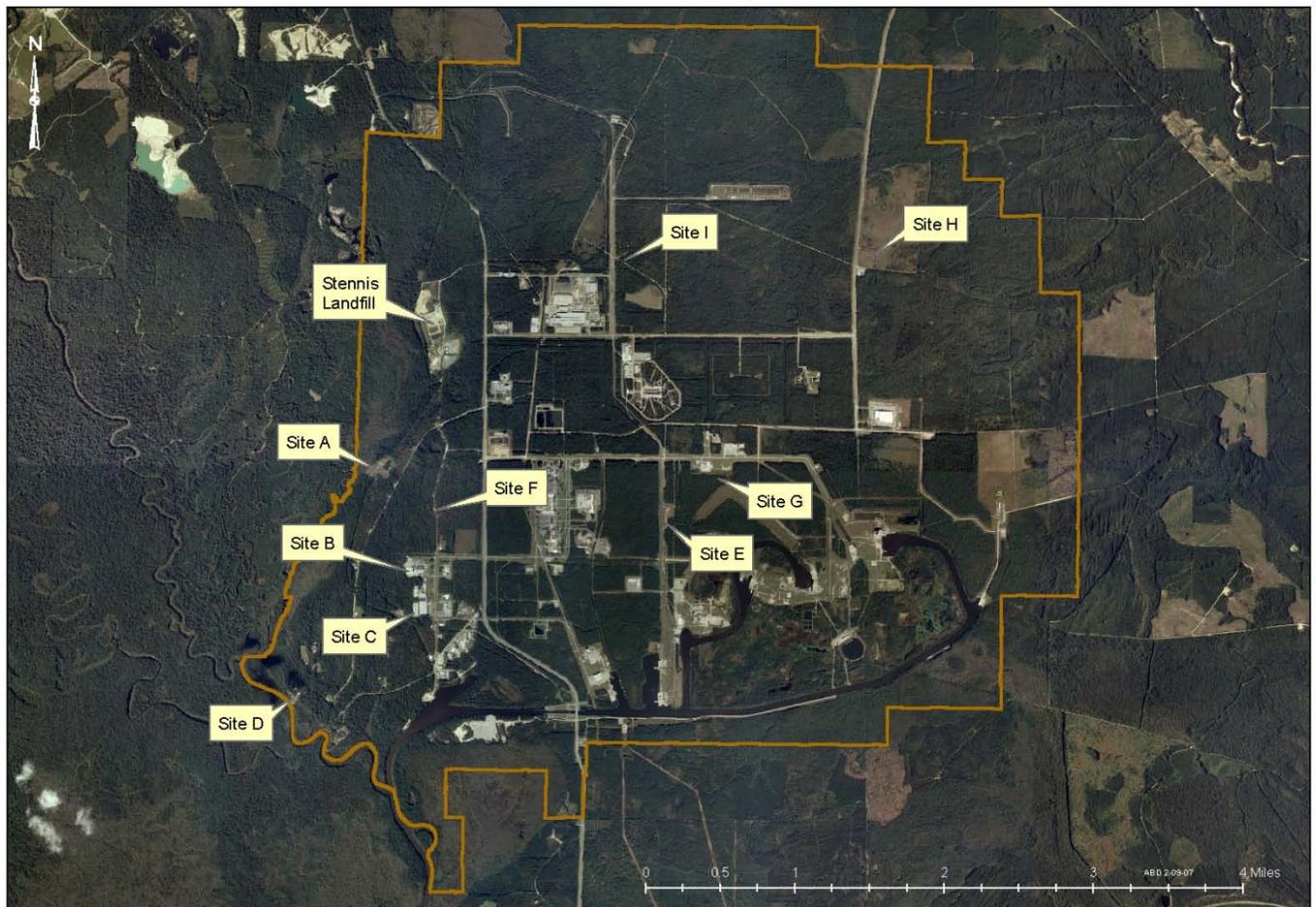
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FIGURE 2 AREA LOCATION MAP



Stennis Space Center
CERCLA Clean Up Sites

Natural Resource
Management
Team



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3.1 AREA A/SITE 007:

Area A, formerly referred to as Site 007, is a combination of original sites 7, 10, and 29. Area A is located near the middle of the western boundary of SSC between Upper Gainesville Road and the Southern Railroad tracks. Area A is approximately 12 acres in size (see Figure 3). The site consists of two areas, the Air Force Disposal Site (AFDS) and the Pesticide Operations Area (POA).

The AFDS, original Site 29, consists of two mounded areas that represent trenches where wastes contaminated with low levels of herbicide orange were buried. Wastes were buried in trenches approximately 10 feet deep, 30 feet wide, and 80 feet long; and 10 feet deep, 20 feet wide, and 40 feet long. A soil pile was also present at the site that was formed by the excavated soils from the trenches. Approximately 332 cubic yards of contaminated material was put in the two trenches at SSC in February of 1978.

These waste materials originated from the cleanup of a herbicide storage area at the U.S. Navy Construction Battalion (Seabee) Base in Gulfport, Mississippi and consisted of wooden racks used for drum storage, clay and petroleum sludge used to cleanup the site, containers of soiled clothes, metal scrap and rubber tubing. These materials were buried at the site with the knowledge and permission of the EPA and the Mississippi Department of Natural Resources (the predecessor to MDEQ). The herbicide that was stored at the Seabee Base was not transported to SSC but was burned at sea on the Vulcanus. The disposal site is of concern due to the potential impact to soil and groundwater quality in the site vicinity.

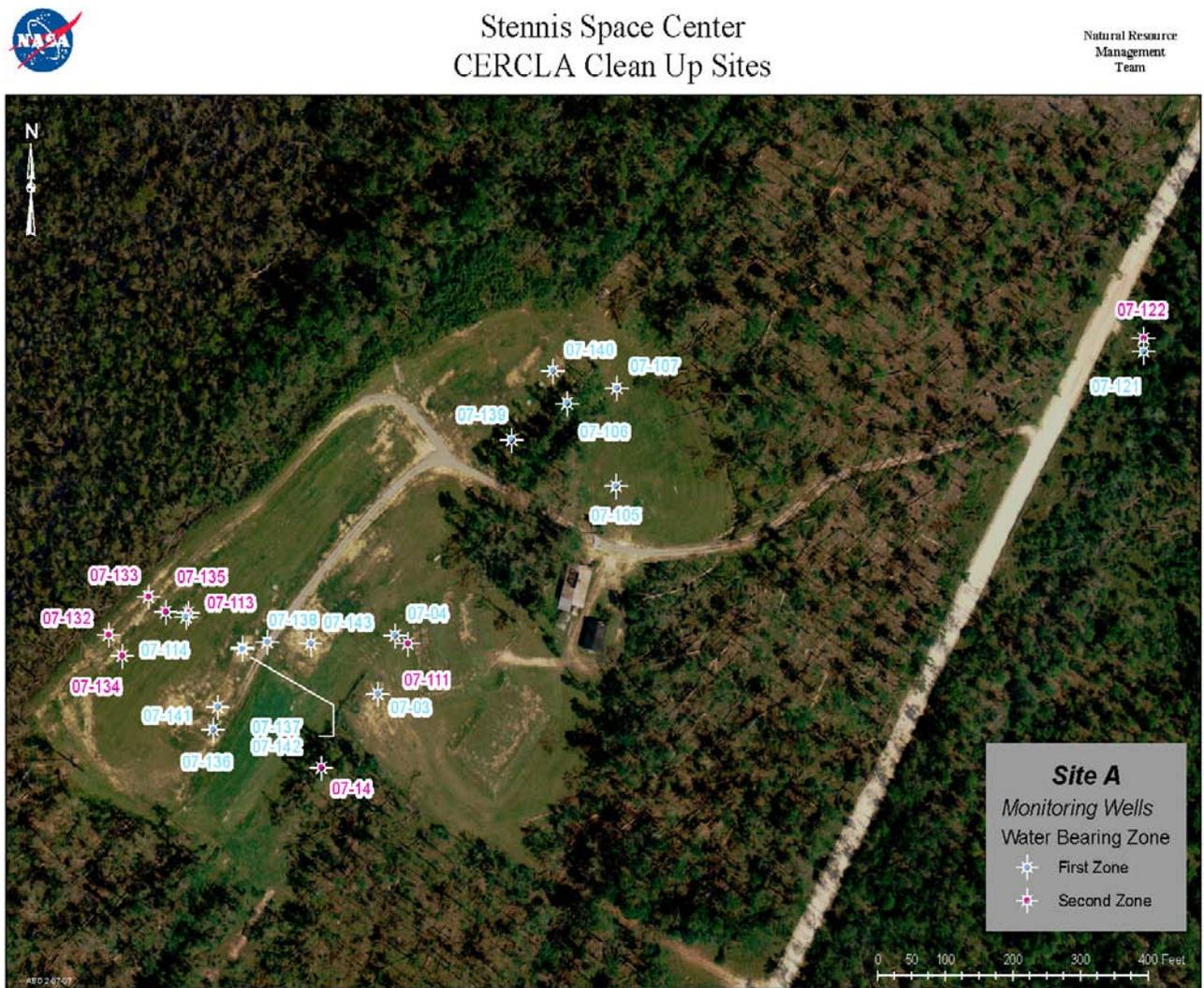
Pesticide operations occurred from 1980 until 1992 in Buildings 2501 and 2502. SSC took early cleanup actions at Area A, which included the removal of the treatment system for pesticide rinse water in 1995. Buildings 2501 and 2502 were demolished in 2007.

An open, unpaved storage area at Area A was used to store 55-gallon drums that contained PCB-contaminated liquids and solid wastes which resulted from a transformer blowout. Wastes generated during early site investigations were drummed and temporarily stored at this site prior to waste disposal. Evidence of leaking drums was not observed in this area.

Numerous extensive investigations at this site have been completed. The most recent investigations have included a Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (SRI/FS) and a Nature and Extent Investigation. This site was included in Baseline Risk and Screening Ecological Risk Assessments, which were updated with information from the SRI.

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FIGURE 3 AREA A MAP



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The results of the extensive site investigations indicate that VOCs and dioxins/furans are the primary contaminants of concern in subsurface soil samples and groundwater samples from water-bearing zones one and two. VOC contamination includes TCE. Normally, dioxins/furans are insoluble in water and stay firmly attached to soil particles. However, the presence of TCE in soils and groundwater caused the dioxin and furan contamination in soil to become soluble and move into groundwater. Since the site slopes west toward Mike's River, shallow groundwater is exposed at the ground surface and may have the potential to reach the wetlands area near Mike's River.

The signed Decision Document for Area A states that the cleanup remedy for this site includes source containment for the buried wastes, and a passive treatment wall for the cleanup of contaminated groundwater. Source containment included decontaminating Building 2502, installing a barrier wall around the trenches, covering the trenches with an impermeable engineered cap, conducting periodic site inspections, and implementing institutional controls. The installation of the barrier wall and cap was completed in 2001.

The groundwater remedy included installing a treatment wall containing reactive metal into the ground at selected locations. As the water passes through the wall, the metals react with the groundwater to breakdown VOCs and reduce contaminant levels. NASA is monitoring the treatment wall and groundwater quality. The installation of the passive treatment wall was completed in June 2002. Groundwater monitoring is conducted to determine the effectiveness of the remediation. The remediation period began June 2002.

Based on the 5-year review and discussion with MDEQ regulators, post-remediation monitoring began in 2009 and the duration is expected to be 20 years. I

In December 2005 NASA installed a French drain at Area A for the disposal of purge water that is generated when groundwater is sampled at Area A. The French drain design and purge water disposal method were approved by MDEQ prior to drain installation. Use of the drain eliminates the need to dispose of the wastewater at an off-site disposal facility.

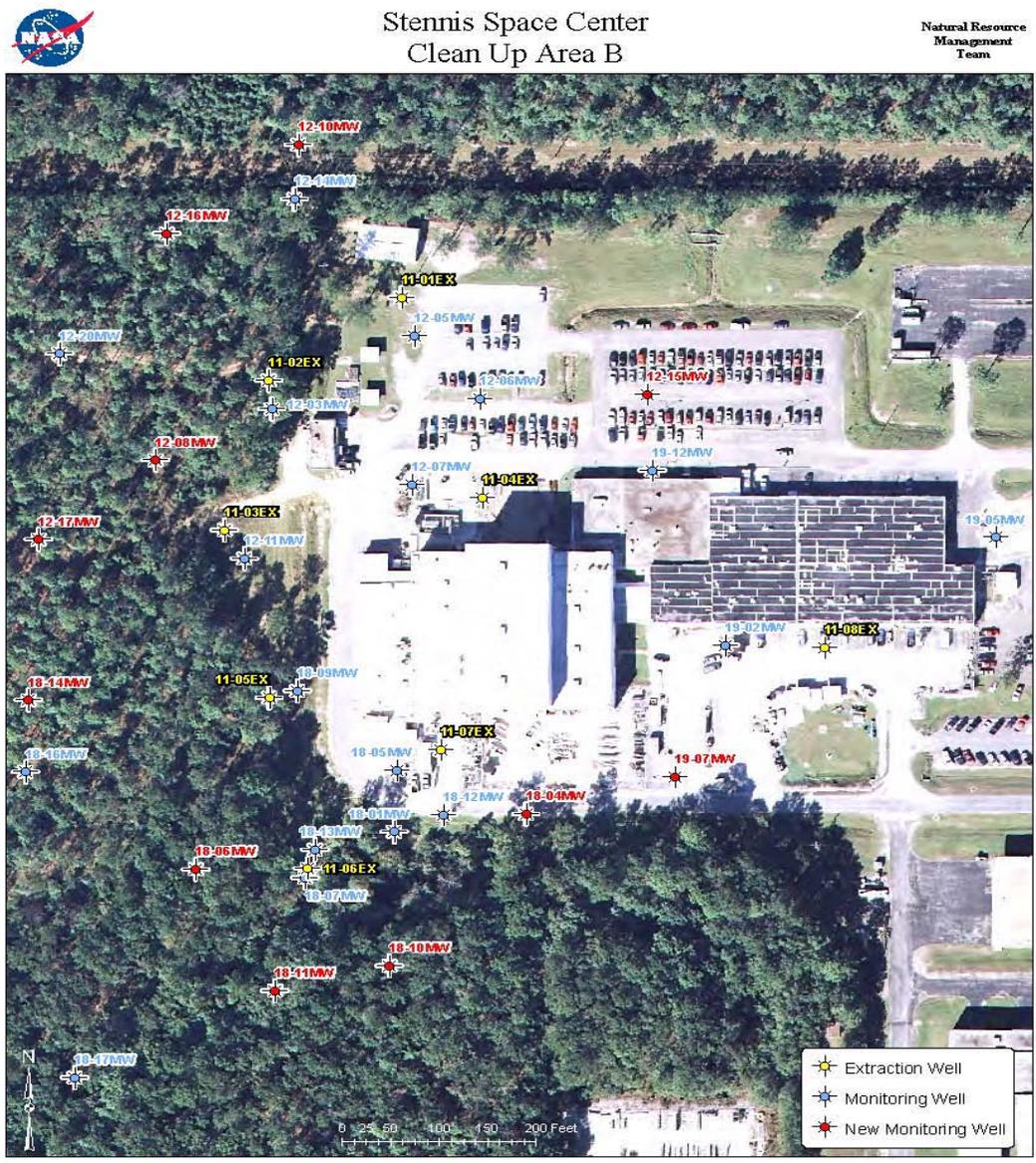
A Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan was developed for Area A to ensure the health and safety of site workers and visitors.

3.2 AREA B/B2211/SITE 011:

Area B, formerly referred to as Site 011, is comprised of original sites 12a/16, 18, 19/23, and 36. Area B is approximately 9 acres in size (see Figure 4). Site 12A/16 is located in the southwest

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FIGURE 4 AREA B MAP



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portion of the Fee Area adjacent to an industrial complex and consists of Buildings 2201, 2205 and 2206. Site 12A was an abrasive blasting area that was used from 1965 to 1987 to prepare heavy equipment for painting. A large area of paint and metal debris resulted from the blasting activities. Soils in this area were excavated and disposed in 1994, and the area was backfilled with clean fill material.

Site 16 was an open unlined drainage ditch located at the north end of Building 2206 that received effluent wastewater from the Paint Shop until 1994. A sump formerly existed near the ditch headwall and was removed in 1994. The sump retained the paint sludge, and effluent wastewater from the sump was discharged to the ditch. Soils at the ditch headwall were excavated and disposed, and the area was backfilled with clean fill material. An area northwest of Building 2206 was formerly used as a temporary drum storage area.

Site 18 is located near the southwest corner of Building 2205 and consisted of a limestone-shell filled leach pit which was in service until 1991 and removed in 1994. Washwater generated during parts washing/degreasing activities inside Building 2205 flowed to the leach pit through the floor drains. Effluent from the leach pit flowed to an adjacent ditch via piping. Concurrent with the removal of the leach pit was the excavation and disposal of area contaminated soils. The excavated area was backfilled with clean fill material.

Site 19 consisted of a battery storage room in Building 2201 connected by piping to a concrete- and clay-lined pit filled with limestone or shell. The contents of spent lead-acid batteries were released to a floor drain in the battery room that connected via underground piping to the pit for neutralization. Wastewater in the pit discharged via underground piping to a small rock/reed treatment system located southeast of the paved parking area near Site 23 (discussed below). Response action in 1994 included the excavation of the neutralization pit and the rock/reed treatment system. The excavated areas were backfilled with clean fill, contoured to match the existing surface, and seeded.

Site 23 consisted of an above-ground tank for the storage of used oil. Numerous drums of liquid lubricants were also stored in the area. The tank area was not paved and was surrounded by a containment ditch. Part of this ditch was converted into a rock/reed treatment system for area spills and for effluent from the acid neutralization pit (discussed under Site 19). The above-ground tank was removed in 1993 and the rock/reed treatment system and area soils were excavated in 1994. The excavated area was backfilled with clean fill material.

Site 36 is located southeast of Building 2201 and consists of a communication cable manhole. A hydrocarbon odor was reported during excavation of a trench at Building 2201. An analysis of a soil sample from the area indicated the presence of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) compounds.

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Numerous extensive investigations at this site have been completed. Most-recent investigations included an SRI/FS. Surface soil samples contained SVOC, PCB, and PCT contamination. Subsurface soil samples contained VOC and metal contamination. Surface water samples contained VOC contamination. Sediment samples contained SVOC, pesticide, and PCB/PCT contamination.

Contamination has also been observed in shallow groundwater at the site. Groundwater from the first and second water-bearing zones contained VOC contamination. The most common VOCs detected in groundwater were TCE, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, and vinyl chloride (VC).

The signed Decision Document for Area B states that the cleanup remedy for this site includes excavation and disposal of ditch sediments, and pump and treat/natural attenuation for contaminated groundwater. The ditch sediments have been excavated as part of routine ditch maintenance activities at SSC, and MDEQ has accepted this as fulfilling the requirement to excavate the ditch. The excavated ditch materials were disposed at SSC's onsite landfill.

Site preparation work for a building expansion project at Building 2205 was conducted in 1999. Contaminated soils encountered during the removal of the existing road were excavated. Approximately 425 cubic yards of soils were excavated and disposed at SSC's onsite landfill.

The treatment system at Area B is housed in B2211 and consists of ultraviolet/oxidation (UV/OX) followed by carbon adsorption. The initial construction of this system was completed in late 2001. Start up efforts began in early 2002 but were suspended in April 2002 to redesign the system. A redesign was required to effectively treat the VOCs present in the influent. The system was restarted in February 2003. Treated wastewater from the system is discharged to SSC's wastewater treatment system. SSC is monitoring the groundwater quality and treatment process. The remediation period, which began in February 2003, was originally expected to be five years, and post remediation duration was expected to be 25 years. Based on the 5-year review and discussion with MDEQ regulators, five years were added to the remediation duration at Area B. Additional wells were added to the monitoring program in 2009.

Prior to entering post-remediation at the end of 2009, Area F's contaminated groundwater was pumped from the ground and transferred via underground piping to the treatment system located at Area B/B2211.

A Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan was developed for Area B to ensure the health and safety of site workers and visitors.

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3.3 AREA C/B2208/SITE 032:

Area C, formerly referred to as Site 032, is located near the Salvage Material Storage yard and includes a fenced area. Area C is approximately 2.2 acres (see Figure 5). The yard has been used for temporary and/or long-term storage of various salvage materials. Unlined drainage ditches are located along the outside perimeter of the fenced storage yard. Surface water drainage from the fenced storage yard is directed to these perimeter ditches.

Numerous extensive investigations at this site have been completed. Most recent investigations included a RI/FS. This site was included in Baseline Risk and Screening Ecological Risk Assessments to determine the potential for site contamination to affect human health and the environment.

Subsurface soil samples contained VOCs (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylene, TCE, and their breakdown products), SVOCs, and PCBs. Subsurface soil samples also contained diesel range organics.

Surface water samples did not exhibit contaminant levels that are of concern. It does not appear that site activities or contamination in shallow groundwater at this site has impacted the surface water.

Sediment samples contained low levels of VOCs and elevated levels of SVOCs. Some contaminants found may indicate that a release of diesel fuel has occurred, and that runoff from the storage and maintenance activities has impacted the sediments in site ditches.

Groundwater samples were collected from the first and second water-bearing zones. TCE and 1,2-DCE, and total petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in the first zone. A plume of TCE exists in the first zone. Low levels of VOCs were detected in the second zone.

Results of the RI indicated that an area of surface soil contained levels of SVOCs and PCBs in concentrations that exceeded EPA screening concentrations. Approximately 336 cubic yards of SVOC and PCB-contaminated soil were excavated in 1999 and disposed in SSC's onsite landfill. The excavation was subsequently backfilled with clean fill material.

The signed Decision Document for Area C states that the cleanup remedy for this site includes pump and treat/natural attenuation for contaminated groundwater. The installation of the pump and treatment system using carbon adsorption was completed in 2001, and the startup of the system began in February 2002. The treatment system at Area C is housed in B2208. Treated wastewater from the system is discharged to SSC's wastewater treatment system. SSC is monitoring the groundwater quality and treatment process. The remediation period, which began in February 2002, is expected to be 13 years. Post remediation duration is expected to be five years. There are no changes anticipated based on the 5 year review.

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FIGURE 5 AREA C MAP



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A Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan was developed for Area C to ensure the health and safety of site workers and visitors.

3.4 AREA D/B2413/SITE 006:

Area D, formerly referred to as Site 006, is located in the southwest corner of SSC adjacent to the East Pearl River, and is approximately 3 acres in size (see Figure 6). From the mid-1960's until the early 1970's, used chemicals were discharged at the hill top from a concrete pad into limestone pits cut into the hillside that had been designed to treat the chemicals. Waste materials including sludge and residue from rocket motor and test stand parts-cleaning activities were placed in the pits. In addition, parts-cleaning vats or tank sludge were transported to this area for treatment using bioattenuation. The pits were closed in the early 1970's.

Numerous investigations at this site have been completed. The most recent investigation included a SRI and FS. This site was included in Baseline Risk and Screening Ecological Risk Assessments, which were updated with information from the SRI. Samples from the two groundwater zones closest to the ground surface contained VOCs, including acetone, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, and TCE. Surface and subsurface soil samples contained VOCs, SVOCs, and pesticides.

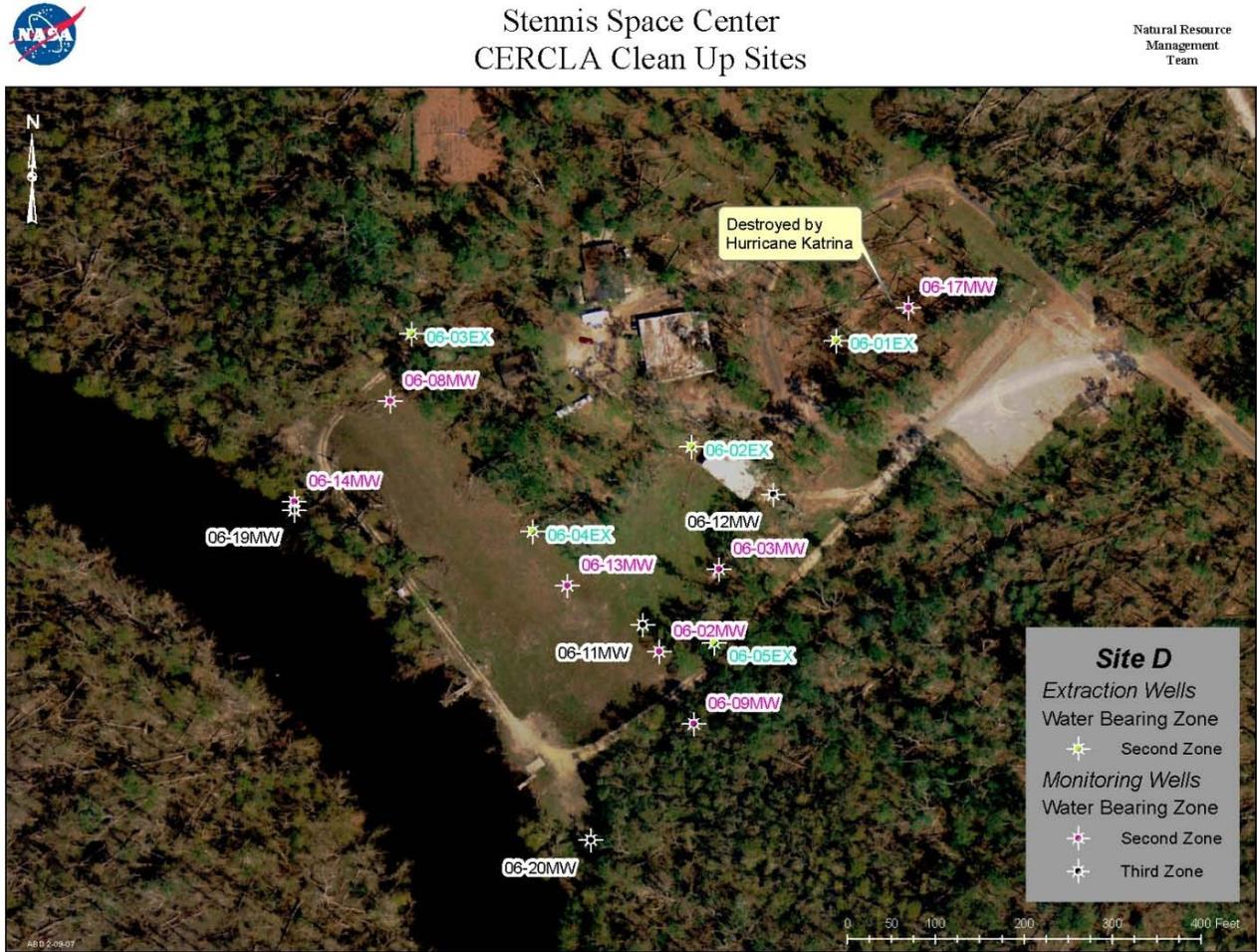
Surface water and sediment samples taken from the wetland area at the bottom of the hillside contained low levels of VOCs. Sediment samples also contained SVOCs and pesticides.

The signed Decision Document for Area D states that the cleanup remedy for this site includes pump and treat/natural attenuation for contaminated groundwater, and filling in the depression at the bottom of the hillside to eliminate risks related to exposure to surface water and fish consumption. The installation of the pump and treatment system was completed in 2001. The startup of the system was delayed however, to allow for an evaluation of SSC's wastewater treatment system. The system was started in February 2003. The treatment system at Area D is housed in B2413. Treated wastewater from the system is discharged to SSC's wastewater treatment system. SSC is monitoring the groundwater quality and treatment process. The remediation period, which began in February 2003, was originally expected to be five years, and post remediation duration expected to be five years. Based on the 5-year review and discussion with MDEQ regulators, five years were added to the remediation duration at Area D.

The depression at the bottom of the hillside was excavated, backfilled with clean fill, graded and seeded. This effort was completed in the fall 2000 and the area currently exists as a grassy field. Contaminated surface soils were removed in 1999. Soil samples contained contaminants that exceeded EPA Region III Risk Based Concentrations (RBC) for several SVOCs. These soils were removed to eliminate risks associated with exposure to them. Approximately 320 cubic yards were excavated and disposed at SSC's onsite landfill.

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FIGURE 6 AREA D MAP



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Monitoring well 06-17MW was damaged during Hurricane Katrina by a fallen tree and will be properly plugged and abandoned.

A Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan was developed for Area D to ensure the health and safety of site workers and visitors.

3.5 AREA E/B3308/SITE 037:

Area E, formerly referred to as Site 037, is located at Building 3308, and is approximately 5 acres in size (see Figure 7). A 650,000 gallon above-ground fuel storage tank was installed in 1964 and used to store rocket propellant (RP-1) jet fuel until 1974. From 1974 until 1990 the tank was used to store diesel oil. The site was inactive from 1990 until 1994 when the tank was removed. TCE was used in maintenance activities for cleaning and/or re-fueling operations at this site, and was subsequently spilled onto the ground.

Numerous extensive investigations at this site have been completed. Most recent investigations included an RI/FS. This site was included in Baseline Risk and Screening Ecological Risk Assessments. Surface water samples contained low levels of VOCs, pesticides, and diesel range petroleum organics. It does not appear that contaminated groundwater and surface soils at the site have significantly impacted surface water at this site.

Sediment samples taken near the former tank location contained low levels of SVOCs and total petroleum hydrocarbons. Sediment samples from other locations contained low levels of pesticides, and do not appear to have been affected by former site activities.

Surface and subsurface soil samples contained elevated levels of diesel range total petroleum hydrocarbons. The contamination is localized in the area of the former storage tank and associated pumping facilities. Surface and subsurface soils also contained VOCs and SVOCs.

A plume of TCE and its related biodegradation by-products is present in shallow groundwater at the site. Samples of groundwater in the first water-bearing zone contain VOCs (predominantly TCE and its breakdown products 1,2-DCE; 1,1-DCE; and VC), low levels of SVOCs, and low levels of diesel and/or gas range total petroleum hydrocarbons. Low levels of VOCs have been detected in water-bearing zone two; however there is little downward movement of contamination from the first zone.

The presence of TPH-DRO in surface soil samples presented a potential ecological risk associated with exposure to these soils. Soil removal activities were conducted in 1999 to eliminate potential adverse impacts to ecological receptors. Approximately 157 cubic yards of TPH-DRO contaminated soils were excavated in 1999 and disposed in SSC's onsite landfill. The excavation was subsequently backfilled with clean fill material.

An abandoned 2,000 gallon steel waste underground storage tank (UST) discovered during soil

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removal activities was removed from this site in the summer of 2000. Permanent closure of this tank was accepted by MDEQ.

The signed Decision Document for Area E states that the cleanup remedy for this site includes pump and treat/natural attenuation for contaminated groundwater. The installation of the pump and treatment system using UV/OX was completed in 2001, and the start up of the system began in February 2002. The treatment system at Area E is housed at B3308. Treated wastewater from the system is discharged to SSC's wastewater treatment system. SSC is monitoring the groundwater quality and treatment process. The remediation period, which began in February 2002, is expected to be 20 years. Post remediation duration is expected to be five years. Based on the 5-year review and discussion with MDEQ regulators, additional wells were added to the monitoring program in 2009.

Contaminated groundwater from Area G is pumped from the ground and transferred via underground piping to the treatment system located at Area E/B3308.

A Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan was developed for Area E to ensure the health and safety of site workers and visitors.

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FIGURE 7 AREA E MAP



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3.6 AREA F/SITE 005:

Area F, formerly known as Site 005, is located on the west side of Dean Road and was used from 1963 until mid-1970 as a training area by firefighting personnel. Area F is approximately 2.5 acres in size (see Figure 8). Various waste fuels were ignited within an earthen burn pit to simulate real fires for training exercises. The pit measured approximately 30 feet by 30 feet with a shallow berm. Prior to closure, the area was backfilled with clean fill material. Currently, the site is a sparsely vegetated area surrounded by flat, pine woods.

Results of the most recently completed investigation are contained in the RI/FS. Surface soil samples were not collected during the RI/FS because contaminated soils were removed from the site in 1999. These soils contained contaminants in concentrations that exceeded respective EPA Region III residential RBCs. Approximately 112 cubic yards of PAH/PCB contaminated soils were excavated and disposed in SSC's onsite landfill. The excavation was subsequently filled with clean fill material.

Subsurface soil samples collected around the edge of the surface soil removal area contained VOCs, which included 1,1-dichloroethane, benzene, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethene. Samples also contained elevated levels of SVOCs, including pentachlorophenol.

Surface water and sediment samples were obtained from an intermittent pond of pooled water. VOCs and SVOCs were not detected in the surface water sample. SVOCs were detected at slightly elevated levels in the sediment sample. Metals were present in both samples at levels similar to background levels.

VOCs were detected at elevated levels in groundwater samples taken from the first water-bearing zone including tetrachloroethene; trichloroethene; and cis-1,2-dichloroethene. Low levels of VOCs were detected in the second water-bearing zone. SVOCs were detected at low levels in both water-bearing zones.

The signed Decision Document for Area F states that the cleanup remedy for this site includes pump and treat/natural attenuation for contaminated groundwater. The remediation period was originally expected to be two years, and post remediation duration expected to be three years. Based on the 5-year review and discussion with MDEQ regulators, one year was added to the remediation duration at Area F which was complete at the end of 2009. During active remediation contaminated groundwater from Area F was pumped from the ground and transferred via underground piping to the treatment system located at Area B/B2211. Remediation at this site began in mid-2004. A Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan was developed for Area F to ensure the health and safety of site workers and visitors.

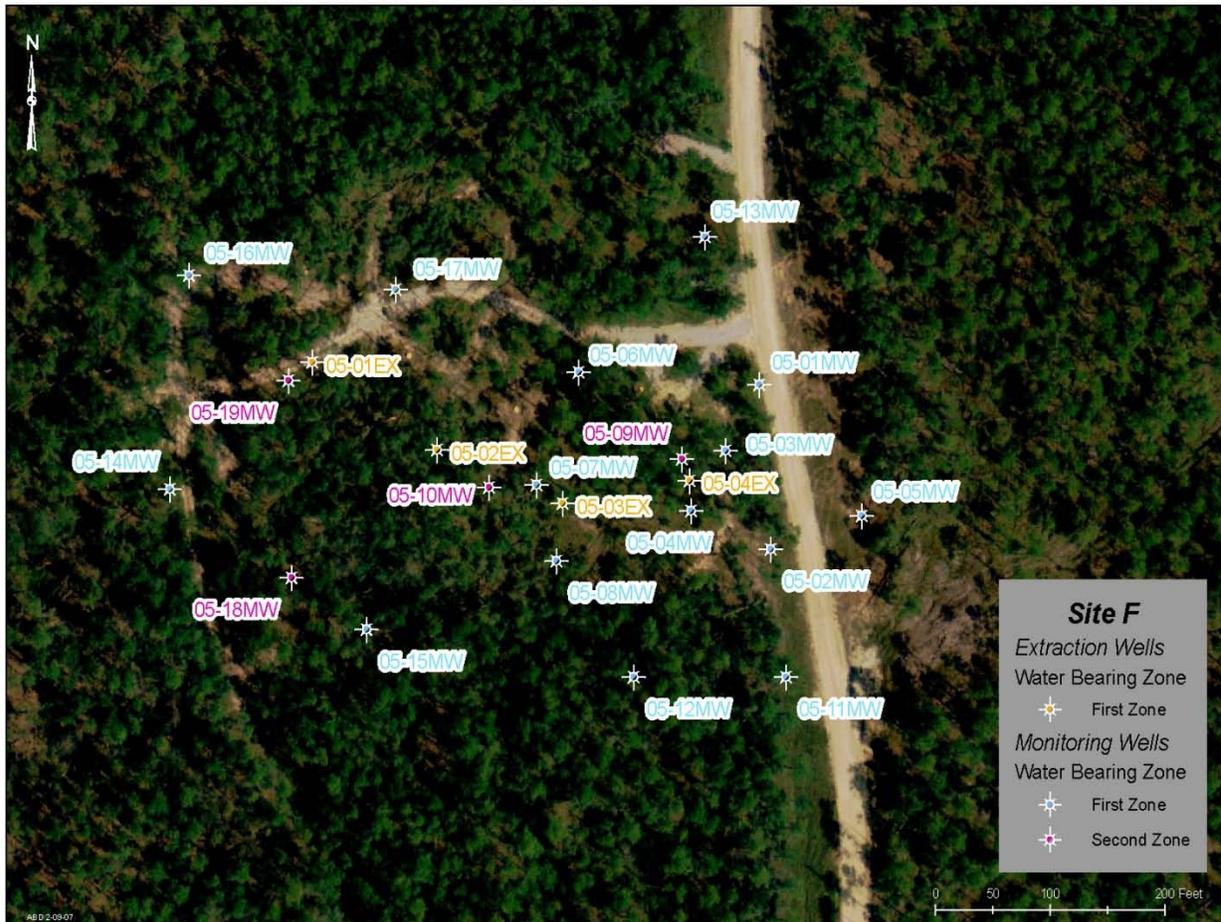
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FIGURE 8 AREA F MAP



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3.7 AREA G/SITE 031:

Area G, formerly referred to as Site 031, includes the area in the vicinity of Buildings 3304 and 3305, south of Road L, between Road D and Road N. Area G is approximately 3 acres in size (see Figure 9). Building 3305 has been in operation since 1964 as a facility that manufactures compressed gases used for fuel in rocket motor testing. High pressure gases are also stored at this facility.

The site formerly contained a leach pit that received untreated compressor blowdown consisting of a water/hydraulic oil emulsion which was discharged from compressors in Building 3305. The pit was closed prior to 1995 and surface soils from leach pit and the surrounding area were removed during the first quarter of 1995. The excavation was then backfilled with clean fill material and seeded. Unavoidable compressor blowdown and field cleaning activities may have caused contamination in the area.

Results of the most recently completed investigation are contained in a RI/FS. Surface soil results were similar to those for background surface soil samples, with the exception of elevated SVOCs in some samples. SVOCs included benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, and benzo(b)fluoranthene. Low levels of VOCs were detected.

Subsurface soil samples and sediment samples contained VOCs and SVOCs in low concentrations. Results for most metals were similar to background levels.

Surface water samples contained low levels of VOCs, SVOCs, and pesticides. Results for most metals were similar to background levels.

Groundwater samples were collected from water-bearing zones one, two and three. VOCs were detected in water-bearing zones one and two, including trichloroethene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, and vinyl chloride. Pesticides/herbicides/PCBs and SVOCs were either detected in low levels or not detected. No VOCs, SVOCs, or pesticides/herbicides/PCBs were detected in water-bearing zone three.

The signed Decision Document for Area G states that the cleanup remedy for this site includes pump and treat/natural attenuation for contaminated groundwater. Contaminated groundwater from Area G is pumped from the ground and transferred via underground piping to the treatment system located at Area E/B3308. Remediation at this site began in mid-2004. The remediation period was originally expected to be three years, and post remediation duration was expected to be three years. Based on the 5-year review and discussion with MDEQ regulators, five years were added to the remediation duration at Area G.

A Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan was developed for Area G to ensure the health and safety of site workers and visitors.

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FIGURE 9 AREA G MAP



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3.8 AREA H/SITE 030:

Area H, formerly referred to as Site 030, was in operation from 1980 through 1991 at which time all explosive test activities were suspended. Area H is approximately 180 acres in size (see Figure 10). Currently, the site is inactive and has returned to its natural vegetative state.

Previously-conducted investigations included an SI and an expanded Site Inspection (ESI). These investigations verified the presence of UXOs at this site. The site was investigated in July and August of 1998 under the Armed Forces' Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program. During this investigation, a preliminary assessment, risk assessment, and limited remediation were conducted.

An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) was conducted under the FUDS program to recommend and justify appropriate ordnance and explosives risk reduction and removal action alternatives, and the recommendation was no further action. NASA did not concur with this recommendation and a Phase II PRP Analysis was developed in an effort to recover the costs expended for cleanup efforts.

NASA began a project in late 2001 to upgrade Main Line Road, which bounds Energetic Materials Test Facility (EMTF) to the west. NASA conducted a geophysical investigation to identify near-surface anomalies and completed the limited removal of UXO materials to a depth of four feet.

In late 2004, NASA initiated the installation of fencing and appropriate signage along the eastern boundary of the excavation, to limit access to the remaining portion of EMTF.

Results of the most recently completed investigation are contained in a RI/FS. NASA conducted the RI to fully delineate the extent of contaminated media, to quantify the potential human and ecological risks associated with site media, and to identify appropriate remedial options. Results of this report indicate that low levels of perchlorate and other contaminants were detected in shallow groundwater.

The FS was completed in October 2003 and presented various cleanup alternatives for groundwater contamination at this site. NASA generated a Fact Sheet to present information regarding site contamination and an evaluation of the various cleanup options, and to solicit public comment regarding the preferred option.

The draft Proposed Plan (PP), which was available for public review and comment from 8/15/04 through 9/15/04, indicates that groundwater pump and treatment is the preferred remediation alternative. There were no public comments to this alternative.

Although a remediation alternative was selected for the site, cleanup activities have not been

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implemented because there are no current regulatory cleanup standards for the site contaminants of concern, perchlorates and RDX. In September 2009 however, the EPA released its third list of drinking water contaminants that may require regulation, or the third contaminant candidate list (CCL 3), and perchlorate is included on this list.

Meanwhile SSC has reviewed and continues to review other innovative technologies and funding resources to initiate remediation efforts. The final disposition of Area H will be accurately reflected in the Final Decision Document.

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FIGURE 10 AREA H MAP



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3.9 AREA I/SITE 001: OLD KELLAR TEST RANGE

Area I, formerly known as Site 001, was in operation between 1968 and 1980 for the testing and disposal of various explosives. The site is about 51 acres in size (see Figure 11). Since 1980 the site has been inactive and has returned to its natural vegetative state, and is currently under lease to the U.S. Army. Buried metallic objects, and low levels of explosive compounds in groundwater have been detected at the site.

Previously-conducted investigations included a Supplemental Investigation (SI) and an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) which verified the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) at this site. Many UXOs were discovered in one disposal trench, and the site was investigated in July and August of 1998 under the Armed Forces' Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program. During this investigation, a preliminary assessment, risk assessment, and limited remediation were conducted. However, since this site is within the boundaries of an active DOD facility, it is not eligible for cleanup under the FUDS program (hence the continued investigation by NASA). A Phase II PRP Analysis was developed to recover costs expended and future costs for cleanup efforts.

An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) has been conducted for this site that recommends and justifies appropriate ordnance and explosives risk reduction and removal action alternatives. To that end, NASA installed fencing around a trench that contains UXO material in late-2004 to limit access to the buried materials.

NASA finalized the RI for this site in 2003, where the report indicates that low levels of naphthalene and explosives were detected in shallow groundwater. According to the RI, no further action is required to ensure protection of human health. Additional sampling of surface water and the implementation of a baseline ecological risk assessment may be warranted to determine if ecological risks exist at Area I due to the presence of metals.

NASA originally submitted a final no further action (NFA) Document to MDEQ in October 2003 based on the results of the RI, and elected to conduct additional groundwater sampling in March 2005 and July 2006 to gather additional information to support the NFA recommendation. Groundwater sampling results indicated that perchlorate was absent in all samples except for one. Explosive compound concentrations were low; however they were detected in more wells at higher concentrations in 2006 versus 2005. A subsequent request for NFA was submitted to MDEQ in early-2007. MDEQ concurred with the NFA recommendation, which was documented in a letter to NASA Environmental Management dated May 17, 2007.

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FIGURE 11 AREA I MAP



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3.10 SITE 002: NASA/NSTL SANITARY CLASS A LANDFILL

NASA's on-site permitted landfill, known as Site 002, encompasses approximately 55 acres located in the northwest portion of SSC's Fee Area. The site is comprised of two active cells that constitute about 8.8 acres in the northern part of the landfill, older cells located to the south and east of the active cells, older cells located to the west of the active cells, and a rubbish landfill located in the extreme southwest portion of the landfill site (see Figure 12).

An ESI and supplemental activities were conducted in the area of the closed cells located south and east of the active cells. Results of the investigation indicate that volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in groundwater but were not found in surface water, sediment, or surface and subsurface soil samples. Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) were detected in sediment and shallow soil samples. Pesticides were found in groundwater, sediment, and surface soil samples. Explosive compound residues were found in groundwater, surface water, and sediment samples. Elevated metals were detected in soil and groundwater samples.

The south and east portions of the landfill were in use prior to 1980. These portions received wastes including paint and solvent containers, asbestos removed from SSC buildings, and spent gel-cell and nickel-cadmium batteries. An engineered landfill cap was installed in 1996 over these cells to reduce the potential for contaminating groundwater at this site. This cap will also prevent the spread of surface soils into areas outside the landfill via wind-blown transport or surface water runoff.

The older cells located west of the active cells were constructed in 1989/90, and wastes were placed in these cells from 1990 until 1997. Wastes placed in these cells included non-hazardous waste and general refuse (similar to wastes currently placed in the active cells). These cells were closed in 1997 and capped with a vegetative cover.

Currently, the northern or newer portion of the landfill is permitted as a solid waste disposal area for non-hazardous waste and general refuse. All waste disposed at the landfill is placed into defined cells that are segregated according to the type of waste. The active cells have been in use since 1996.

Currently, NASA monitors and evaluates groundwater quality for the site as a whole, as opposed to inactive cells versus active cells which was accomplished by installing additional monitoring wells. The current groundwater monitoring system is designed to monitor shallow groundwater quality of the entire landfill site.

A groundwater monitoring plan was established in accordance with the State of Mississippi Solid Waste Management Permit No. SW02401B0376, issued to NASA at SSC. The original monitoring plan, entitled Groundwater Monitoring System Plan for Solid Waste Management John C. Stennis Space Center (Plan) dated September 1995 described the use of three monitoring

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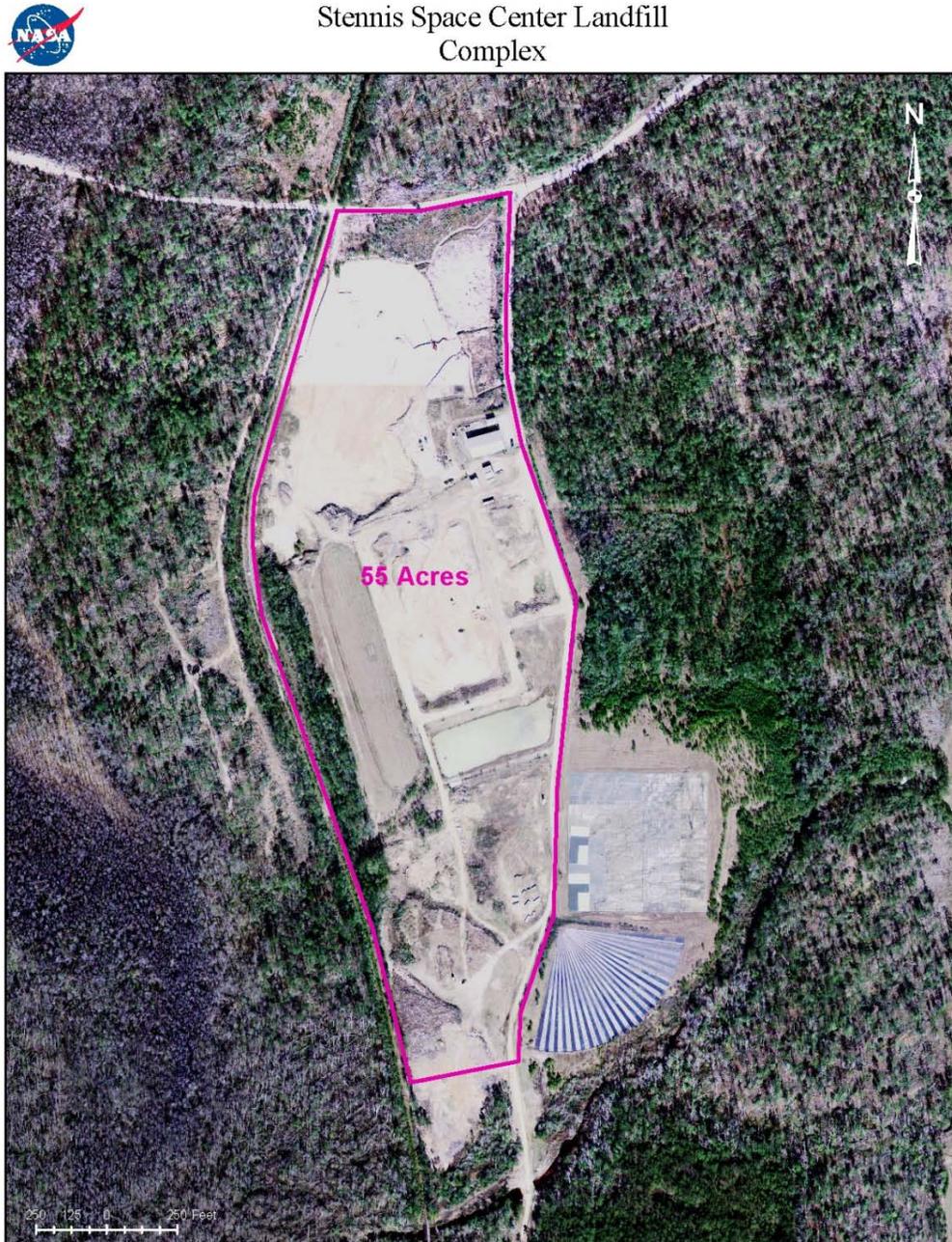
wells as the site groundwater monitoring system. The Plan was subsequently revised February 1997, April 2000, August 2000, June 2004, August 2004, and March 2007 with approval from MDEQ after presenting relative information via telecommunication and written communication.

NASA will submit a request to revise the current groundwater monitoring system by removing monitoring well (MW)/02-04MW from the system. This will be requested because the quality of groundwater from this well appears to be anomalous and not representative of background water. Groundwater quality from monitoring system wells should be representative of background water. NASA will propose to use groundwater data from another well that is in close proximity of well 02-04MW.

Site 002 is a Long-Term Monitoring site.

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FIGURE 12 SSC LANDFILL MAP



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3.11 SITE 003: CHEMICAL WASTE DISPOSAL AREA

This area may have been used for the storage of unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (a component of jet and rocket fuels), as well as the temporary storage of drums containing PCB oil, and as a test area for studying the biological degradation of explosive compounds. In May 1992, samples of soil and groundwater were collected at the site and analyzed for the presence of contaminants including VOCs, SVOCs, inorganic compounds, and cyanide. No contaminants were found during the SSI. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.12 SITE 004: PHOTO LABORATORY LAGOON

This site consisted of a two part man-made lagoon and disposal pit, and was closed in Spring 1999. Each part was constructed in a zig-zag pattern. The western part received photo-processing and dilute laboratory wastewaters for treatment from 1975 until the end of 1997 when SSC's new pre-treatment system went on line. The eastern part was inactive. Aquatic plants were grown within the lagoon and used to degrade the wastewaters by biologic processes.

The burial pit was located adjacent to the lagoon and was used to dispose of spent plant matter from the lagoon harvesting. During lagoon operation, potentially hazardous wastewaters were collected for appropriate off site disposal.

Prior to lagoon closure, an ESI was conducted for this site. Results of the investigation indicated that VOCs and elevated metals were detected in groundwater, surface soil, and sediment. SVOCs were also detected in surface soil samples. A Screening Risk Assessment (SRA) was also conducted to determine whether contamination present at the site may pose a risk to potential receptors under highly conservative assumptions.

The lagoon and disposal pit were voluntarily closed since they were no longer in use. Closure activities were conducted in the Spring of 1999, and included closing site monitoring wells, dewatering the lagoon, excavating the lagoon and disposal pit, and backfilling the excavation with clean fill material. Approximately 5,176 cubic yards of soils were removed and disposed in SSC's on-site landfill. Soils were excavated from the site because they contained contaminants in concentrations that exceeded their respective EPA Region III residential Risk-Based Concentrations (RBCs). The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.13 SITE 008: DREDGE SPOIL AREA

Site 008 is a 10-acre site formerly used to deposit materials dredged from the main canal during the construction of SSC in the 1960's. Some soil samples exhibited elevated metal levels and low pH. The response action consisted of treating the soil with lime to raise the pH, then seeding the area. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

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3.14 SITE 009: MAIN LINE ROAD SITE

While setting electrical power poles in this area, petroleum odors and soil staining were reported which led to an investigation of the possible sources. Studies of historical data revealed no information as to the possible source of the suspected contamination. Contamination was not detected in soil samples collected at the site during the SSI. Early removal actions were initiated at this site. The MDEQ does not require any further at this site.

3.15 SITE 010: CONSTRUCTION DISPOSAL AREA

This site was used as a landfill during the construction period of SSC. The landfill was reportedly in operation from 1963 to 1965. Only construction debris is known to be buried on-site and there is no evidence of hazardous materials being buried. The MDEQ does not require any further action.

3.16 SITE 012: ABRASIVE BLASTING AREA BUILDING 3203

This site is the location of a painting and material blasting operation. A large concrete pad was constructed to contain the debris generated by these operations. Samples collected during the SSI revealed no contamination at the site. The National Data Buoy Center, under the Department of Commerce, has since constructed a concrete block wall to contain waste blasting material at the site. Blast laden soils in the area have been remediated. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.17 SITE 013: ABRASIVE BLASTING AREA BUILDING 2402

This blasting area was investigated for possible contamination of the surrounding soils. In 1994 surface soils around the building were excavated to a depth of 100 millimeters below grade to remove paint, metal chips, and sand blasting abrasive. The excavated area was backfilled with clean fill, contoured to match existing grade, and seeded. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.18 SITE 014: SHORTY'S BAR BUILDING 8303

The Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant (MSAAP) motor pool previously occupied this site up to 1964. Minor spills of gasoline and oil were reported. In addition, reportedly old airplane engines were buried in a nearby pit. Currently the building is unoccupied. Soil samples taken and analyzed for possible contamination in 1993 indicated there was no contamination at the site. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

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3.19 SITE 015: CHEMICAL DISPOSAL AREA NEAR BUILDING 8201

Old weathered signs in this area stated "Waste Chemical Disposal Area". A possible septic tank was also identified in the area. No evidence of the disposal of hazardous material was observed. Soil samples taken and analyzed for possible contamination in 1987 indicated that there is no contamination at this site. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.20 SITE 016: SUMP BETWEEN BUILDINGS 8100 AND 8110

This site consisted of a rectangular shaped leach pit/sump filled with crushed stone. Drains from laboratory sinks in the nearby buildings reportedly discharged to this pit. The response action included the removal of the former waste acid disposal sump, associated piping, and contaminated soils. The area was backfilled with clean fill material and capped with gravel to create additional parking areas for adjacent buildings. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.21 SITE 017: WASTE CHEMICAL STORAGE AREA

A solid concrete bunker was used until 1987 for the storage of chemicals at this site. The bunker appeared in good condition and was thoroughly cleaned out in 1987. Its current use is not related to hazardous waste activities. Stored chemicals were identified as non-hazardous. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.22 SITE 018: NAVY EXCHANGE (FORMERLY APG) SERVICE STATION

The site exists as an active service station which manages gasoline, diesel, and other petroleum products. This station is privately owned and operated, and is responsible for compliance with MDEQ UST regulations. It is anticipated that no further action will be required at this site under the CERCLA program.

3.23 SITE 019: ELECTRICAL MANHOLE RUPTURE ON CANAL BANK BEHIND BUILDING 4400

This manhole was the site of an electrical equipment explosion in 1980. PCB-contaminated oil used as an insulating material contained in the manhole contaminated the surrounding area as a result of the explosion. Shallow soil samples collected during the SSI confirmed PCB contamination of the surrounding soils. Contaminated soils were remediated in 1995. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

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3.24 SITE 020: BUTLER BLDG. SANITARY/WASTEWATER SYSTEM

This septic system received sanitary wastewater from five buildings. The discharge from the septic tank flowed through a lagoon. The discharge or outfall of the lagoon was chlorinated to kill bacteria that may have been present. No contamination was found in samples collected from the site during the SSI and the system was closed in 1994. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.25 SITE 021: ROUCHON SANITARY/WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

Sanitary wastewater from four buildings was treated in this septic system. The discharge from the septic system passed through a rock reed filter and a chlorinator before discharging into an open surface water ditch. No contamination from this site has been detected. The system was closed in 1994, soils were removed, and new soil was used to fill the excavation. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.26 SITE 022: NORTH GATE SANITARY/WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

This septic system receives a minimal flow of sanitary wastewater from the North Gate and Visitors entrance buildings. The wastewater is discharged to an open water ditch after being filtered through an artificial wetlands treatment system. No contamination was detected at this site. This system's effluent is permitted under NASA's NPDES permit as administered by MDEQ. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.27 SITE 023: SOUTH GATE SANITARY/WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

Sanitary wastewater from the South Gate, Visitors Entrance, and guardhouse is treated by this septic system. The discharge flows through an artificial wetlands system with varied aquatic plants, and after chlorination it is discharged to an open drainage ditch. No contamination was detected at this site. This system's effluent is permitted under NASA's NPDES permit as administered by MDEQ. The MDEQ does not require further action at this site.

3.28 SITE 024: LAGOON NO. 1 SANITARY/WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

This site is an asphalt lined lagoon which at the time of the investigation received sanitary wastewater from eleven buildings. A secondary treatment system/artificial wetlands receives the flow from the lagoon. The effluent from the artificial wetlands is treated with ultraviolet light as a disinfectant before it is discharged to an open water ditch. No significant

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contamination was detected at this site. This system's effluent is permitted under NASA's NPDES permit as administered by MDEQ. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.29 SITE 025: LAGOON NO. 2 SANITARY/WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

This site is an asphalt lined lagoon which at the time of the investigation received sanitary wastewater from eight buildings. Discharge from the lagoon is treated further by secondary system/artificial wetlands, and with ultraviolet light as a disinfectant before being discharged to a surface water ditch. Sampling of the treatment system discharge has revealed no contamination. This system's effluent is permitted under NASA's NPDES permit as administered by MDEQ. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.30 SITE 026: LAGOON NO. 3 SANITARY/WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

This system was an asphalt-lined lagoon that treated sanitary wastewater and discharged to a rock/reed filter. The discharge was treated with ultraviolet light and chlorine prior to being released into the main canal. Prior to being taken off line in 1994, this system's effluent was permitted under NASA's NPDES permit as administered by MDEQ. No contamination was found at this site. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.31 SITE 027: ROCK/REED TREATMENT SYSTEM FOR BUILDING 4400

Building 4400 houses several large electrical generators, diesel engines, and pumps. Floor drains in the building collect small spills and equipment washdowns that were directed to an oil/water separator which has since been replaced with an above-ground tank. The water from the separator discharged into a rock/reed pond. The response action included the removal of the rock/reed treatment system and incidental soils. Sampling conducted in the SSI detected low levels of metals in groundwater at the site. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.32 SITE 028: MSU TEST AREA/OIL SPILL

Four small ponds in this area were used for an EPA study concerning the fate and effect of oil in the aquatic environment. Healthy communities of plants and animals were observed. No long term adverse effects resulted from this study. The testing was closely monitored and determined not to cause any risk to the environment. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

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3.33 SITE 029: DILUTE LABORATORY WASTEWATER DISPOSAL AREA

A circular impoundment formerly received laboratory wastes from Building 1105. This impoundment has since been excavated and filled with clean soils. Soil and groundwater samples taken in the area show elevated levels of some metals (mercury, lead, selenium, and silver) in shallow groundwater at the site. The source has been removed and Building 1007 now covers the area. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.34 SITE 033: ZIG-ZAG LAGOON LINES

This site is located in the Administration/Engineering Complex at SSC. Chemical wastewater from Buildings 1005, 1003, 1105, and 1106 were conveyed through the wastewater lines to the photo laboratory (zig-zag) lagoon (Site 004) for treatment. These lines were 4-inch diameter cast iron pipes that were located approximately three feet below ground surface, and were in operation from 1975 until the end of 1997 when the zig-zag lagoon was taken off line. The acid neutralization sump is no longer used in the wastewater treatment process. No stressed vegetation or signs of releases were reported/noticed at the site. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.35 SITE 034: A-1 TEST STAND

The A-1 Test Stand is located in the 4000 area of SSC. The stand was constructed in the 1960s and is used for the static testing of rocket/space shuttle engines. In the past, blasting of lead paint was performed with no precautions being taken to contain the generated wastes. Waste cleaning agents and hydraulic fluids were generated at this site. No spills or leaks of hazardous chemicals have been reported at the site and no stressed vegetation was observed.

A Focused Site Inspection (FSI) has been finalized for this site. The FSI findings indicate that lead was detected in surface soils and sediments at elevated levels, however the concentrations were below the EPA screening levels. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.36 SITE 035: A-2 TEST STAND

The A-2 Test Stand is located in the 4000 area of SSC. The stand was constructed in the 1960s and is used for the static testing of rocket/space shuttle engines. In the past, blasting of lead paint was performed with no precautions being taken to contain the generated wastes. Waste cleaning agents and hydraulic fluids were generated at this site. No spills or leaks of hazardous chemicals have been reported at the site and no stressed vegetation was observed.

An FSI has been finalized for this site. The FSI results indicate that lead was detected in surface

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soils and sediments at elevated levels. Lead results of some soil samples exceeded EPA screening levels. This area of lead contaminated soils was delineated, and these soils were removed from the site. In 1999, approximately 179 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soils were excavated and disposed in SSC's on-site landfill. The excavation was subsequently filled with clean fill material. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.37 SITE 036: B1/B2 TEST STAND

The B1/B2 Test Stand is located in the 4000 area of SSC. The facility consists of two stands, Test Stand B-1 and Test Stand B-2. The stands have similar operational history, are located adjacent to each other, and are therefore referred to as one facility. The stand was constructed in the 1960s and currently only the B2 side of the Test Stand is active (used to conduct various testing activities). In the past, blasting of lead paint was performed with no precautions being taken to contain the generated wastes. Waste cleaning agents and hydraulic fluids were generated at this site. No spills or leaks of hazardous chemicals have been reported at the site and no stressed vegetation was observed.

An FSI has been finalized for this site, the results of which indicate that lead was detected in surface soils and sediments at elevated levels. Lead results of some soil samples exceeded EPA screening levels. This area of lead contaminated soils was delineated, and these soils were removed from the site. In 1999, approximately 463 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soils were excavated and disposed in SSC's onsite landfill. The excavation was subsequently filled with clean fill material.

NASA completed the construction of a new containment basin in 1999 and is evaluating the closure of the old one. In the evaluation process NASA conducted a Screening Level Risk Assessment to determine Remedial Goal Options based on the analytical results of pond sediments. A project to close the old pond was implemented in Fall 2003. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.38 SITE 038: BUILDING 1201, COMMUNICATIONS

Building 1201 site consists of the former site of a 500-gallon diesel storage tank and associated piping, located on the north side of the building. The tank system was removed and replaced by a new double-walled, fiberglass, 500-gallon above-ground diesel fuel tank. Groundwater and soil samples were collected and analyzed for TPH and gasoline constituents (BTEX-benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene) during the Hydrocarbon Remediation Survey. No BTEX or TPH constituents were detected in soil and groundwater samples collected at this site. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

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3.39 SITE 039: BUILDING 4400 HIGH PRESSURE WATER

Building 4400 houses diesel engines and pumps that provide deluge water to the test stands during engine test firings. A UST system (ten 500-gallon diesel fuel day tanks) previously supplied diesel fuel to the water pumps. This system was removed and replaced by two 2,000-gallon above-ground tanks in 1993. Groundwater, surface water, and soil samples were collected and analyzed for TPH and BTEX parameters during the Hydrocarbon Remediation Survey. Analytical results indicate that BTEX compounds were detected in groundwater and soil samples, and that TPH was also detected in the soil sample. BTEX and TPH were not present at significant levels in subsurface soil and groundwater. The minor contamination was remediated. The MDEQ does not require any further action at this site.

3.40 SITE 040: RP-1 SYSTEM TANK NO. 2

The Tank 2 site consists of a 300,000 gallon storage tank located east of Road 4. The tank was used to store RP-1 fuel or jet fuel, and was inactive for 20 years prior to being dismantled in 1995. Groundwater, surface water, and soil samples were collected and analyzed for TPH and BTEX parameters during the Hydrocarbon Remediation Survey. Analytical results indicate that BTEX and TPH compounds were not detected in samples collected at this site. The MDEQ does not require any further action for this site.

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4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

4.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The SSC area is located between the major metropolitan areas of New Orleans, Louisiana and Mobile, Alabama. Mississippi cities considered as part of the communities surrounding SSC are Picayune, Poplarville, Long Beach, Waveland, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis, Gulfport and Biloxi. Louisiana cities include Covington and Slidell. The areas vary from rural in Picayune to urban along the Gulf coast.

Communities surrounding SSC are situated within a four county area. The area includes Hancock, Harrison, and Pearl River Counties in Mississippi, and St. Tammany Parish in Louisiana. According to the 2000 Census, the total population in the four county/parish area was 460,999.

4.2 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

In the past, events related to the environmental conditions at and surrounding SSC, but not directly linked to the contaminated areas currently being studied, have triggered public concern. Although the nature of the rocket testing work conducted at SSC since the early 1960s may be perceived as hazardous, it was only with the development of the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor (ASRM) testing program that public concern about activities conducted at SSC became an issue. Congress, however, terminated the ASRM program, in October of 1993.

In July 1988, NASA announced that SSC had been selected as the facility for testing the ASRM. The ASRM was being developed to increase the safety, reliability, and payload capacity of the Space Shuttle. Upon announcing the program, SSC officials conducted a press briefing to the local media and ran a story in SSC's monthly newsletter, Lagniappe, announcing NASA's selection of SSC for testing the ASRM.

While environmental studies were being completed at SSC in preparation for the ASRM testing program, public concern about the ASRM began to emerge. A citizens group was organized and spoke out against the testing program. Issues of public concern included the potential for both short-term and long-term impacts of ASRM testing on wetlands, air quality, human health, aquatic species, wildlife, water, vegetation, and soils. As public outcry over the ASRM program increased, media coverage also increased. Negative publicity about NASA and the ASRM program began to appear, not only regarding environmental issues but also NASA's credibility and accountability.

In an effort to ensure the public that human health and the environment would not be threatened by the ASRM testing, NASA conducted a follow-up environmental study, called a Supplemental Final Environmental Impact Study (SFEIS), addressing the environmental issues of public

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concern in greater detail. At the same time, NASA began an intensified community relations program to give citizens, local officials, and the news media a chance to further understand the ASRM test program and the findings of the SFEIS. SSC officials presented many briefings on the ASRM program to community leaders, civic groups, schools, and SSC employees. Numerous public informational meetings were held to explain the ASRM program and the environmental studies, and to answer any questions. SSC officials appeared on radio and television talk shows to discuss the ASRM program. Fact sheets and press releases in support of the ASRM program were printed and distributed throughout the communities surrounding SSC. Stennis officials invited public officials and the news media to tour SSC and the proposed ASRM testing site in an effort to show that human health and environmental concerns were being considered in the development of the testing program.

In the fall of 1989, public sentiment toward NASA, SSC, and the ASRM program began to change. Many public officials and civic organizations passed resolutions supporting NASA and the ASRM testing program. NASA continued its extensive community relations program for the ASRM throughout 1990, when the completed SFEIS was published, and in 1991, SSC was granted the necessary environmental permits to begin construction of the rocket test site. SSC's Public Affairs Office has an extensive communications network in place and continues to monitor public concerns regarding the ASRM program and address them accordingly.

More recent community concerns involve the various cleanup sites at SSC. NASA has generated and made available to the public, Fact Sheets dated March 1997 through August 2004. The Fact Sheets include information regarding the Cleanup Sites at SSC. NASA has also held five public sessions (March 17, 1998, June 25, 1998, October 8, 1998, April 20, 1999, and December 11, 2001) on site at SSC and at the Hancock County Library to provide information and answer questions about significant findings and proposed cleanup remedies at these sites.

4.3 KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Past concerns have focused on the potential effects on human health and the environment, in particular, water contamination. In the fall of 1980, a reporter from The Daily Herald called SSC (at that time still known as NSTL) following an anonymous tip that an herbicide, used in the past for military purposes, was buried in a landfill at NSTL. The anonymous caller suggested that the herbicide was dangerous and that vegetation in the area was dead. At that time, the public was expressing much concern about the past military use of the herbicide. NASA confirmed that the herbicide residue was, in fact, buried in a landfill site at NSTL but that it was closely monitored and presented no hazard.

The potentially contaminated debris originated from the cleanup of the U.S. Navy Construction Battalion (Seabee) Base in Gulfport, Mississippi, where several hundred thousand gallons of the herbicide were stored prior to being burned at sea. After careful consideration, and at the request of the EPA, Air Force, and State officials, this debris was placed in a special area at NSTL. The

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EPA installed groundwater monitoring wells around the burial site to establish a permanent groundwater monitoring system in the area.

In the spring of 1990, The Sun Herald published an article on SSC's environmental cleanup program stating that SSC was among many other federal and private facilities ordered to develop plans to identify hazardous waste sites and implement any necessary cleanup programs. No public reaction to this article was recorded.

In the spring of 1992, SSC's Public Affairs Office generated a notice to employees at SSC that soil and water monitoring activities would be conducted to determine if any contaminated soil or water exists at locations throughout SSC. The NASA Public Affairs Officer or Environmental Officer at SSC received questions from only one employee.

An article regarding the quality of site drinking water appeared in the October 1997 issue of the Lagniappe (monthly newsletter that provides updates on SSC activities). This article was written in response to employee's concerns about the water quality, and stated that the drinking water meets every aspect of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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5.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN FOR SSC

The Community Relations Plan for SSC addresses concerns expressed by NASA employees, local citizens, and federal, state, and local officials throughout the cleanup process by providing the public with an opportunity to learn about and participate in NASA's environmental cleanup program. NASA's community relations efforts focus on providing employees, residents, and local public officials with accurate and timely information about findings and developments at SSC and ensuring effective coordination with public officials and civic leaders. The Community Relations Program at SSC takes the following approaches:

Provide timely and accurate information to local officials and area residents. Concise and easily understood information is made available to all interested residents regarding the schedule, purpose and outcome of technical activities. Where information cannot be released to the public, either because of quality assurance requirements or sensitivity, NASA explains clearly and simply why the information should not be released. NASA community relations staff attempts to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information may be required or where certain types of information are needed by individuals or groups. Finally, a single NASA point of contact ensures that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently.

Educate area residents and local officials about the procedures, policies and requirements of the Superfund Program. To dispel any confusion about NASA's purpose and responsibilities at SSC, NASA makes an effort to circulate basic information about the Superfund Program.

Enlist the support and participation of local officials in coordinating community relations activities. These officials are visible and trusted leaders in local communities and are a valuable resource in NASA's effort to understand and monitor community concern. To gain the support of local officials, NASA informs them regularly and fully of cleanup-related activities, plans, findings and developments. Appropriate officials to involve in a community relations program include local mayors and county supervisors.

6.0 TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

To accomplish the objectives of the Community Relations Plan for SSC, the following community relations activities are suggested during the RI/FS process. Several of the community relations activities discussed below are required by CERCLA and are noted accordingly. Table 1 provides a general schedule of the suggested and required community relations activities during the cleanup process at SSC.

Table 1				
Suggested Community Relations Activities Schedule				
Technique	RI/FS Process	Completion of Draft FS	Completion of Final FS	Remedial Action Phase
Information Repository	X-----update as needed-----X			
Information Contact	X-----update as needed-----X			
Meetings with Local Officials	X	X		X
Telephone Contact with Local Officials	X-----provide as needed-----X			
Fact Sheets	X		X	X
News Releases	X		X	X
Public Information Sessions			X	
Public Notices	X		X	
Public Comment Period on Proposed Plan			X	
Second Public Comment Period			X (if needed)	
Revise CRP	X-----update annually-----X			

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6.1 COORDINATION WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS AND CIVIL LEADERS

Effective coordination with municipal, county/parish, state officials and citizen groups in the neighboring communities requires routine contact. Currently, the NASA/SSC Public Affairs Office communicates with community leaders, the media, SSC employees, and retirees via the Orbiter. Maintaining contact with this group would be beneficial, as they have expressed the greatest interest in past environmental issues at SSC. However, leaders of other local civic groups, representatives of key community and environmental associations, and public officials also should be kept informed of cleanup activities at SSC. External communication is facilitated by current NASA representatives on chamber boards in Hancock and Harrison counties, membership in the two other area chambers, an active member of the Speakers Bureau, and etc. However, site-related information should reach an even broader audience. Regular contact with community leaders and key members of civic and environmental groups ensures that accurate information about the cleanup at SSC reaches community members. This also enables NASA to continue to develop good relationships with these groups, giving residents and officials added confidence in NASA. In addition, direct contact encourages community leaders to contact NASA directly with questions or concerns that arise, making the NASA Public Affairs staff aware of any shifts in the level or type of concern regarding cleanup activities.

6.1.1 Identify and Publicize NASA Information Point of Contact

Purpose: To provide accurate and timely responses to questions from citizens, civic leaders, local officials, and news media through the RI/FS and cleanup at SSC, and to ensure that statements to these groups are accurate and up-to-date. This better enables NASA to monitor shifts in concern about the site.

Technique: The designated contact person responds directly to public inquiries regarding site activities. This designated contact person plays a significant role in establishing NASA credibility. The contact person's name, address and phone number are included in all public information updates and established press releases.

Timing: The NASA designated point of contact has been established.

6.2 TIMELY AND ACCURATE INFORMATION

One of the most important activities NASA accomplishes with its community relations effort is to provide timely and accurate information about any site development, sampling results, and proposed remedial activities to residents, employees, civic groups, local officials and the news media. This information helps residents understand the time frame required for adequate remedial efforts. Additionally, the community becomes better acquainted with opportunities for public involvement during the various phases of the process.

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In addition to coordinating activities with local officials and civic leaders, NASA disseminates information through mailings, updates, news releases and/or public information sessions. Information distributed in this way ensures that residents receive accurate information about the progress at each site. Written information is concise, easy to understand, and explains how to obtain more information.

6.2.1 Establish and Maintain Information Repositories

Purpose: Required by CERCLA to ensure that all final technical documents, community relations documents, and other site-related information are available to interested citizens, local officials, and the news media.

Technique: NASA maintains two information repositories, one with NASA Environmental Management at SSC and one at the Hancock County Library in Bay St. Louis.

NASA SSC is in the process of building an electronic records database/information repository at SSC which will contain all technical documents related to CERCLA. Citizens wishing to review CERCLA documentation should submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request to NASA's FOIA Officer via email to foia@ssc.nasa.gov or mail to Building 1100 at SSC. SSC's Community Relation's Plan and CERCLA Fact Sheet Notebook, which are available for public review at the Hancock County Library as described below, contain information about reviewing CERCLA documentation.

SSC maintains limited information at the Hancock County Library. This information consists of a listing of documents that are available for review at SSC (administrative record) and information on the FOIA process, SSC's Community Relation's Plan, a CERCLA Fact Sheet Notebook and a NASA/SSC CERCLA Meetings and Comments Notebook.

LIBRARY INFORMATION

Hancock County Library
312 Highway 90
Bay St. Louis, MS 39520
(228) 467-5282

HOURS OF OPERATION

Mon, Tues, Thurs 9:00 am - 7:00 pm
Weds, Fri 9:00 am - 5:00 pm
Sat 9:00 am - 4:00 pm

NOTE: Fact Sheet Notebooks are no longer available for review at the Picayune, Kiln, Slidell, and Gulfport libraries.

Timing: FOIA requests are responded to within 20 working days.

6.2.2 Conduct Routine and Periodic Phone Contact with Local Officials

Purpose: To inform local officials of the schedule of activities at SSC, any schedule changes,

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major findings during site investigations and unforeseen site developments.

Technique: NASA provides information on-site activities and progress at various technical milestones.

Timing: Telephone contact is necessary to inform local officials about upcoming activities at SSC and is conducted to announce the completion of appropriate technical milestones throughout the site investigations. More frequent telephone contact will be made if there is an increase in concern regarding SSC.

6.2.3 Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets

Purpose: Required by CERCLA to inform residents about NASA's environmental cleanup program at SSC and any current and upcoming activities related to SSC. A fact sheet may be substituted for a public information session if it is preferable to the community.

Technique: NASA distributes fact sheets that provide background information on its environmental cleanup program, planned community relations and technical activities, and updated relevant information as it becomes available. The project mailing list is updated periodically to ensure that all interested federal, state and local officials and interested residents receive the most current information on-site activities.

A fact sheet indicating that the Proposed Plan is available for review is developed and distributed prior to the public comment period.

All fact sheets:

- Include the SSC contact name, address and phone number;
- Identify information repository and provide information regarding the FOI process;
- Are mailed to those on the mailing list; and
- Are available at public information sessions.

Timing: In sufficient time to ensure that the public receives adequate notice of site-related events where applicable.

6.2.4 Prepare and Distribute Public Notices

Purpose: Required by CERCLA to announce technical milestones, the availability of newly

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published technical documents, scheduled public information sessions and public comment periods or any other newsworthy information to the public.

Technique: The Public Notice will be a brief, one page summary announcing a recently achieved technical milestone, a public information session, the beginning of a public comment period, or other newsworthy information regarding SSC's cleanup program. All public notices should include the information contact's name, address, and telephone number. Public notices should be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The mailing list in Appendix A is utilized to distribute notifications of on-going activities as deemed appropriate.

Timing: Public notices are published upon public availability of the RI/FS, the Proposed Plan, the Decision Document (DD), and approximately two weeks before a public information session is to be held or beginning of a public comment period.

6.2.5 Conduct Public Information Sessions

Purpose: Required by CERCLA to explain plans and activities under consideration to those who are interested and provide an opportunity for project managers to answer SSC employees' and community residents' questions.

Technique: NASA conducts public information meetings to discuss site activities, investigation results and oversight responsibilities. A meeting record (sign-in sheet) is placed in the information repository.

Public information sessions are held during the public comment period on the Proposed Plan at the completion of the Feasibility Study. This meeting allows the public to learn about and comment on the proposed remedial alternatives.

Public information sessions are held at SSC and if possible, at an available facility in the nearby community.

These sessions provide an excellent opportunity for individuals to ask questions about SSC cleanup activities. At each session NASA and NASA contractor personnel are available to discuss issues with interested citizens in an informal atmosphere on an individual basis.

Individuals who have questions or comments are encouraged to call the SSC point of contact and voice their concerns at any time.

Timing: At significant project milestones, if necessary, and during the public comment period on the Proposed Plan.

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6.2.6 Conduct Public Comment Period on the Proposed Plan

Purpose: Required by CERCLA to allow the general public the opportunity to provide comments on the Proposed Plan for SSC.

Technique: NASA publicizes the comment period by publishing the information as a public notice in a local newspaper or municipal newsletter and providing the deadline and address for submitting comments.

Timing: NASA holds a 30-day public comment period following the release of the Proposed Plan.

6.2.7 Conduct Information Meetings with Local Officials, Key Community Members and Civic Leaders

Purpose: To monitor and assess citizen concerns, explain upcoming activities and provide opportunities for officials, civic leaders, and key community members to ask questions.

Technique: NASA may elect to hold small group meetings with civic leaders and local officials prior to the public information sessions to discuss specific concerns local officials and civic leaders may have about the cleanup at SSC. NASA may also achieve these goals through telephone interviews.

Timing: Prior to the day of the public information sessions.

6.2.8 News Releases to Local News Media

Purpose: To ensure that the general public receives notification of upcoming meetings and accurate information on results of any cleanup activities at SSC.

Technique: News releases are prepared and released by NASA to the local news media to announce upcoming public information sessions and/or any significant findings during the remedial investigation. In addition, NASA may issue news releases at the completion of significant technical milestones. To ensure that the widest audience is reached, news releases are sent to all individuals and members of the news media included on the site mailing list as deemed appropriate for ongoing activities. A list of media contacts is included in Appendix A.

Timing: Prior to public information sessions, upon release of the Proposed Plan, upon approval of the Decision Document, and if any unscheduled significant event occurs at SSC.

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6.2.9 Prepare a Responsiveness Summary

Purpose: Required by CERCLA to summarize the community concerns during the public comment period and NASA's responses to community comments and concerns.

Technique: The Responsiveness Summary describes major comments raised by the public and NASA responses to the comments. The Responsiveness Summary is included as part of the Decision Document.

Timing: After completion of the public comment period on the Proposed Plan.

6.2.10 Hold a Second Public Comment Period, If Necessary

Purpose: Required by CERCLA to ensure that communities surrounding SSC are aware of changes to the Final Proposed Plan at SSC if significantly different from that in the original Proposed Plan and that public comments on the modified Proposed Plan are incorporated into the final selected remedial action.

Technique: If NASA determines that significant changes to the remedy at SSC require a public comment period, NASA will publish a notice announcing the changes to the Proposed Plan and a second public comment period for the sites. A public information session will be held during the second public comment period and a meeting record (sign-in sheet) will be placed in the information repository.

Timing: Following the public comment period, if there are public comments, NASA will prepare a responsiveness summary that summarizes public comments and NASA responses at SSC.

6.2.11 Revise Community Relations Plan

Purpose: To provide the community with updated site information, and to re-evaluate and assess community concerns.

Technique: Update facts and verify information in the Community Relations Plan, address the community relations program and indicate if the same or different approaches will be taken, and to develop a strategy to prepare the community for future roles.

Timing: The Community Relations Plan will be revised on an annual basis.

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**APPENDIX A
LIST OF CONTACTS**

A. FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Honorable Roger Wicker
United States Senate
487 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Honorable Thad Cochran
United States Senate
326 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Honorable Steven Palazzo
United States Representative
2447 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

B. U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICIALS

Mr. Earl Bozeman, 4WD-FFB (404) 562-8545
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

C. STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

State of Mississippi (601) 359-3100
Office of the Governor
Governor Haley Barbour
P. O. Box 139
Jackson, MS 39205

D. STATE ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICIALS

Mr. Phillip Weathersby (601) 961-5302
Mississippi Bureau of Pollution Control
P. O. Box 10385
Jackson, MS 39289-0385

E. LOCAL OFFICIALS

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Hancock County, MS Supervisors

Mr. Rodrick (Rocky) Pullman
 Ms. Lisa Cowand
 Mr. Steve Seymour
 Mr. David Yarborough
 Mr. Patricia Cuevas

(All Hancock County Supervisors)
 P.O. Box 429
 Bay St. Louis, MS 39521
 228-467-0172

F. NASA CONTACT AT SSC

Mr. David Lorance (228) 688-1516
 Environmental Officer
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 John C. Stennis Space Center
 Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-6000

G. NEWSPAPERS

Ron Thibodeaux, Bureau Chief (985) 645-2850
 Times Picayune
 2070 Gause Boulevard
 Slidell, LA 70459

Stan Tiner, Executive Editor (800) 346-5022
 Sun Herald
 205 Debuys Road
 Gulfport, MS 39507

Erik Sanzenbach, Managing Editor (985) 649-0253
 St. Tammany News
 3648 Pontchartrain Dr.
 Slidell, LA 70458

Jeff Belcher, Editor (228) 467-5473
 Sea Coast Echo
 P. O. Box 2009
 Bay St. Louis, MS 39521
 Will Sullivan, Managing Editor (601) 798-4766

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Picayune Item
P. O. Box 580
Picayune, MS 39466

Butch Weir, Editor (601) 795-2247
Poplarville Democrat
P. O. Box 549
Poplarville, MS 39470

H. RADIO STATIONS

Kelly Bennett, News Director (228) 388-2323
WKNN/WMJY (K99)
P. O. Box 4606
Biloxi, MS 39535

I. TELEVISION STATIONS

Brad Kessie, News Director (228) 896-1313
WLOX TV
P. O. Box 4596
Biloxi, MS 39535

Randy Swan, News Director (601) 544-4730
WDAM TV
P. O. Box 16269
Hattiesburg, MS 39404

Chris Slaughter, News Director (504) 529-4444
WWL TV
1024 North Rampart Street
New Orleans, LA 70176

Jonathan Shelley, News Director (504) 679-0600
WDSU TV
846 Howard Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70113

Mike Schaefer, News Director (504) 486-9883
FOX 8 WVUE TV
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New Orleans, LA 70185