



Report to **STAKEHOLDERS**

November 2007

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Head Starting Program at Edwards Air Force Base

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Report to
STAKEHOLDERS

Report to Stakeholders is a publication of the Edwards Air Force Base Environmental Management Office. Its purpose is to inform and educate the public, base workers and residents about continuing environmental management efforts on base. It currently has a circulation of 6,000, including about 2,000 subscribers.

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**Division Chief,
Environmental Conservation**
Gerald Callahan

**Division Chief,
Environmental Quality**
Herb Roraback

Next RAB Meeting

Nov. 15, 2007

5:30 p.m.

North Edwards, Calif.

**Richard B. Lynch Education
Center Multipurpose Room
17100 Foothill Avenue**

The public is invited

If you have a question about the Edwards Air Force Base Environmental Management Program, you may address it to Stakeholders Forum, Attn: Gary Hatch or Miriam Horning, 5 E. Popson Ave. Bldg 2650A, Edwards AFB, CA 93524-8060, or send e-mail to: 95abw.pae@edwards.af.mil



CATCHING INTEREST
Biologist Jennifer Beich, left, spoke to students and teachers about careers in biology and about wildlife that can be found at Edwards Air Force Base. Local high school seniors attended the annual Salute to Youth event at Plant 42 in September.

SAFETY FIRST

(Safety Training for those that work at Edwards Air Force Base)

Course 5 Training

First Wednesday of each month
Second Floor Conference Room
35 North Wolfe Ave., Bldg. 3940
10 a.m.

Call Senior Airman Brandon Alexander
at (661) 277-6066 to register

Supervisor Safety Training

Second Wednesday of each month
First Floor Theater

Bldg. 1405 (Multimedia Center)
8 a.m.

Call Regina Coffey at (661) 275-3235 to register

Unit Ground Safety Training

Second Wednesday of each month
Second Floor Conference Room
35 North Wolfe Ave., Bldg. 3940
1 p.m.
Walk-in

Edwards residents take the next step in preventing pollution



RECYCLING WITH FAMILY — Base residents bring old stereo speakers and a computer monitor to the waste roundup.

In recognition of Pollution Prevention Week, Environmental Management staff hosted an Electronics, Universal and Household Hazardous Waste Roundup Sept. 22. Base residents brought almost a thousand pounds of waste to the event.

The haul included 580 pounds of household hazardous waste, including pesticides, propane cylinders, solvents, antifreeze, used oil and oil filters. Staff collected 380 pounds of electronics waste, including televisions, computer monitors, printers and cell phones. Residents made up the rest of the thousand pounds with universal waste products like aerosol cans, dead batteries and other items.

Now that the roundup is over, base residents can take their electronics, universal and hazardous waste to the U-Fix-It Store for proper disposal. Los Angeles County residents can call (888) CLEAN-LA and Kern County residents can call (661) 862-8900 for information on collection centers in their areas.



QUITE A HAUL! — Environmental Management workers, from left to right, Cat McDonald, Larry Sall, Sharon Soliz and Glenn Beshara collected electronic, universal and hazardous waste at the Electronic, Universal and Household Hazardous Waste Roundup.

Recycling cardboard — good for environment and landfill

Recycling a ton of cardboard boxes saves 17 trees from having to be cut down and used for pulp, 7,000 gallons of water, 11 barrels (462 gallons) of oil and more than 3 cubic yards of landfill space.

Base residents and employees need to recycle cardboard to keep the base in compliance with Air Force and federal regulations. They can break down boxes and place the cardboard in housing or office recycling bins for pickup. For offices with small amounts of cardboard and no cardboard recycling bin; break down the boxes and place them between the recycling bin and the wall at their building's recycling location. Cardboard from items like soda can boxes, frozen dinners, cereal and cracker boxes (without food waste) and other single layer cardboard can be placed in the cardboard bins.

Base residents with questions can contact Milton Riley at (661) 277-2431. Off-base residents should contact their local waste service provider or local recycling companies to see if cardboard recycling is available.

Ring in the Holidays with Food Safety

There's nothing like a delicious, home-cooked meal for the holidays. But without safe food handling, your holiday masterpiece could turn into a first-rate disaster. Since holiday meals are often prepared by several cooks, food safety must be a key ingredient to ensure your guests want to return for next year's feast.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), public health in the United States is greatly affected each year by foodborne illnesses. The CDC reports that approximately 5,000 people die annually from foodborne illnesses — that translates to approximately 14 people every day.

One of the biggest concerns in regard to foodborne illnesses is that people will often eat food that has been left sitting out for prolonged periods. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food Safety and Inspection Service is encouraging people to be concerned about any foods — hot or cold — that have been left out for more than two hours.

This so-called danger zone (40-140 degrees Fahrenheit) allows bacteria to grow. Any perishable foods that are not served with a hot source (such as slow cookers or chafing dishes) or a cold source (such as by nesting serving dishes in bowls of ice) should be discarded after two hours at room temperature.

There are several food safety resources provided by the USDA to help all of us have enjoyable and safe holiday meals. Additional information can be found at one of these sources:

www.askkaren.gov — A virtual representative available day and night to answer questions.

The USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline — Food safety experts available at (888) 674-6854.

www.fsis.usda.gov/Fact_Sheets/index.asp — This Web site has a variety of food safety and educational fact sheets.



The USDA offers the following recommendations for consumers to help themselves and their families to be food safe this holiday season:

CLEAN — Wash hands, surfaces and utensils often to avoid spreading bacteria when preparing food. Hand washing is one of the best ways to prevent the spread of foodborne illnesses.

SEPARATE — Use different cutting boards for meat, poultry, seafood and veggies. Be sure to keep the raw meats, poultry and fish separate from other side dishes when preparing meals.

COOK — You can't tell if it's done by how it looks. Use a food thermometer. Every part of the turkey or chicken should reach a safe minimum internal temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit. For beef, veal, or lamb roasts and steaks, as well as fish, make sure the temperature reads 145 degrees; ground beef, pork and egg dishes should be cooked to 160 degrees.

CHILL — Keep the refrigerator at 40 degrees Fahrenheit or below to keep bacteria from growing. Pies and other dishes made with eggs should always be refrigerated and leftovers should be refrigerated within two hours.

Safety tips for the Thanksgiving Holiday, upcoming winter season

With the holidays quickly approaching, celebrations will likely involve cooking, driving and maybe drinking alcohol. We need to keep safety in mind as we participate.

Many of us will head out of town, and that means long-distance driving. Edwards Air Force Base (AFB) Safety workers usually run seat belt checks before three- and four-day holidays at each gate for those driving off-base.

Being a smart party host or guest should include being sensible about alcoholic drinks. More than half of all traffic fatalities are alcohol related. Designated drivers — people who do not drink — should drive people home after a holiday party.

According to most public safety agencies, Thanksgiving is one of the most heavily traveled holidays.

In general, always buckle up for safety and if you're going to drink alcohol during the holidays, make sure there is a designated driver available.

The Start of the Winter Season, Preparation for your Car

Traditionally, Thanksgiving also is the start of the winter season. Driving in the winter usually means snow, sleet and ice that can lead to slower traffic, hazardous road conditions, hot tempers and unforeseen dangers. The National Safety Council has a few recommendations to help you make it safely through the winter.

At any temperature, the weather can affect road and driving conditions. It is important to listen to forecasts on radio, television, cable weather channels or read about the weather in daily newspapers.

Cars do need preparation for winter. This should include checking the ignition, brakes, wiring, hoses and fan belts; changing and adjusting the spark plugs; checking the air, fuel and emission filters



SAFETY FIRST — *Buckling up for safety during the holidays is more than just a good idea. It's the law.*

as well as the Positive Crankcase Ventilation valve; inspecting the distributor cap; checking the battery; checking the tires for air, sidewall wear and depth of tread; and checking antifreeze level and the freeze line.

Emergency equipment is a must. Make sure you are carrying a properly inflated spare tire, wheel wrench and jack, shovel, jumper cables, tow and tire chains, bag of salt or cat litter and tool kit. Essential supplies also include a working flashlight and extra batteries, reflective triangles and brightly colored cloth, a compass and a first aid kit.

Remember that children are not in school during the holidays, which means that they will be playing in the housing areas more often. Be sure to look for children playing and drive the speed limit.

Deep-Frying Turkey

Some people use deep fryers on Thanksgiving to cook their turkeys.

Turkey fryer safety tips:

- Always use the fryer outdoors a safe distance from buildings and any other material that can burn.
- Never use turkey fryers on wooden decks or in garages.
- Make sure the fryers are used on a flat surface to reduce accidental tipping.
- Never leave the fryer unattended.
- Most units do not have thermostat controls. So, if you don't watch the fryer carefully, the oil will continue to heat until it catches fire.
- Children and pets should be monitored when the fryer is in use.
- The oil inside the cooking pot can remain dangerously hot hours after use.
- Don't overfill the fryer, to prevent overspill.
- Use well-insulated potholders or oven mitts when touching the pot or lid handles.
- Wear safety goggles to protect your eyes from oil splatter.
- Make sure the turkey is completely thawed.
- Oil and water don't mix. Water can cause oil to spill over, which can lead to a fire or even an explosion hazard.
- Keep an all-purpose fire extinguisher nearby.
- Never use water to extinguish a grease fire.
- Remember to use your best judgment when attempting to fight a fire.
- If the fire increases, immediately call 9-1-1 for help.

For more safety tips on frying turkey go to www.ul.com.



SOFT SHELL — *Baby tortoises are small and have soft shells, which makes them vulnerable to predation.*

It is estimated that only two out of every 100 tortoise hatchlings survive into adulthood. The desert tortoise head starting

How does the head starting program work?

The four-year-old program involves a study site where base biologists and UCLA researchers grow and monitor baby tortoises and observe their survivability in five enclosures, more commonly known as the head starting pens. The biologists and researchers are looking to discover the ideal age and size for releasing baby tortoises from the pens to give them the best chance at survival in the wild.

Every year, base biologists and UCLA researchers locate wild, adult female tortoises carrying eggs and take them to the head starting pens so they can lay their eggs in protected burrows. The mothers are tested for disease and lay their eggs in the pen designated for their disease status and type. Before the female tortoises are released at the location of their capture, biologists place transmitters, or radio tracking devices on them to be able to bring them in year after year to lay their eggs in the head starting pens.

Once hatched, the baby tortoises are weighed, measured and labeled. This data is used for their studies. Two of the five head starting pens are designated for the eggs and baby tortoises of diseased mothers, one for those whose mothers tested positive for herpes and the other for those whose mothers tested positive for upper respiratory tract disease. The other three pens are divided into irrigated and dry pen areas and are for eggs and baby tortoises from nondiseased mothers. The pens are divided in accordance with the studies that take place at the pens.

There are currently more than 60 baby tortoises living at the head starting pens with the oldest tortoises being around three years old and the youngest tortoises being just a couple of months old.

Desert To Head Sta

What is the head starting program?

The head starting program at Edwards Air Force Base was originally part of the Irwin head starting project, but is now fully funded by the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) working to improve the survivability of juvenile, or baby, desert tortoises.

In 1991, the desert tortoise was officially listed as a threatened species due to a decline. Baby tortoises are about the size of a half dollar coin. This makes them susceptible to predation by even ants. Surviving in the wild is no easy task for baby tortoises, so in the head starting pens, desert tortoises survive adulthood.

Desert tortoises have a long journey toward sex maturity. In the head starting program, baby tortoises are housed in enclosures. In the head starting pens, the biologists give the tortoises care and are released into the wild.

What is being studied?

Base biologists and UCLA researchers are conducting studies on the release, genetics and reproduction. All of the studies are on the threatened species.

So far, there have been three fast releases. The first two were from diseased mothers. These tortoises were affixed with transmitters so that biologists could track them. These releases did not survive as well as biologists hoped.

In response, biologists and researchers tried slow releases. Half of the tortoises were from the irrigated pens and half were from the dry pens. Half of them were released into the wild. The biologists are trying to determine if releasing tortoises into the wild improves the survival rate. All of the tortoises released this year were from the irrigated pens.

There have been no slow releases as of yet because of the success of the fast releases.

Another study conducted at the head starting pens is to compare the survival among sibling baby tortoises, or those from the same mother, to see the likelihood and extent of genetic diversity among tortoises and how to recover the species.

WILD THING — *This wild, adult female tortoise has a transmitter on her shell to help biologists track her. Female tortoises like this one are brought to the head starting pens to lay their eggs as a part of the program.*

Tortoise Headstarting Program

The program started in 2003 as an experimental extension of the Army's Fort Ord, California, headstarting program. Base biologists and researchers from the University of California at San Diego are looking for a way to increase the survival of baby tortoises to an age when they can start adding to breeding tortoise populations. The program is authorized under the *Endangered Species Act of 1973* because of severe population declines. Baby tortoises are \$200-dollar and their shells are often soft during the first few years of their lives. They are often eaten by ravens, birds of prey, snakes, coyotes, desert kit fox and sometimes, even by other tortoises. It is estimated that only two out of every 100 baby

tortoises survive to sexual maturity — about 15 to 20 years. Through the head starting program, biologists hope that they can keep almost all predators out. By raising the baby tortoises at the head starting pens, the tortoises get a head start to grow and have their shells harden before they are

The headstarting program at Edwards Air Force Base is attempting to improve the odds and give the desert tortoise a better chance at survival.

conducting a number of studies including fast versus slow releases. Biologists are in an effort to find a way to recover the

In the first two fast releases involved releasing a total of 16 one-year-old tortoises that were from the dry pens. Before they were released, the baby tortoises and researchers could track their survivability. The baby tortoises from the fast releases had hoped.

Something different in September when they released 32 one-year-olds. Half of the tortoises and the other half were from the dry pens. From each of the two groups, half were one mile away from the pens and the other half were released near the pens. Biologists are testing the tortoises near the pens or one mile away has any effect on their survival. The fall were from nondiseased mothers.

Because the program is young, biologists are using the head starting pens as a reproduction study where the genetic diversity of the tortoises from the same mother, was analyzed. Biologists believe that the genetic diversity of baby tortoises in a clutch, or litter, could also help

The desert tortoise roams the desert and biologists locate her. Every year, biologists return to the head starting pens to



LABELED — Biologists at the pens label baby tortoises to later identify the tortoises and trace them back to their mothers for the studies.



HUDDLED — These tortoise hatchlings were released in September as a part of a fast release study at the head starting pens. The transmitters affixed to their shells help biologists track their survivability in the wild.



Base, Regulators agree on cleanup plan for South Air Force Research Laboratory

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California EPA approved a waiver of some cleanup requirements for a remote area of Edwards Air Force Base (AFB) with solvents and rocket fuel byproducts in the groundwater.

The Air Force has already spent more than \$20 million over the last 14 years trying to clean up groundwater contamination in fractured granitic bedrock at the South Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL). In September, regulatory agencies approved the base's proposal for long-term monitoring and land use controls in the area by signing the South AFRL Record of Decision (ROD).

"Contamination is in hard rock [granite] below ground, in these fractured zones," said Patrice Hallman, program manager for the South AFRL area, part of Operable Units 4 and 9. "AFRL receives so little rainfall and there's very little water moving through to be treated."

"I don't think anyone can clean up the contamination without removing the entire mountain and placing it through the washing machine a few times," said Col. Bryan J. Gallagher, the 95th Air Base Wing commander.

South AFRL is located in the northeast section of Edwards AFB, approximately four miles from the base boundary. Groundwater contamination at the South AFRL consists primarily of chlorinated solvents that were used for cleaning rocket engine parts prior to the mid-1980s. The chlorinated solvents are tetrachloroethene (PCE) and trichloroethene (TCE).

Under the requirements of the



REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGERS — From local, state and federal agencies, from left to right, Ai Duong, restoration branch chief at Edwards Air Force Base, John Harris, Department of Toxic Substances Control, Joseph Healy, Jr., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Jehiel Cass, Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), the base is responsible for

cleaning up contaminated soil and groundwater to levels determined by the regulatory agencies. Edwards AFB environmental scientists and engineers identified contaminated sites and investigated possible cleanup methods for these sites.

The proposed methods for

the South AFRL sites were presented to regulators and the public for review. The selected remedy was documented in a

ROD, which has to be implemented in a timely fashion.

Base environmental specialists studied the contamination and possible cleanup methods at South AFRL for several years. They were unable to find a feasible cleanup method given the limits of current technology and cost. As a result, a proposal was made to monitor the contamination and restrict use of the land above it until a better solution could be found.

To do this legally, some environmental cleanup requirements — called applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) — need to be waived.

"This is the first time we've ever asked for a waiver on cleanup," said Robert Wood, division chief for Environmental Management. "We basically had to ask the regulators to set aside some of their primary rules regarding groundwater cleanup."

Obtaining approval for these waivers, a technical impracticability (TI) waiver

“The signing of the ROD is not the end of cleanup at the South AFRL, it is only the beginning. There are a lot of safety mechanisms built into this. The ROD is subject to five-year reviews.”

Patrice Hallman
Restoration Program Manager
Environmental Management
Edwards Air Force Base, California

”



SIGNED, SEALED, DELIVERED — Edwards Air Force Base 95th Air Base Wing commander Col. Bryan Gallagher shakes hands with Environmental Restoration Program Branch chief Ai Duong, while Patrice Hallman, program manager for Operable Units 4 and 9 South Air Force Research Laboratory, and Mahbub Hussain look on.

from the U.S. EPA and a containment zone (CZ) from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (RWQCB) was a very lengthy and challenging process for base restoration experts.

“It took years and many man hours to complete this document,” Col. Gallagher said, acknowledging the effort that went into producing the ROD he signed on Sept. 11.

“There were a lot of negotiations to get to this point,” said Jehiel Cass, RWQCB remedial project manager, during a presentation of the ROD at a water board meeting Aug. 30 in Lancaster, Calif. “This was a unique and complex situation.”

A unique and complex situation that Hallman addressed on several levels with the help of her team, including contract environmental engineers Sarah Grossi and Mahbub Hussain. Some of the team members have worked on this project for more than a decade.

The base restoration team also collaborated extensively with state and federal regulators to develop a cleanup plan that, even with the waivers in place, would ensure the base could not just walk away from the contamination.

“The signing of the ROD is not the end of cleanup at South AFRL, it is only the beginning,” Hallman said. “There are a lot of safety mechanisms built into this. The ROD is subject to five-year reviews.

If technology is developed that will be useful here, we will apply it at that time.”

In addition to applying new technology, state and federal regulators evaluate the data collected from the five-year reviews to make sure the cleanup remedy in place is still protective of human health and the environment. By law, five-year reviews are required as long as the contamination remains in the area.

“We will also have land-use controls,” Hallman said. “Contaminated groundwater will continue to be monitored and we will generate annual reports. If monitoring results show the plumes to be moving faster than the computer model predicts, then there are other things we

See SOUTH AFRL, page 11

Restoration Advisory Board member Carolyn Coe ready to inform public

Carolyn Coe uses her time to actively volunteer with various groups. Her most recent ventures are volunteering with the Rosamond Kern County Sheriffs Citizen Service Unit, where she is the administrative lieutenant, and the Edwards Air Force Base (AFB) Main Base Air Base Wing Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) member.

The RAB is made up of volunteers appointed by communities in and around Edwards AFB, federal and state regulators, and base officials. The board's purpose is to provide a forum for two-way communication between base restoration officials and representatives from communities on- and off-base regarding cleanup of contamination left from past military activities.

Coe attended her first RAB meeting in August. "I had no idea what it would be like, so I had no expectations of my first meeting. I learned a great deal during the meeting with regard to the function of the

board," Coe said.

Once an active-duty member of the Air Force, Coe had the opportunity to travel throughout the United States, Europe and Japan. "I spent 10 years in the Air Force as an airborne cryptologic linguist performing and supervising the recording, transcribing, translating, analyzing and reporting of assigned voice communications," Coe said. "My most memorable experience during my time in the Air Force was completing survival school. I proved a lot to myself during training and I learned I could accomplish anything I set my mind to."

“ I would like to increase the public's awareness of all the efforts made to contain and to remove contamination from past practices.

Carolyn Coe
Main Base Air Base Wing
Restoration Advisory Board

” and a career she wanted to move forward in.

"Since my marriage to Roy, I have made his career our central focus," Coe said. "I

She met her husband, Roy, while stationed in Japan, and devoted her life to supporting his career. Coe decided she would need a plan to fall back on if anything happened to her husband. As a teenager she worked as a nurse's aide and decided it was a part of her life

ALL SMILES — Carolyn Coe is the newly appointed Restoration Advisory Board representative for the Main Base Air Base Wing. She is seen here sitting in her office at the Edwards Air Force Base Clinic.



was working full time and I attended nursing school in Cleveland while he was employed at the Lewis Research Center.”

Coe has been working as a registered nurse since she arrived at Edwards AFB in 2001. She is the supervisor of the TRICARE Service Center on base, working as an advocate for those unable to receive proper care.

“There is no black and white in my profession. There is more room for interpretation,” Coe said. “No two situations are the same.”

“As a nurse, I know all too well and have seen very often the impact of environmental contaminants on people, animals and ecosystems,” Coe said. “Directly, I have seen no evidence of environmental impact at Edwards AFB. In other areas where I have lived, in Europe and Asia, I have seen a great deal of unexploded ordnance.”

“I would like to be part of minimizing and eliminating such impact from past activities, and to ensure that future generations, both human and animal, will not have any adverse effects from the contaminants that might be present.”

Coe said she thinks it will be a challenge to inform the long-time residents of the Antelope Valley about the cleanup efforts made by Edwards AFB’s restoration engineers.

“I’ve heard so many stories from long-time residents of this area, about all the ‘stuff that’s buried all over that base,’” Coe said. “I would like the people of the valley to know the hardy, mature program that is and has been in place to protect their interests.”

As a RAB member, Coe wants to keep information flowing between the base and the community she represents. “I wish more people would come to the meetings and learn the active efforts Edwards AFB continues to make,” she said.

“Since I am a nurse, a local resident and an animal lover, I take great interest in maintaining the environment for everyone. I also like being an interface — a liaison — between the base and the community,” Coe added.

“I would like to increase the public’s awareness of all the



MEETING — Carolyn Coe introduces herself at her first Restoration Advisory Board meeting in Rosamond, Calif., in August.

efforts made to contain and to remove contamination from past practices.”

Coe is an 11-year resident of the Antelope Valley and plans to retire here with her husband Roy and their three dogs. She resides in Lancaster, Calif.

RTS

SOUTH AFRL: Operable Unit 4/9 ROD signed

From page 9

will do to stop the spread of the plumes.”

Land-use controls restrict how the containment area will be used and accessed. As a gated, controlled industrial area, the AFRL is not open to the public. Using the Edwards AFB Geographic Information System (GIS) will ensure no hospitals, houses or day care centers are ever in areas exposed to contamination. Base construction projects and digging permits must be approved through a process that uses GIS — an interactive mapping and spatial analysis program — to check for contamination and other land restrictions.

Technicians will periodically collect groundwater samples from wells installed throughout the containment area as part of the investigations and studies already performed there. New wells will be installed as needed. Analysis of the results of groundwater samples collected at these wells will provide data about the speed and direction of contaminated groundwater plumes, and concentration levels.

Because of slow groundwater flow at the AFRL, computer model predictions estimate that the contamination will stay within the area even after a thousand years of no active treatment. The containment area, covered by the TI waiver and

CZ in the ROD, makes up approximately 16 square miles of fractured granitic bedrock at the AFRL.

Hallman and her team will continue monitoring the progress of the contaminant plumes to ensure they are moving as anticipated, slowly and within the containment area.

Remediation of contaminated groundwater involving pump-and-treat techniques was impossible because of the low velocity flow and yield from the fractured bedrock. *In situ*, or in-place techniques such as bioremediation and chemical oxidation met with limited success.

RTS

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Where to Find More INFORMATION



Published data and documents relating to Environmental Management are available for public review in information repositories at three locations. The current information repositories are located in the cities of Lancaster and Rosamond, as well as Edwards AFB. They are updated when new documents are released.

For questions about information in the repositories, you may contact Gary Hatch, Environmental Public Affairs at (661) 277-1454 or by e-mail at 95abw.pae@edwards.af.mil.

Location	Days	Hours
Edwards AFB Library 5 W. Yeager Blvd. Building 2665 Edwards AFB, Calif. (661) 275-2665	Mon-Thu Fri Sat & Sun	9:30 a.m. - 7 p.m. 9:30 a.m. - 6 p.m. 10:30 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Kern County Public Library Wanda Kirk Branch 3611 Rosamond Blvd. Rosamond, Calif. (661) 256-3236	Tue & Wed Thu-Sat	Noon - 8 p.m. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Los Angeles County Public Library 601 W. Lancaster Blvd. Lancaster, Calif. (661) 948-5029	Mon-Wed Thu & Fri Sat	10 a.m. - 8 p.m. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Report to STAKEHOLDERS

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