Edwards Air Force Base
95th Air Base Wing
Environmental Management

Report to STAKEHOLDERS

August 2009 Volume 14 No. 8

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Report to
STAKEHOLDERS

Report to Stakeholders is a publication of Edwards Air Force Base, 95th Air Base Wing, Environmental Management. Its purpose is to inform and educate the public, base workers and residents about continuing environmental and safety efforts on base. It currently has a circulation of 6,000, including about 2,000 subscribers.

Contents of the *Report to Stakeholders* are not necessarily the official view of, or endorsed by, the U.S. government, the Department of Defense or the Department of the Air Force.

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Hunting at Edwards

Piute Ponds has several uses; hunting has been popular since the area was first established in 1961.

Waterfowl like ducks, geese and coots may be hunted at Piute Ponds. There is also a dove hunting area nearby.

Hunting at Piute Ponds, and in other designated areas on base, is limited to authorized base residents, workers, members of the Edwards Rod and Gun Club and their sponsored guests. Besides needing a California state hunting license, hunters also are required to purchase a hunting permit from the base. Additionally, waterfowl hunters must obtain a federal or state duck stamp.

Every August, Environmental Management holds a drawing for use of the duck blinds at Piute Ponds. Last year, nearly 60 hunters signed up. A notice about the duck blind drawing is published in the *Desert Eagle* about three weeks before the drawing.

Besides bird hunting at Piute Ponds, upland game hunters have two areas on base where they can hunt jackrabbits, cottontail rabbits, doves, chukar and quail. They are north of Rosamond Dry Lake and southeast of the combat arms range.

Hunting seasons and most other hunting regulations for Edwards are set by the California Department of Fish and Game. New regulations are published by the state each year, usually in mid to late summer. They are available online. *Air Force Flight Test Center Instruction 32-8, Management of Hunting, Fishing and Volunteer Program*, includes additional rules that hunters must follow.

All hunters are required to submit information to Environmental Management on how many animals or birds they take.

For more information on California hunting regulations, visit the Department of Fish and Game's Web site: *http://www.fgc.ca.gov/regulations/regulations.asp*.

Additional information on hunting at Edwards, including regulations and an electronic form to submit harvest data, can be found on *https://bsx.edwards.af.mil/environmental*.

To obtain information on hunting or to obtain a base hunting license, contact the Edwards Rod and Gun Club at (661) 275-TRAP (8727) or Outdoor Recreation at (661) 275-CAMP (2267).

What's on the cover?
PAINTING AT THE CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY *— A powder coating is applied at the corrosion control facility. One of the four-layer exhaust air particulate filter systems is in the background.* *See article on page 10.*

For all environmental concerns, please call the Environmental Management Customer Service Desk at (661) 277-1401.

Ways to healthier air indoors

Many people in the United States spend 85 to 90 percent of their time indoors, and studies show that indoor air pollution is often two to five times higher than outdoors, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

According to the Air Force's *Guide for Indoor Air Quality Surveys*, indoor air pollutants can be chemicals, gases and living organisms — like mold and pests, creating various health problems. Staff Sgt. Halder Hernandez, bioenvironmental engineer with the U.S. Air Force, noted that the primary areas of concern at Edwards Air Force Base are office buildings. In addition to office buildings, housing, laboratories and industrial settings also have their share of indoor air quality (IAQ) concerns.

An IAQ concern can result in reduced employee productivity and low morale in the workplace, according to the *Guide of Indoor Air Quality Surveys*. Many employees suffer daily from symptoms such as sinus congestion, burning in the nose, drowsiness and fatigue, lack of concentration, dry itchy skin, sore eyes, throat irritation, intolerance to temperatures, headaches and severe allergies.

"Edwards Air Force Base has an internal IAQ regulation 'SGPB 48-5 — Indoor Air Quality'," Hernandez said. "Government agencies such [as the] Occupational Safety and Health Administration and EPA do not have any regulations, but guidance that people may follow. Our regulation is based on this guidance and studies conducted by Air Force laboratories."

According to Hernandez, there are many factors that influence IAQ and are monitored through a questionnaire and inspection of the building under consideration.

"IAQ is monitored using an IAQ meter," Hernandez said. "The meter monitors carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, temperature, oxygen and humidity in the building. The IAQ team also has the capability to monitor VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and corrosive or toxic substances that may aggravate the air quality in a work environment."

According to the Air Force *Guide for Indoor Air Quality Surveys*, the building should be inspected to check for any obvious indications that could lead to an IAQ problem. Following the inspection, an IAQ questionnaire can help determine if the building occupants feel the indoor environment is affecting their health. However, a questionnaire is not needed in most cases and should only be used when it will make a difference in your course of action or has been command directed.

For more information about the Air Quality Index or for tips on how to keep the air quality healthy, you may visit *www.epa.gov/indoorairplus/index.html*.

RTS

Indoor air pollutants of concern, according to the U.S. EPA:

- **Radon —** a gas that is colorless, odorless and radioactive. Radon gas enters homes through dirt floors, cracks in concrete walls and floors, floor drains, and sumps.
- **Secondhand smoke —** a complex mixture of over 4,000 compounds, more than 40 of which are known to cause cancer in humans or animals and many of which are strong irritants.
- **Carbon monoxide —** one of the most acutely toxic indoor air contaminants. Common sources of carbon monoxide are tobacco smoke, space heaters using fossil fuels, defective central heating furnaces and automobile exhaust. Carbon monoxide can cause headaches, dizziness, disorientation, nausea, fatigue and even death.
- **Volatile organic compounds —** VOCs are emitted as gases from certain solids or liquids. They can cause eye, nose and throat irritation, headaches, and nausea and can damage internal organs.
- **Mold —** can be found almost everywhere. Typically, mold only presents a health hazard to persons with decreased respiratory function, such as asthmatics.
- **Dust, pet hair and dander —** can often trigger asthma attacks.

Here are some tips to improve the indoor air quality in your area, from the U.S. EPA indoor airPLUS Web site:

The most effective way to improve indoor air quality is to eliminate individual sources or reduce their emissions.

- **Ventilating:** Increasing the amount of fresh air brought indoors helps reduce pollutants inside. To improve IAQ, be careful not to block air vents or grilles, keep your space clean and dry, and do not bring in products that may pollute the indoor air.
- **Keep the house clean:** House dust mites, pollens, animal dander, and other allergy-causing agents can be reduced, although not eliminated, through regular cleaning.
- **Changing filters regularly:** Central heaters and air conditioners have filters to trap dust and other pollutants in the air.
- **Adjusting humidity:** Keep indoor humidity between 30 and 50 percent. High humidity keeps the air moist and increases the likelihood of mold. To decrease humidity, open the windows if it is not humid outdoors.

Team Edwards takes electronic stewardship to silver level

Edwards Air Force Base has taken its stewardship of electronic equipment to a new level by earning a silver award for the Federal Electronics Challenge. The base earned the award by completing all the mandatory activities in two of the three electronics equipment life-cycle phases set forth by the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive and the Environmental Protection Agency, who sponsor the challenge.

Last year the base earned a bronze award for its end of life management, which involved precise tracking of where the base's electronics went after they were first used. This year the base also completed all the requirements in the operations and maintenance phase.

"Earning silver is a reflection of Team Edwards," said Brian Stone, pollution prevention specialist at Environmental Management.

"This recognition illustrates that Edwards is managing electronics very efficiently during the active and end of life phases," he said.

Edwards not only had to complete the requirements, it had to prove it through documentation. That required a lot required a lot of teamwork, Stone said.

"We worked with members of the communications squadron, defense reutilization system, the Consolidation, Recycling and Universal Waste Facility and more, to glean the level of documentation required," he said.

He also offered insight to some of the management efforts required to earn the recognition.

For example, if a computer was purchased for employee A and he used it until he needed an upgrade through the base's "tech refresh" guidance, then the fate of the computer would need to be determined. There are options like donations to schools or other government agencies; reuse by another employee with lesser requirements than employee A; or recycling, if the computer was deemed unusable.

> "This recognition illustrates that Edwards is managing electronics very efficiently during the active and end of life phases."
>
> Brian Stone
> Pollution Prevention
> Environmental Management

The pollution prevention team put goals into place to strive toward earning a silver

See SILVER LEVEL, page 9

What can you do?

While the Federal Electronics Challenge focuses on environmental stewardship of federally owned electronics, you can echo the effort by keeping your used or nonworking electronics out of growing landfills. Using Earth911.com you can search for a collection center in your area. Here are a few of a number of options for residents of local communities:

Edwards Air Force Base:
U-Fix-It Store at (661) 277–2550

Lancaster:
Lancaster Recycling Center at
(661) 945–4426

Palmdale:
Staples at (661) 265–7636

Kern County:
Kern County Waste Management Department at (661) 862–8955

Edwards Air Force Base
Environmental Restoration Program

ERP Fact Sheet

August 2009

AFRL Arroyos Proposed Plan Public Comment Period
Aug. 28-Oct. 13, 2009

AFRL Availability Session:
Sept. 15, 2009
11 a.m.-1 p.m.
Rocket Room

Public Meeting (tentative):
Sept. 29, 2009
5:30 p.m.
Boron High School
26831 Prospect St.
Boron, Calif.

For more information, contact:
Gary Hatch
5 E. Popson Ave.
Edwards AFB, CA 93524-8060
E-mail: *95abw.pae@edwards.af.mil*

Several rocket test stands are located on Leuhman Ridge within the AFRL Arroyos. These structures allow scientists to field test rocket engines and motors.

Base opens public comment period on cleanup plan for northwest laboratory area

Air force officials are seeking public input on proposed cleanup approaches to address groundwater contamination at the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) Arroyos, Edwards Air Force Base.

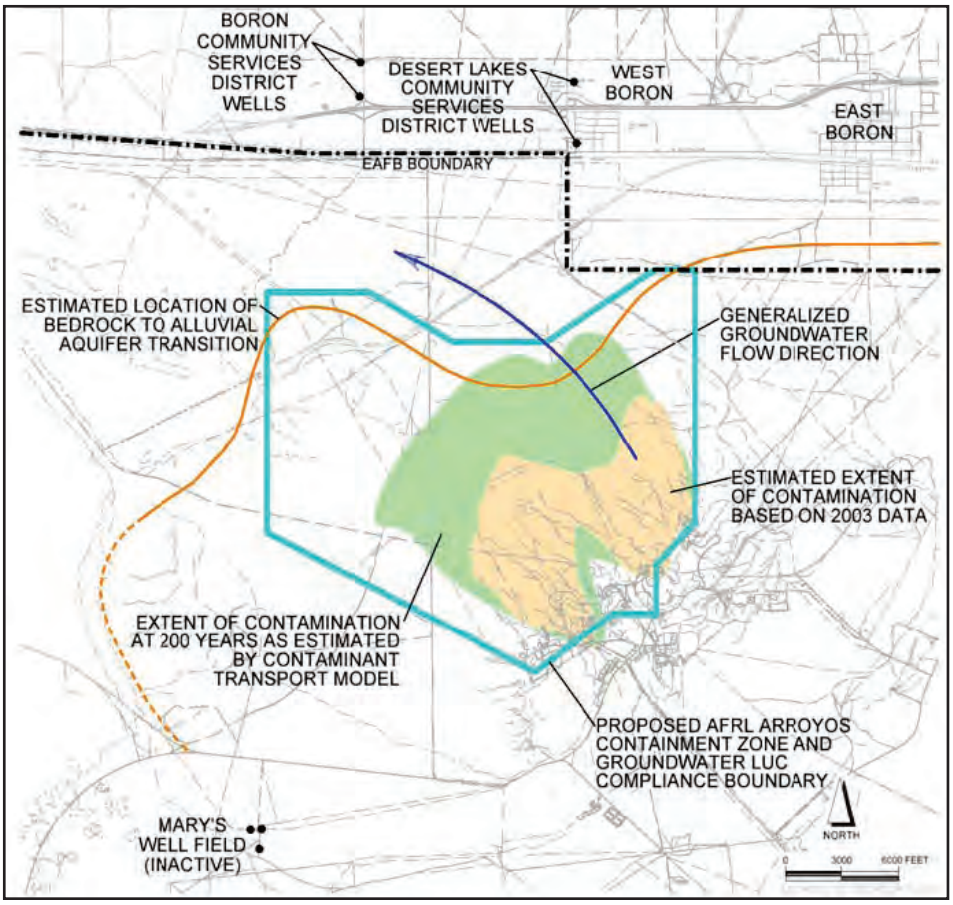
The six cleanup approaches can be viewed in detail in the AFRL Arroyos Proposed Plan. One of these approaches will be chosen as the final remedy.

The AFRL Arroyos makes up the northwest quadrant of AFRL and includes rocket test stands located on Leuhman Ridge. The test stands began operating in the 1950s and are still active today.

The primary groundwater contaminants are tetrachloroethene (PCE) and trichloroethene (TCE). These chlorinated solvents were used to clean rocket engine parts and pipelines at the test stands before their use was discontinued in the early 1980s.

Another contaminant in the groundwater is ammonium perchlorate, a component of solid rocket fuels.

The Air Force recommends a cleanup approach that includes a Technical Impracticability (TI) waiver and Containment Zone (with reliance on a slow rate of contaminant migration rather than active containment), long-term monitoring and



Above: The colored shapes show the present extent (yellow) and 200-year projected extent (light green) of the contaminant plume. The Containment Zone (turquoise line) and groundwater flow direction (dark blue arrow) are also shown.

land use controls. This approach is referred to as Alternative 1B in the AFRL Arroyos Proposed Plan.

A TI waiver is an agreement between the Air Force and federal and state regulators to allow groundwater contaminants within a specific area to exceed drinking water regulatory levels. The designated area is known as a Containment Zone.

None of the groundwater at AFRL is used for drinking water. Groundwater within the Arroyos area can only be found at a depth of 49 feet or greater. Therefore, plants, animals and humans cannot access the contaminated groundwater.

At AFRL, the scarce amount of groundwater in granitic bedrock fractures contributes to an overall low flow that prevents any type of cleanup using current technologies. The low flow rate also means the contaminated groundwater does not migrate very quickly.

In fact, the contaminant plume is not expected to move outside of the AFRL Arroyos Containment Zone in 200 years of unchecked movement.

The No Action Alternative, or Alternative 1A, is a standard baseline proposal that allows the contaminated groundwater to migrate without controls or monitoring. The cost of this alternative is cost nothing.

Alternative 1B relies on natural processes and low groundwater flow to contain groundwater contaminants tracked by monitoring. Alternative 1B will not involve any active containment until and unless the contaminant plume is projected to reach the boundary of the alluvial aquifer within 10 to 30 years. This remedy is estimated to cost approximately $22.5 million for the first 200 years of treatment, not including any future containment costs.

The rest of the cleanup proposals involve a TI waiver, long-term monitoring and land use controls like Alternative 1B. The difference among these alternatives is in the type of action that would be used to contain the contaminant plume. The estimated costs for each alternative are expected to cover the first 200 years of treatment.

Alternative 2B calls for plume containment when the plume reaches the alluvial aquifer, estimated to occur in 124 years. Until then, Alternative 2B would be identical to Alternative 1B in terms of long-term monitoring

Above: Outcrop of fractured granitic bedrock at AFRL.

Left: A core sample of granitic bedrock shows the fractures present within.

and land use controls. Groundwater is expected to move easily through the alluvial aquifer, making it feasible to pump the groundwater out through a network of water wells using a groundwater extraction and treatment system. The projected cost for Alternative 2B is about $24 million.

Alternative 3B would contain higher concentrations within the plume by injecting natural bacteria. The bacteria feed off an organic food source (also added) and break down the groundwater contaminants into harmless byproducts. Due to the large number of injection and monitoring wells needed, the cost for this procedure would run nearly $939.5 million.

Alternative 4 was eliminated during an early screening of the alternatives.

Alternative 5 combines the active containment measures from Alternatives 2B and 3B. The cost is expected to be slightly more than $941 million.

Alternative 6 combines the active plume containment from Alternative 2B with aggressive treatment at contaminant source areas using chemical oxidants to break down the contaminants into harmless byproducts. The cost for Alternative 6 is estimated to be $174 million.

The Air Force prefers Alternative 1B for several reasons:

- Contaminant movement is sluggish and not expected to affect active water supply wells during the next 1,000 years, even in the absence of any active containment measures.
- Current cleanup technologies are very costly and only partially effective. This has been demonstrated by past bacteria treatability studies conducted at AFRL.
- The contaminants remain on site, which requires a review of Alternative 1B every five years, as required by law.
- Further action will be taken if long-term monitoring data indicate the plume will move faster than anticipated.

The AFRL Arroyos cleanup focuses on two areas known as Sites 162 and 461.

Site 162 includes Test Areas 1-14, 1-21 and 1-40 on the southern end of Leuhman Ridge. These areas were once used for the maintenance, repair, cleaning and testing of rocket engines and propellants.

Restoration analysts believe past leaks or spills released PCE at Site 162. The PCE has since migrated into the groundwater.

Wastewater containing perchlorate leaked from an aboveground storage tank once used at Test Area 1-21. As a

A rocket engine sits in front of Test Stand 1A. The test stands are designed to run rocket engines and motors for data collection.

Left: The Test Stand 1A deflector is shown here. The deflector redirects the hot exhaust slightly away from the base of the test stand.

result, perchlorate can be found in the groundwater and soil at Site 162.

Additional excavation of subsurface soil in this area will be addressed as part of the final cleanup remedy for AFRL Soil and Debris Sites.

Site 461 includes Test Areas 1-115, 1-120 and 1-125. All are located on the northern portion of Leuhman Ridge. The Air Force still tests large rocket engines and motors in these areas.

Until the early 1970s, past activities at Site 461 included the use of solvents such as TCE to ensure clean and nonreactive propellant systems. Past leakage or spills are believed to be responsible for current TCE contamination at the site.

Proposed Plan and Public Comment Period

You may obtain a copy of the AFRL Arroyos Proposed Plan online at *https://bsx.edwards.af.mil/environmental*. Click on the folder labeled *Documents for Public Review and click on the AFRL Arroyos Proposed Plan*. Environmental Public Affairs can send you a copy if you contact Gary Hatch at:

95 ABW/PAE
Attn: Gary Hatch
5 E. Popson Ave.
Edwards AFB, CA 93524-8060
Phone: (661) 277-1454
Fax: (661) 277-6145
E-mail: *95abw.pae@edwards.af.mil*

You may also view a copy at one of the local libraries listed in the Information Repository box below.

Please submit your comments to Gary Hatch before the public comment period ends. You may make your comments in person at one of the public availability sessions.

More Information Available

The Air Force encourages the public to gain a more complete understanding of the AFRL Arroyos and the cleanup activities that were conducted there. Documents used by the base to make decisions about cleanup options at the AFRL Arroyos are in the base's administrative record. To view the full administrative record, you must contact Gary Hatch.

To view a subset of decision documents, you may visit one of the Information Repository locations.

Information Repositories

Edwards AFB Library
5 W. Yeager Blvd.
Edwards AFB, Calif.
(661) 275-2665

Kern County Public Library
Wanda Kirk Branch
3611 Rosamond Blvd.
Rosamond, Calif.
(661) 256-3236

Los Angeles County Public Library
601 W. Lancaster Blvd.
Lancaster, Calif.
(661) 948-5029

SILVER LEVEL

From page 4

award by documenting the operation and maintenance of electronics during use at Edwards, in addition to managing what happens at the end of life for electronics used on base. "This supporting documentation included instructions like double-sided printing and power management," Stone said.

According to Stone, Edwards' involvement in the FEC has grown because of increased education and awareness during the past few years. The pollution prevention team had a news article published about the base's recognition for 2008 and hosted a basewide workshop where green procurement and other pollution prevention topics were discussed. Key players were also briefed on how to provide documentation of the operation and maintenance of electronics on base, in addition to end-of-life management.

Still, there are electronics on base that are not being assessed or receiving credit in the FEC reporting because of gaps in data collection and communication, according to Stone. He said that these assessments show room for improvement, but also exemplify the continuously high level of stewardship being achieved and strived for by the base.

"The base is very committed to electronics stewardship," Stone said. "Belonging to the FEC is beneficial in evaluating the overall quality of our information technology [IT] program and for scoping environmental and pollution prevention aspects that can be further developed."

The base joined the FEC in November 2005. The initial goals were to assess the IT program and collect better data on purchases of electronic assets during all three lifecycle stages: acquisition and procurement, operations and maintenance and end-of-life management.

Stone presented information about electronics management at Edwards during a session at the West Coast Federal Environmental Symposium in June. "Edwards has a very solid IT program with sound policies and procedures. I was very privileged to represent the base at the symposium and display what Team Edwards is all about: teamwork and mission accomplishment."

According to the Federal Electronics Challenge Web site, each year the federal government purchases approximately $68 billion worth of information technology equipment and services. Consequently, the challenge honors federal facilities that demonstrate sound environmental stewardship in one to three of the phases in the lifecycle of electronics — acquisition and procurement, operation and maintenance and end-of-life management. Facilities that manage one phase in the lifecycle can apply for a bronze level award, while facilities that manage two phases of the lifecycle can apply for a silver level award and facilities that manage all three phases of the lifecycle can apply for a gold level award.

RTS

Base saves time, money with new permit program

Edwards Air Force Base has taken advantage of a state program to greatly simplify its air permitting process for tactical support equipment. This program, will save time, money and enable the equipment to be deployed anywhere on base or around the state without further permitting.

The base has about 300 air conditioners, generators, compressors and other types of portable equipment that operate using internal combustion engines and are required by the state to have a current, valid permit in order to operate.

But this program, called the Portable Equipment Registration Program — or PERP — allows all 300 pieces of equipment to be registered on one permit that's valid throughout the state.

Prior to PERP, each piece of equipment needed a permit for each seperate air district in which it operated. Edwards comprises parts of three seperate air districts, which made the old system labor-intensive and costly. There are 35 air districts throughout the state, and it is common for these pieces of equipment to be used in the far reaches of the base and beyond, say air quality experts at the base.

"When this program began, there were cost incentives to registering in the program," said Brenton Smith, an air quality specialist at Environmental Management.

How does PERP work?

In the base's case, all of the equipment is registered under PERP as tactical support equipment for the Air Force mission, a category that now exists with this program. At Edwards, that means just one permit is required and each piece of equipment can be used as needed anywhere in the state as long program requirements are met.

"Sometimes the equipment is sent to other bases, and it can operate there, here, and in between," said Susan Koch, an air quality specialist at Environmental Management. "Each year, air quality specialists get in touch with the base organizations to find out if they've lost, gained or replaced any equipment. Then we reapply for our permit."

With the PERP TSE permit, base air quality specialists renew the permits annually, take inventory and make sure that equipment is meeting air quality compliance standards.

More information about PERP is located on the CARB Web site, *www.arb.ca.gov/portable/perp/information.htm*

Base's corrosion control facility: Painting a better environment

***COMPACTOR** — Victor Yaw, an employee at the corrosion control facility, shows the hazardous waste compacting device. Solid hazardous waste is placed in the drum and a metal plate compacts the waste in the barrel — a procedure normally performed by a hazardous waste specialist.*

Smog, chimney smoke, diesel fumes: the air we breathe daily contains more contaminants than we care to think about. But a facility at Edwards Air Force Base is working to change that. The state-of-the-art corrosion control facility follows stringent air quality standards.

Thanks to the brutal climate of the Mojave Desert — sand-filled gales of wind and extreme temperature differences — the corrosion control facility is in high demand. The facility handles the painting, paint removal and metal finishing for aircraft, aircraft parts and aerospace ground equipment for base organizations.

"We process 30 to 100 pieces daily," said Victor Yaw, a 31-year aircraft painter who works at the corrosion control facility. "For big projects, we can get 150 pieces at a time — mostly widgets. We once received more than 1,000 pieces for a project."

Yet, even with the high volume being processed, the facility continues to crank out clean air and follow regulatory requirements for hazardous waste.

"I've been told the ambient air outside contains more contaminants than the air our facility releases," Yaw said.

Several systems not only clean, but also improve the quality of the air released from the facility. The paint booth configuration is considered the best available control technology in California. A four-layer exhaust air-particulate-filter system has been installed in each of the three paint booths contained within the facility.

"The first layer of filters is a scrubber," Yaw said. "It takes out the big particles, the heavy stuff. Then, the air goes through a high efficiency particulate air, or HEPA, filter to take out smaller particles remaining. Finally, the air passes through a filter similar to one you'd have on your home furnace, and a sock filter."

According to Yaw, the scrubber filters are normally changed twice as often as the other filters because they work so well. The other filters remain relatively clean and don't need to be changed as often.

Each filter system has a monitor that tells Yaw

how well the filters are working. Readings are taken on a daily basis, and before the filters become saturated, a contractor replaces them.

The air from all of the filter systems moves through a bank of granular activated carbon before it is released outside. The bank is about three stories tall and one football field in length. The carbon removes toxic pollutants, such as the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) found in paints. These compounds are regulated by the government because they are toxic and cause bad ozone to form.

"VOCs are also bad for your health," said Wing Ko, an air quality specialist from Environmental Management.

Recently, the corrosion control facility began using a powder coating process that is virtually free of VOCs and hazardous air pollutants. The colored powder acts like a heavy talc, so it settles quickly instead of dissipating into the air. A powerful vacuum fan, built into a wall of the powder-coat booth, draws the air through a filter system that removes the excess powder.

The coating process is simple. The part is hung on a metal rack and placed into a giant oven for preheating. The higher temperature helps the powder adhere to the part. The rack with the heated part is then moved into the powder coating booth and hooked up to an electrical charge. The negative charge attracts the positively charged powder. Once the part is properly coated, the rack goes back into the oven for about 15 to 20 minutes to set the coating.

"This process takes about an hour from start to finish," Yaw said. "In contrast, the liquid-painting process requires a full day's turnaround because the paint has to cure.

"Powder coating is faster and more environmentally friendly, but has its limitations. For example, the coating cannot be used on flying aircraft parts, such as wheels. Certain airplane parts reach high temperatures that could liquefy the powder coating. This could prove hazardous during flying missions."

For parts that require liquid paint, the corrosion control facility uses a high-volume, low-pressure paint gun. The paint gun sprays in such a way that paint particles coat the part instead of atomizing into the air. This helps reduce paint usage and waste.

Fifty-five gallon waste drums collect all of the hazardous waste produced by the facility. In addition to maintaining air-quality standards, the facility must track all hazardous waste from beginning to end. With an onsite pharmacy and seven approved hazardous waste collection sites, the task requires diligent recordkeeping.

"We have books and logs to track our items from cradle to grave," Yaw said. "It's interesting how things have changed over the years. Before environmental regulations, it was normal to paint in hangars or out on the flightline. Now even the gloves we use during the painting process must be disposed of as hazardous waste."

Last year, the facility accumulated fewer than 40 drums that collected 39 different types of hazardous waste such as solvents, paints and metal-finishing chemicals.

The corrosion control facility was constructed in 1993, and is regulated by the *Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990* and the *Aerospace National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants*. Regulators who oversee compliance at the facility include the Kern County Air Pollution Control District, the California Air Resources Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX. For more information, you may contact Environmental Management at (661) 277-1401.

RTS

***FILTER** — One of the many filters in the four-layer exhaust air-particulate system is shown. There is a system like this at each of the three paint booths inside the corrosion control facility.*

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 Air Force Base. 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*. Here is a list of our current information repositories:

Edwards Air Force Base Library
5 W. Yeager Blvd.
Building 2665
Edwards AFB, Calif.
(661) 275-2665
Hours of operation: Mon-Thu 9:30 a.m. – 7 p.m.
Fri 9:30 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Sat-Sun 10:30 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Kern County Public Library
Wanda Kirk Branch
3611 Rosamond Blvd.
Rosamond, Calif.
(661) 256-3236
Hours of operation: Tue-Wed 12 p.m. – 8 p.m.
Thu-Sat 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Los Angeles County Public Library
601 W. Lancaster Blvd.
Lancaster, Calif.
(661) 948-5029
Hours of operation: Mon-Wed 10 a.m. – 8 p.m.
Thu-Fri 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Sat 11 a.m. – 5 p.m.

For general information about Edwards and an electronic version of the latest issue of Report to Stakeholders or other documents of public interest, please visit the following link:
http://www.edwards.af.mil/library/environment/index.asp.

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Edwards AFB, Calif., 93524-8060

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Information

The RAB is made up of appointed representatives from communities in and around Edwards Air Force Base, regulators from federal and state agencies and base officials. The board's purpose is to provide a forum for two-way communication among base restoration officials, regulators and representatives regarding the cleanup of contamination from past military activities.

The board meets quarterly, rotating meeting locations in communities surrounding the base. The public is welcome to attend. If you have any questions or concerns about the cleanup activities going on at Edwards, you may contact your community's RAB member or Gary Hatch, Environmental Public Affairs, at (661) 277-1454.

Next Quarterly Meeting

Date: Nov. 19, 2009
Time: 5:30 p.m.
Location: Lancaster, Calif.
Venue is to be determined

RAB Members

OFF-BASE COMMUNITIES

Boron
Vacant

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