

**FINAL NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
MEETING SUMMARY**

Building 1, Suite #140, Community Conference Room
Alameda Point
Alameda, California

Tuesday, June 5, 2001

ATTENDEES

See attached list.

MEETING SUMMARY

I. Approval of Minutes

Michael John Torrey, Community Chairperson, called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. and asked for comments on the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Minutes from May 1, 2001. The following comments were made:

- “Burke data” on page 2 should be changed to “Berkeley Environmental Resource Center (BERC).”
- “Charles Raul” on page 2 should be changed to “Charles Rauw.”

A motion was made to approve the minutes as corrected, and they were approved with no objections.

II. Co-Chair Announcements

Mr. Torrey distributed various correspondence and documents to the RAB. It was announced that an Element Housing Workshop will be held on Saturday, June 16, 2001, at Woodstock Elementary School, to discuss the element plan for the City of Alameda (City).

Mike McClelland made the following announcements. The U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy) is preparing to sign the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) within a couple of weeks. After the FFA is signed, the schedules will become final within 30 days.

Mary Rose Cassa will be leaving the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) in the first part of July 2001 and will work for the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). At this time, her supervisor, Dan Murphy, has not decided who will replace her. Ms. Cassa's departure will be a loss to the Alameda Point project.

The RAB rescheduled the July RAB meeting for July 10, 2001.

The City is having an open house on Saturday, June 23, 2001, and the RAB agreed that they would like to have a booth at the open house.

Mr. Torrey has not received a response from Saul Bloom regarding the request for a representative from ARC Ecology to participate on the RAB.

Diane Behm was excused from today's meeting.

III. Petroleum Corrective Action Program

Greg Lorton gave a presentation on the Petroleum Corrective Action Program for Alameda Point and provided a handout and figure. He presented the scope of the program, followed by a petroleum product background; typical gasoline, diesel, and motor oil constituents; sources of petroleum product contamination; Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) Strategy priorities; corrective action categories; and current cleanup priorities.

The petroleum program is responsible for cleaning up sites contaminated predominantly or solely with petroleum products. Petroleum products are excluded from Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) regulations; however, the program is regulated by the RWQCB. Mr. Torrey asked why petroleum products are excluded from CERCLA. Anna-Marie Cook responded that Congress excluded some programs, including the petroleum program, from CERCLA regulations.

Most petroleum products consist of two elements, carbon and hydrogen, and are refined from crude oil. Compounds made up of only carbon and hydrogen are referred to collectively as hydrocarbons. Common petroleum products include fuel gas and hydrogen, liquefied petroleum gas, aviation and automotive gasoline, jet fuel, lubricating oils, tar, and petrochemicals. Oils and asphalt are known as heavy end products, while lighter products, such as gasoline, are referred to as volatiles.

Each petroleum product is formulated to meet engine performance or environmental criteria. Catalytic reforming is the process used to make high-octane gasoline. Typical gasoline constituents include n-heptane, benzene, 2,2,4-trimethylpentane, and toluene. Benzene and toluene are aromatic compounds (rings). One to 3 percent of gasoline consists of benzene and 10 to 20 percent of toluene. Benzene is a carcinogen and typically is not found in aviation gasoline; however, tetraethyl lead typically is found in aviation gasoline and is a health concern. Typical diesel fuel constituents include cetane and naphthalene, and typical motor oil constituents include i-triacontane and pyrene. Both naphthalene and benzo(a)pyrene are health concerns.

Sources of petroleum product contamination include leaking fuel tanks and fuel pipelines. This contamination generally is not as bad as contamination regulated by CERCLA, because most petroleum products will biodegrade to carbon dioxide and water and have limited solubility in water. Petroleum contaminants of particular concern are benzene, naphthalene, and flammable or explosive products.

The Navy worked primarily with RWQCB to develop a TPH strategy for cleaning up and closing out sites with petroleum product contamination. The term "TPH" is used in conjunction with the analysis of petroleum product contamination, and the TPH Strategy is not intended to cover CERCLA contaminants. MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) and tetraethyl lead will be covered; because they are gasoline constituents. They are not expected to be a big problem at Alameda Point. TPH Strategy priorities are to (1) investigate areas where current information suggests that free product is floating upon the groundwater, (2) remove floating product, (3) clean up groundwater contamination in beneficial use areas, (4) clean up groundwater contamination in areas where it may migrate to the San Francisco Bay, and (5) clean up soil and groundwater contamination where a significant risk from exposure to specific constituents exist.

Sites that are not significantly commingled with CERCLA contaminants are placed into one or more of the following corrective action (CA) categories:

- Require free product removal
- Require active groundwater treatment
- Require soil excavation and treatment or disposal
- Natural attenuation is suitable.
- No further action is necessary.

CA area (CAA) 1 may require no action, and CAAs 7 and 13 will require a lot of activity.

Current cleanup priorities are as follows:

- CAA 13 - Jet fuel (floating product) at Building 397
- CAA 7 - Gasoline (floating product and groundwater contamination) at the Navy Exchange Service Station
- CAA 6 - Jet fuel (floating product) at the Fuel Loading Station
- CAA 13 – Tar-like solids at the Mini-storage Area
- CAA 13 – Aviation fuels (groundwater contamination) at the Defueling Area
- CAA 11 – Various fuels (groundwater contamination and possible floating product) at Area 37 Fuel Storage Area
- Remaining underground fuel lines and associated contamination

Jo-Lynne Lee asked why floating product would be present at Building 397, since the spill and source were supposedly removed 9 years ago. Mr. Lorton responded that an estimated 17,000 gallons of aviation fuel were spilled and only 3,000 gallons were recovered. The groundwater beneath the building is shallow, and the building is built on gravel. The fuel may have spread throughout the gravel.

The group discussed the handout entitled “Sample Locations Where Floating Product is Possible” , which was distributed (See Attachment C). Fuel lines remain in the following two locations: (1) east of the Western Hangar Zone, from CAA 6 to Monarch Street; and (2) along Tower Street, south of Site 5 and north of Site 6.

Doug deHann asked how the remaining fuel lines affect redevelopment. Brad Job responded that RWQCB would require a management plan for petroleum products with no associated health risk. Removal of free product is required by law, and TPH criteria require removal of product from soil with TPH concentrations above 14,000 parts per million (ppm) and from groundwater with TPH concentrations above 20 milligrams/liter.

Mr. deHann asked if there are other concerns not reflected by the CAAs. Mr. Lorton responded that some TPH areas are not designated as CAAs. These areas may be within Installation Restoration (IR) sites or were discovered during the environmental baseline survey (EBS). Examples are the square near Site 26 on the figure and an area within Parcel 154 that is being investigated.

Lyn Stirewalt asked about the effect of petroleum products on TCE (trichloroethylene). Mr. Job responded that there are situations where petroleum and chlorinated solvents have been spilled at the same location. Sometimes the petroleum products feed the process of destroying chlorinated solvents; however, RWQCB does not recommend this approach. Mr. Lorton added that a biological process exists

for remediating chlorinated solvents that requires a reducing compound and petroleum products are great reducing compounds.

Mr. deHann asked if the Navy or the refinery is responsible for the majority of the petroleum contamination. Mr. Lorton responded that the tar-like solids in CAA 13 are probably from the refinery; however, others are probably the Navy's responsibility.

Ms. Stirewalt asked if the Building 397 investigation would focus on the floor or the perimeter of the building. Mr. Lorton responded that wells will be installed around the perimeter, and a dual-vacuum extraction system will be used to pull up water, air, and jet fuel. The system will create a gradient that causes water and fuel to be pulled towards the wells. Mr. Lorton continued to explain how the process works and referred to the figure included in the handout.

Mr. deHann asked if there was concern about the adjacent property or residential areas being affected by the odor or nuisance from the dual-vacuum extraction process. The system does not generate fumes; however, it can be noisy. Building 397 currently has a jet fuel odor that should be eliminated by the system. The Navy will be complying with air permit requirements, and the system at Building 397 will probably operate for about a year as a pilot study. If it works well and if necessary, the capacity will be increased and will be applied to Site 7 and Parcel 37. Eventually, two to three dual-vacuum extraction systems probably will be operating at Alameda Point at the same time. The tower is about 15 to 25 feet high, and the footprint of the system is about 20 by 20 feet. The unit is expected to fit inside of the courtyard of Building 397 and be out of view. Mr. Job added that the system is state-of-the-art technology and the other remedial option, excavation, would be more disruptive. The Building 397 project, including the report, is expected to be completed within 2 years.

Nick DeBenedittis asked how CAA 13 would be treated. A portion of it probably will have to be excavated (Mini-storage Area).

IV. Project Teams

Membership

Ms. Stirewalt stated that two candidates are interested in being a RAB member, George Humphreys and Luann Tetirick. Mr. Humphreys was introduced and stated that he has lived in Alameda for 14 years and has worked for Kaiser Engineering on hazardous waste and nuclear sites. Clem Burnap and Bert Morgan recommended him. Ms. Tetirick is a retired engineer who has worked for Naval Air Station Alameda and Engineering Field Activity West on Hunters Point. She had to leave the meeting early because of illness. Mr. deHann made a motion to accept the candidates as RAB members, and Mr. DeBenedittis seconded the motion. Ms. Stirewalt will contact Ms. Tetirick and inform her of the decision.

The RAB decided to forego further roundtable discussions to allow time for discussion of the technical assistance grant.

V. Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Team (BCT) Activities

Mr. McClelland provided an update on the BCT activities. Four meetings and one conference call were held between May 10 and May 31, 2001.

A Coast Guard Housing Sampling meeting was held on May 10, 2001. During preparation of the finding of suitability to transfer (FOST) documents for Economic Development Conveyance (EDC) -5, which includes Coast Guard Housing, the data for this area were reviewed. The BCT became concerned with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH); therefore, new data were collected in 21 locations. Most of the PAH concentrations in the samples were below 0.62 ppm, which is the screening level agreed to by the Navy and agencies. A few samples, at various depths throughout the soil column, had elevated PAH concentrations.

The Navy and agencies agreed to the PAH screening level during a PAH meeting held on May 31, 2001, at DTSC in Berkeley, California. DTSC, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the City attended the meeting and discussed PAH concerns that became apparent during the EBS process. A basewide preliminary assessment/site investigation will be conducted that concentrates on 4 areas (EDC-5, Public Benefit Conveyance [PBC]-1A, EDC-3, and Federal [FED]-1A), and 0.62 ppm will be used as a screening level. Areas with PAH concentrations equal to or below 0.62 ppm will be transferred as unrestricted, and a decision document will be prepared. The Navy and the agencies will discuss areas with PAH concentrations between 0.62 and 1.0 ppm, and a risk management decision will be made for these areas. Areas with PAH concentrations above 1.0 ppm probably will become a part of the IR Program.

A BCT Semimonthly Conference Call was held on May 10, 2001, and the PBC-1A FOST document was discussed.

The BCT Monthly Tracking Meeting was held on May 15, 2001. The Operable Unit (OU) -3 remedial investigation/feasibility study (FS) schedule, the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for lead-based paint at the water towers, removal of a tank and PAH issues that affect FED-1, CERCLA and non-CERCLA transfer projects, the Sites 27 and 28 Work Plan, and data gap sampling were discussed. The EE/CA for lead based paint at the water towers is scheduled to be complete on November 15, 2001.

A Sediment Work Group meeting was held on May 23, 2001, at DTSC in Berkeley, California and the Sediment Work Group presented plans for completing the investigation of the Skeet Range and the Seaplane Lagoon. Fish tissue sampling will be conducted to evaluate contaminant exposure levels for the Seaplane Lagoon human health risk assessment. Other issues related to the Seaplane Lagoon that were discussed include: the approach for developing remedial action objectives and the development of procedures to correlate safe tissue levels in fish to concentrations of chemicals in sediment. Issues related to the Skeet Range that were discussed include: refining the exposure model for the ingestion of shot by diving ducks, collection of sedimentation data, and evaluation of PAH data and a determination of whether it is bioavailable. A work plan should be submitted to the agencies by June 27, 2001, and will be available for the RAB to review during the public comment period. The work plan should be finalized by November 17, 2001, and the field work should start shortly thereafter.

Mr. McClelland added that the budget for this fiscal year is \$35 million, and it will probably be substantially less next year.

VI. Community and RAB Comment Period

RAB Training

Ms. Lee briefed the RAB on the RAB training she attended in Denver, Colorado, in May 2001. The 2½-day workshop was conducted by the Navy and included RABs from all over the country. Ms. Lee found it to be very useful and she was provided with ideas that would allow the RAB to become more public.

Navy Environmental Health Center (NEHC) and Lucis (a computer system that is not operating yet but will be accessed through a website) are resources available to the RAB. NEHC will provide material for community outreach. Site- and topic-specific materials (handouts and posters) can be requested through the Navy free of charge. Lucis will have site descriptions, records, and land use restrictions for sites that have been remediated. In addition, the Navy will provide training for the RAB in specific areas. There could possibly be a 1 to 2 day workshop for all Bay Area RABs. Topics could include the budget process, natural resource damages, the role of the RAB after cleanup is completed, and the technical assistance grant. The RAB agreed that they should take advantage of this training and do more community outreach.

Technical Assistance Grant

Mr. McClelland stated that each RAB is entitled to a technical assistance grant, with a maximum amount of \$100,000 for the life of the RAB. He believes that the RAB currently has used \$23,000 of the technical assistance grant. This grant cannot be used for community outreach.

Mr. Job stated that Alameda Point is approaching a highly technical time. Biological studies will be conducted that investigate sediment, the Seaplane Lagoon, and the landfills. Ms. Cook added that the OU-3 FS also is being prepared.

Mary Sutter suggested that discussion of specific areas that apply to the technical assistance grant should be added to the July 10, 2001, RAB agenda. Copies of the FFA schedules should also be provided for the discussion.

General Comments

Ms. Stirewalt asked if the budget was being decided now. Mr. McClelland responded that Fiscal Year 2002 has already been submitted to Washington, D.C. and the Alameda Point budget already has been cut.

Mr. DeBenedittis asked how newly identified problems are funded if the budget has already been decided. Mr. McClelland responded that money is taken from other areas. Ms. Lee added that a comparison to a food fight was used at the RAB workshop. Currently the bases are "fighting" for 2003 through 2008 funding; therefore, it is important for the RAB to draw attention to Alameda Point by contacting our senators. This is a very political process, and RABs that are effective work with the City to obtain funding. Mr. Job stated that this is an example of why the signing of the FFA is so important.

Patrick Lynch stated his concerns regarding approval of the February and March 2001 RAB Meeting Minutes, chlordane use in military housing areas, management of Site 26 groundwater by Alameda Power and Telecom, observed violations of CERCLA and water and air pollution control laws by the City, and the BCT's perceived lack of enforcement of existing laws and regulations. These concerns also were provided in writing (see attachment). Mr. deHann made a motion to address Mr. Lynch's comments at the next RAB meeting, and Ms. Stirewalt seconded the motion.

Mr. Torrey reminded the RAB that the Alameda Advisory Meeting will be held on Saturday, June 23, 2001. It will be an open house for the community, and the RAB should be involved. In addition, the RAB could have a booth on the USS Hornet on July 4, 2001. Another opportunity is the Relay for Life, which will be this Saturday and Sunday at Encinal High School. These are all potential community outreach opportunities.

It also was announced that streets at Alameda Point will be closed on the first Tuesday of the month for the Berkeley Bicycle Relay Club.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:15 p.m.

ATTACHMENT A

**NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING AGENDA
JUNE 5, 2001**

(One Page)

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA

AGENDA

5 JUNE, 2001 6:30 PM

ALAMEDA POINT – BUILDING 1 – SUITE 140

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ROOM

(FROM PARKING LOT ON W MIDWAY AVE, ENTER THROUGH MIDDLE WING)

<u>TIME</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PRESENTER</u>
6:30 - 6:35	Approval of Minutes	Michael John Torrey
6:35 - 6:45	Co-Chair Announcements	Co-Chairs
6:45 - 7:45	Petroleum Corrective Action Program	Greg Lorton
7:45 - 8:10	Project Teams, Round the Table	Team Leaders
8:10 - 8:20	BCT Activities	Mike McClelland
8:20 - 8:30	Community & RAB Comment Period	Community & RAB
	RAB Meeting Adjournment	
8:30 - 9:00	Informal Discussions with the BCT	

ATTACHMENT B

NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING SIGN-IN SHEETS

(Four Pages)

**ALAMEDA POINT
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
Monthly Attendance Roster for 2001**

Date: June 5, 2001

Please initial by your name

COMMUNITY MEMBERS	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Dianne Behm		X	*	X	X							
Robert E. Berges (Resigned in Feb.)	X	X										
Clem Burnap	*	*	X**	X	X	X						
Ardella Dailey	X			X	X	X						
Nick DeBenedittis			X		X	X						
Douglas deHann	X		X		X	X						
Tony Dover	X	X				X						
James D. Leach	X	*		X	*							
Jo-Lynne Lee	X	*	X	X		X						
Bill Mitchell (Resigned in April)	X	X	X									
Bert Morgan	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Ken O' Donoghue	X		X									
Kurt Peterson												
Kevin Reilly		X										
John Roullier		X	X									
Lyn Stirewalt				X		X						
Mary Sutter	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Michael John Torrey	X	X	X	*	X	X						
COMMUNITY MEMBERS	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Dana Kokubaun			X									

* Denotes excused absense

Greg Lorton		X										
Mike McClelland	X		*	X	X	X						
Tom Pinard		X	X		X	X						
Rick Weissenborn			X		X							
TETRA TECH EMI	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Corinne Crawley				X								
Alan Driscoll		X										
Jim Jacobson		X										
Marie Rainwater												
Leah Waller		X	X		X							
GPI	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Michael Stone	X	X	X	X								
Jack Clemes	X											
OTHER	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Charlene Washington-EBCRC				X								
Luann Tetirick					X							

* Excused absence

** Attended but did not sign roster

* Denotes excused absence



TRANSMITTAL/DELIVERABLE RECEIPT

Contract No. N68711-00-D-0005

Document Control No. TC . A021 . 10074

TO: Mr. Ron Fuller, Code 02R1.RF
Contracting Officer
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Southwest Division
1230 Columbia Street, Suite 1100
San Diego, CA 92101-8517

DATE: 04/03/03
DO: 021
LOCATION: Alameda Point, Alameda, California

FROM: Michael Wanta, Contract Manager

DOCUMENT TITLE AND DATE:

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Table with 3 columns: NAVY, TETRA TECH, OTHER. Rows include M. McClelland (06CAMM), Diane Silva (05G.DS)*, and various copy counts like O/1E, 3C/3E, 1C/1E, 1C/1E.

Date/Time Received