

**MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD  
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES  
HELD THURSDAY, MAY 20, 2004**

*Mr. Jerry Dunaway, RAB co-chair called the May 20, 2004 meeting of the Mare Island Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) to order at 7:05 PM (1905 hours) with Five (5) RAB members; Nine (9) Regulatory Agency & Navy Representatives; Nine (9) Community members and guests; and community relations' staff from CDM, Inc. including Doris M. Bailey, Court Reporter, in attendance.*

**RAB Members in attendance:**

- Myrna Hayes (Co-Chair)
- Paula Tygielski
- Justice Budu
- Kenn Browne
- Michael R. Coffey

**Regulatory Agency & Navy Representatives in attendance:**

- Jerry Dunaway (Co-chair)
- Dwight Gemar
- Sarah Raker
- Chip Gribble
- Ray Leftwich
- Michelle Trotter
- Cris Jespersen
- Jeff Morris
- Joyce Whiten

**Community Members and Guests in attendance:**

- Randy Rose
- Caitlin Gorman
- Michelle Jerman
- Ross Dobberteen
- Tommie Jean Damrel
- Kent Weingardt
- Susan Young
- Joyce Whiten
- Sheila Roebeck

**RAB Support from CDM:**

- Regina Clifford
- Wally Neville
- Doris M. Bailey, Court Reporter

**The meeting was called to order at 7:05 PM (1905 hours)**

**I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS: (Myrna Hayes, Jerry Dunaway)**

MS. HAYES: Well, in the interest of getting our Restoration Advisory Board meeting underway, I'll welcome you this evening to the Mare Island Restoration Advisory Board.

My name is Myrna Hayes, and I'm the community co-chair. And we have a person tonight with us who is possibly considering become a RAB member, so Jerry has been spending some time talking with Michelle.

So I'll give the microphone to you.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Myrna. Are we going to start with the Marine Corps Firing Range first, or do you want to start with the introductions?

MS. HAYES: Start with the introductions.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. What I was going to suggest is maybe we can put aside some of the presentation material, Kent, for the firing range until after the weapon presentation.

MR. WEINGARDT: Absolutely.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you for coming here a week earlier than our normal RAB meeting dates. Let's start with introductions, and we do have one potential new member, so if you could state your name and any affiliation to the group, that would be great.

**Attendees introduced themselves, as requested**

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you. We'll go right into our presentations tonight. And just to give an introduction to the first presentation, we are obviously talking about doing a remedy out there at the landfill area. Part of the work will impact some wetlands that are on the site, and some of the restoration for those wetlands will occur outside the landfill area.

One of the, I guess premises of doing habitat mitigation is we want to try and mitigate the impacts before it actually causes the loss from occurring. We know that loss will occur, hopefully next year when we go to build the landfill cover that we plan for anyway.

So what we're presenting tonight is a plan to mitigate wetlands this year in advance of that work next year.

And so what I'll do is I'll invite Dr. Ross Dobberteen up, and he is working with Weston who is doing that cleanup out there. And he is, Ross is responsible for the actual wetlands portion of the work.

**II. PRESENTATION: Wetland Mitigation Plan for Investigation Area H1  
(Dr. Ross Dobberteen, LSA Associates, Inc.)**

***Dr. Ross Dobberteen***

Good evening, folks. Again, my name is Ross Dobberteen, I'm with LSA. We've been working with Weston since about 2001, initially on the dredge pond reactivation project, and since 2003 on the H1 project. Next slide.

Let me, to follow up on what Jerry mentioned in terms of wetland mitigation and why is it needed.

As we all know, wetlands have established themselves throughout Mare Island, especially on the west side. They formed in areas that are contaminated as well as they are present in areas that could become contaminated from activities out there.

And as shown in the last bullet there, the Navy is required to substantially comply with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act administered by the Corps of Engineers.

And as Jerry mentioned, these regulations require that to compensate for the impact to existing wetlands, one must go out and build new wetlands, typically at a one to one ratio to compensate for those lost wetlands.

And for this project we're going to be trying to build the wetlands before the existing wetlands are filled. And this is preferred by the regulatory environmental community, in that you can build the new wetlands and start them, start them to provide the wetland functions and values before those areas are filled, and therefore you minimize what's called the temporal loss of wetlands between when existing wetlands are filled and your new wetlands become fully functional.

So the first step for our work was to do a wetlands delineation or determine where within the H1 boundary are areas that are considered to be wetlands by the Corps of Engineers for the 1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual.

And wetlands are defined by certain characteristics of wetland plants, and certain properties in the soil are hyper soil characteristics, and they have to display a certain wetland hydrology or certain water patterns during the portion of the year.

So we did our fieldwork out there in June and April of 2003. We put this material together in terms of our field data reports and our wetland delineation maps. And with that we identified approximately 7.64 acres of wetlands that may be lost as part of the containment and soil cover remediation work for portions of H1.

Okay. In terms for our approach for wetland mitigation, as we mentioned earlier, we're going with a one to one ratio. So for every acre of wetland that's filled as part of the project, we'll be building in advance one acre of wetland.

First what we had to do was to go out there and identify where there are upland areas that we could dig down into the elevations of the adjacent wetlands and create new areas.

We know for Mare Island that if you're at elevations of seven, six, and certainly down to four and three, that wetlands very readily establish themselves out there. In fact, if you're at an elevation of three or four, you're probably going to have standing water for most of the year.

So our approach is to first dig these upland areas down to match the elevations of the adjacent wetlands, then Weston is going to be implementing, I'll talk about this later, implementing a soil sampling program to determine that the soil conditions at our target elevations aren't contaminated themselves.

We'll then, once we've established that criteria, we'll then plant these areas with the target wetland species. That will be a combination of planting wetland plugs, as they're called, actual wetland planting soil; we'll be seeding with target wetland species.

And we're also going to be doing a technique where we lightly rake some of the existing wetlands that are pickle weed. We rake those fragments into the soil and they vegetatively resprout. That's a good way to get pickle weed established.

And also, depending on the fertility or the nutrient conditions when we get down to that target elevation, we may have to provide some type of soil amendment to provide the right condition for the plants to grow.

And on the next slide just to kind of orient you folks, although I'm sure you're very familiar with this, we've got the boundaries of the H1 area shown in red, and then in the blue will be the boundary of the slurry wall with the landfill cover.

Shown in red are the wetlands that are going to be filled. One is the wetland X by the oil sumps there. And then there are two wetlands up at the top of the slide that are formed in some of the old dredge ponds out there.

Before I go onto the next slide, we're going to show two photos of some of the wetland areas that we're going to be building over on wetland D. The first photo is near the treatment plant here looking across. And so you see to the left hand side existing pickle weed wetlands around that elevation of four or five or so, and then to the right you see upland areas that are dominated by thistle and mustards and all sorts of non-native exotics.

And the idea here would be to dig down the areas on the right side of the frame down to match the elevations of the pickle weed on the left side of the frame.

And again, here we are standing within an upland area, we're looking back over wetland D in one of those areas that's down around that elevation three or so where you get standing water for proportions of the year.

And then here, where we're standing here we'll dig this down probably three or four feet, excavate that upland material, and get down to the target elevation to match the wetlands in the back of the photo there.

As I mentioned, Weston has put together a soil-sampling program to determine that the soil conditions at our target elevations meet the wetlands soil criteria. And Weston has put together this soil-sampling plan in terms of where they'll be sampling for metals, TPH, and samples of more complicated contaminants out there.

So our approach is, again we have a performance criteria or we have a target, kind of a standard that these wetlands need to meet, and the typical timeframe is within at least five years. So we have to monitor these areas for at least five years, and hopefully show that within, at that five-year mark that they're dominated by 75 percent coverage or greater of these wetland target plants. And these would be the types of species that we'll be planting in these areas.

And all this information is wrapped up in our wetland mitigation-monitoring plan, which will be distributed on October 17th.

We've also been working with Weston on a biological assessment, again to comply with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act. You folks certainly know that on Mare Island on the west side there's a known population, a good-sized population of the salt marsh harvest mouse, it's a little mouse about yea big, it's a very good swimmer, known to drink salt water, which is somewhat unusual for mammals. And we've put together a biological assessment that we hope will avoid and minimize impacts to the mouse as this cleanup program is carried out.

On the next slide, in the biological assessment we've proposed several mitigation measures. One is that all workers out there will receive an education program in terms of where work should be done, and where they can drive and can't drive, how they can recognize this animal, what to do if they do see it within the work area.

We've also, in terms of the different work that has to occur out there, some of the work that's near wetlands, near wetland areas known to be occupied by the mouse, that area will be seasonally restricted so that we don't work in or near those wetland areas between the period of August through November which is peak breeding season for the mouse out on Mare Island.

We'll also be putting silt fences out there to demarcate where the construction area is, so that construction vehicles can stay out of sensitive areas, and likewise to deter mice from wandering into these areas during construction.

And then also, a biological monitor will be out on site to periodically review this work within those seasonally restricted areas.

And all of this information was summarized in a biological assessment report that was distributed in December of '03.

And finally, in terms of our schedule, we recently put together a detailed planting plan and implementation specification report that outlined the different planting programs that we're going to be doing out on the site, and the procedures for addressing the soil amendment issue.

The site grading, the site grading of grading these upland areas down to the target elevations will start in July of this year and be completed around September. And then we'll be doing the seeding and planting program in October and December of this year.

And then finally, in terms of the benefits, as we talked about earlier, we have proactive creation or creating these new wetlands before the existing wetlands are filled.

We think it's going to provide improved habitat for the salt marsh harvest mouse, and connect areas that are right now separated from two different wetlands area.

And while we don't like to say that existing wetlands don't provide much value, the wetlands that are out there have been degraded and are of limited value from our perspective.

We believe that the wetlands that are going to be built should provide certainly equal or better habitat compared to the wetland areas we're going to fill.

I'll be happy to answer my questions, and I'll also do my best on the soil sampling questions, but I'm no soil scientist.

### *Questions and Answers*

MS. HAYES: Ross, I just have a couple of questions. What will you do with the soil that you lower, and will that soil be tested? I wasn't, maybe I wasn't paying attention about that.

And then, will you be creating or will this be adjacent to any upland refugia, so that if that area, I mean it sounds like you're focusing on creating salt marsh harvest mouse habitat, but some of that current area in wetland D is, does, as you said, pond up nicely for more of a seasonal wetlands. So will this plan also include an escape route for the mice if that does flood their habitat?

DR. DOBBERTEEN: In terms of your first question does it, where will the material go in the upland areas that we excavate, I believe it's going to be going over to be part of the containment cover.

I'll ask Cris to answer that one.

MR. JESPERSEN: Yeah, Myrna, likely we will stockpile that material temporarily and then look at incorporating it in one of the features of the potential cover for the landfill.

DR. DOBBERTEEN: In terms of your second question, which is a good point in terms of building any wetlands around mouse habitat, one thing is we're certainly going to, just even from a mosquito breeding standpoint, we're going to avoid getting really, really wet wetlands like that where we have standing water, so that we're hoping to get a little bit higher than that and get more seasonal pickle weed as opposed to standing water which is, turns into non-vegetated areas.

We certainly will have upland areas around there in terms of the levees and the road systems that are adjacent to our areas. We haven't felt a tremendous need to provide these upland refugia, like you have to do in a tidal area where you have to provide, you know, when the real high tide comes up you have, you need to have areas for the little mice to kind of crawl up.

In this sort of setting we have no tidal influence for any of these wetlands, it's all rainwater driven, so the need for upland refugia is a little less important.

MS. HAYES: Well, I mean you're the scientist and I'm just a layperson, but I would think that if you were going to make a wetland that would be attractive to mice, whether it is a high quality refugia or not, I was just wondering if you were making any kind of maybe buffers, or what the intended use of the land adjacent to those wetlands is expected to be so that if they want to get out of there they could.

MR. DOBBERTEEN: Uh-huh.

MS. HAYES: Or what impacts will be expected adjacent to them?

DR. DOBBERTEEN: As I said, certainly the new wetlands that we'll be building will be bordered by upland roads and levees and some of the other upland areas that we're not going to be digging down, so there will be refugia around the edge.

Certainly we can incorporate high lands around the mitigation areas as we've done in some other projects to provide those internal refugia during high rainwater. That's a good idea.

MR. GRIBBLE: Ross, who do you, who do you -- who would be the project proponent and the approving agency or agencies that you can think of?

MR. DOBBERTEEN: Jerry.

MR. DUNAWAY: The work being performed there is a requirement of CERCLA through the AMR's. And through that process the Navy obviously is responsible for the project that's causing the impact, therefore we're the agency responsible for the requirements, and that is the mitigation under the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act.

Does that help?

MR. GRIBBLE: Not entirely. It's not clear to me that it is a project or that it's work pursuant to the, to your CERCLA obligations.

Creating wetlands is, at this point I would say, at least it strikes me, and I could be wrong - it strikes me that this is a Navy idea, a Navy proposal that is independent of any cleanup requirement.

We, certainly at this point we have no cleanup requirement that stipulates that the Navy or Weston or anyone else has to go and create wetlands.

It seems like you're doing this in anticipation of a likely requirement in the future, so that makes me wonder who is the proponent and who is the approving agency.

MR. DUNAWAY: We are the proponent, we are the agency implementing the action. I realize DTSC has a different view on when a project becomes a project; however, we see this as a requirement under CERCLA. We use that CERCLA authority to do this work through informal consultation and notification to these agencies versus if we were to do this work outside of CERCLA for some other reason, we would have some other steps to go through with these agencies.

But we do view the need for replacement of the habitat in advance of the impact. If we were to wait until DTSC determines it's a project, we would have loss without the mitigating replacement habitat at that time.

MR. GRIBBLE: Well, not necessarily, it's just a matter of how you sequence your work. So we're not, we're not planning on getting to a remedial action plan or record of decision for the area H1 until, at best, the end of this calendar year. And if, in anticipation of that RAP ROD saying that you're going to contain the landfill for H1, and you may need to do some wetlands construction and, therefore, wetland mitigation, it wouldn't be until that point that we would be doing this subject to any requirement for cleanup.

So I think we need, we need to go back to the, to the meeting table and talk further about how this fits into NEPA and CEQA and their overall remedial plans.

MR. DUNAWAY: Well, you're free to discuss that with Weston at your meetings, but it is in the Navy's opinion that we are pursuing a presumptive remedy for the landfill, and we're doing the work in anticipation of that.

If we were to wait until the actual document is signed or the decision document is executed by all parties, that could delay the restoration work or delay the actual response action or cleanup project until the restoration work is done.

MR. GRIBBLE: We do have a process that we need to follow; the question is what's the process that we need to follow? It's not clear in my mind, and it certainly is quicker if you don't follow the process, but it's not necessarily correct or even legal.

So we have to make sure that the process that we follow is the right one. And that may mean that we can't do this this year, that's just something we have to solve -- to resolve, and apparently fairly soon.

MR. DUNAWAY: Well, I guess that's why we're presenting it here and seeking community support for this, because we feel it's necessary this year to avoid delays in the cleanup project next year.

MR. GRIBBLE: You mean community support to violate the law?

MS. HAYES: Could I --

MR. GRIBBLE: We don't know what the process is. I think we want community support for the project, however it is that we do this legally and properly process-wise.

MR. DUNAWAY: And we are.

MS. HAYES: If I could just comment, following up on this conversation.

Chip, not to be disrespectful to the Department of Toxic Substances Control and your authority to regulate this project, but your agency has spent a heck of a lot of time microanalyzing area H1 under all kinds of authority, under RCRA. And I would think that since you saw this on the agenda, and you were aware that we've put this on the agenda, that you would have circled round with your gurus and be providing us with some direction here rather than shooting down this project and saying it may be illegal and maybe the community is, you're generating support within the community for an illegal action. That's kind of, I think, taking a low shot at the whole project.

And quite frankly, maybe you and your agency don't know the conditions of the Endangered Species Act, which is a little bit different than CERCLA. It does require -- and go talk to your buddies at Caltrans, it does require that they create replacement wetlands ahead of time.

And you know, I would think your agency could get its ducks in a row before it comes here and, you know, again, I'm not trying to disrespect you as the messenger, but you guys have been spending a lot of time on that project. If you don't have an idea about half forward here, I'm support the process that's taking place right now, as I understand it.

MR. GRIBBLE: And I --

MS. HAYES: And if I'm going to be considered a Navy lover for that, you know, or a lawbreaker, you know, well go for it, handcuff me.

MR. GRIBBLE: It's not that I don't support the project, this is the first that I, that I, first that I heard that we're talking about doing this this year. I was not aware that the plan, the plans to have this happen now, but in the future at some time.

I don't have any problem with creating wetlands, especially if we wind up destroying wetlands. Obviously there's a requirement, and it sounds like a good requirement that if you destroy it you have to create some elsewhere.

But if you're doing that because you've got a cleanup requirement, which you currently don't have, we don't have a RAP ROD that says you need to destroy the wetlands and, therefore, create replacement wetlands.

So, you know, I have to take a look at this and find out what is the appropriate path to follow.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I would suggest you have this conversation in another forum. We are just trying to present the concept of the plan here, and we are looking to do it this year, so you should voice any concerns about that as soon as possible for our planning purposes.

Are there other questions about this project? Ray.

MR. LEFTWICH: Ross, on tile four of the presentation it says you're lowering the upland elevations by two to three feet. Is there a target elevation reference to a datum?

DR. DOBBERTEEN: As in, when I say three feet or two feet, what datum am I speaking?

MR. LEFTWICH: What's the ultimate elevation?

DR. DOBBERTEEN: Oh, the ultimate elevation is a little bit variable with respect to the different mitigation areas. For example, there's that one area on the --

MR. LEFTWICH: Well I'm mostly concerned with wetland areas B and C.

DR. DOBBERTEEN: B and C, I don't think we're doing anything around those areas. All of our mitigation areas are essentially around wetland D.

MR. LEFTWICH: Okay.

DR. DOBBERTEEN: There're two areas around wetland D. And we have one area between wetland D and A where we're eliminating an existing roadway.

MR. LEFTWICH: Okay. Thank you.

**III: PRESENTATION: Update on the Marine Corps Firing Range Cleanup  
(Mr. Kent Weingardt, Tetra Tech Foster-Wheeler)**

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. Thank you, Ross.

And with that, Kent, were you able to work with Sue and get your presentation ready and fired up?

MR. WEINGARDT: Yup.

MR. DUNAWAY: Why don't we bring Kent Weingardt up. We had talked about the Marine Corps Firing Range more than once over the past few months, and what we're going to do now is talk about how we are doing the work out there since the winter season is behind us. We actually got equipment and started to work out there a couple of weeks ago, and so Kent is basically going to describe that.

In addition, we spent many of the past few months doing a very comprehensive sampling of the entire site, and taking a look at some of the technologies that otherwise wasn't working for us in handling the soil that we were digging up to try and get those little bullets out of the soil. Kent will talk about that process.

And basically the Navy's presentation to the regulatory agencies for this new process this, new proposed way to handle some of this soil was just made last week, and we're looking to get some agency input on this so that we can put it out there and charge full speed with this project.

So with that, why don't I hand this over to Kent?

*Mr. Kent Weingardt*

Thanks, Jerry. Yeah, I'm Kent Weingardt with Tetra Tech Foster Wheeler. And we're managing the Marine Corps Firing Range cleanup project for the Navy. And if you could go to the next slide, I'll just start with, I know I've presented on this project quite a bit to this group, so most of you are very familiar with the site -- is this in the way? Let me move it. I'm going to try to refer to it during the presentation, but maybe over on this side. Oh, great, that will help. Yeah.

I'll just real quickly try and reacquaint you with the site very briefly because, like I said, I have talked about this a few times to the group here.

The Marine Corps Firing Range we have up here divided into the pistol ranges, which extend out laterally here and the rifle range over here, 500-yard rifle range to give you a frame of reference. And we refer to these as the south pistol range, the central pistol range, the north pistol range, and again the firing range.

And when we're talking about the firing range, we're generally talking about the small arms range. And of course, with the small arms range we're concerned about the bullets that have been fired on the site, the contamination as a result of those bullets.

But there's another aspect to the project too, and that's this area right in here, which is just adjacent to the firing range that's referred to as the outfall 4S area or the historic outfall 4S area.

In that area we're not concerned with bullets, what we're concerned with is material that has been deposited there historically from the dredging operations; in particular, concerned with munitions and explosives of concern, MEC, as well as radiological point sources.

Now, as you know when I presented to you all a few months ago, the beginning of the year, we were kind of phasing out of one part of the project because we'd run into some problems with the approach for the small arms range, and we kind of took a shift back from the project. But we recently remobilized to the site on May 3rd to begin work on the outfall 4S area.

And that work consists of both the in situ soil that remains there that has not been excavated yet, as well as some preexisting stockpiles that were excavated by other contractors in that area prior to us being involved with the job.

And what we're doing is we're doing in situ and ex situ screening of that soil for these items, munitions and explosives of concern as well as radiological point sources.

And the in situ survey is a very traditional technique that's been used in terms of surveying the surface of the site and then clearing it of anything that we potentially find, excavating and then clearing the next layer again using metal detectors, radiological instruments, and other instruments that the UXO technicians use to investigate for these items.

In addition to that, once we excavate the soil we're running it through a device called the trammel screen, which is basically a -- and actually the device that we're using actually has a couple of rotating screens, they're cylindrical screens in which you put the soil in one end of the screen and it rotates through and it kind of gets churned around within these cylinders which are actually perforated cylinders which have screens, so that the fine soil will pass through, and any objects that could potentially fall into this category of MEC would be trapped within that screen and fall out in another area. And so it will be very effective in terms of us locating anything that was not detected in the in situ screen, which is the most traditional technique.

And we've used this technique on a number of MEC clearance jobs for the Navy, and it's worked very effectively. And in fact, it is, we're running that trommel screen right now, we're doing the excavation, we're working on the outfall 4S areas and the preexisting stockpiles, and we're scheduled to be out there through July doing that work on the outfall 4S area.

So that sort of summarizes where we're at in the field right now on this project and what we're doing in the field right now.

One more -- if you could go back one; I just wanted to note one more, because I'll refer back to it later in the presentation.

Also right in this area here you see two big black areas, and actually there's one in the middle now that you can't see on this diagram, but those are the stockpiles that we've generated from the initial excavation we did within the small arms range on this project. And each of those stockpiles is about 5,000 yards, the big black ones, 5,000 cubic yards of soil that we've excavated from the south pistol range, and then we've got a few thousand yards of soil in the middle there too, but I'll sum that up a little bit later. Thanks.

Okay. Going back to when I presented the last time, I think it was in January, we told you that the wet screening technique that there'd been some past treatability studies on, we tried to implement that in the field and got pretty miserable results.

The soil out here on this site is very challenging to deal with from a handling standpoint. When it gets wet it's a complete mess, and when it gets dry it gets very hard and clay like. And I could tell you lot of stories, but it's a very, very challenging soil to deal with, and

we've, I'll get into that a little bit later some of the testing we've done and the vendors that we've worked with that specialize in various technologies have all had a lot of problems working with it.

So we demobilized that, we got that wet screen plant out of there. At that time we revised a project approach, we kind of took a step back, we looked at a very comprehensive, going out and doing a very comprehensive site characterization by sampling the site on fifty foot grids to try and really figure out where the contamination is on this site so that we could minimize the amount that we actually have to excavate and deal with of these challenging soils.

So we began that characterization, that sampling characterization activity in December, and that extended through early March. Actually it's in front of me here.

We divided, in order to approach the, actually you can go to the next slide, I think. Well, I'll get into the statistics later. But to characterize the site we kind of divided it into two areas. The yellow areas here is what we're calling the low risk areas. Those are the areas where we really shouldn't find any bullets. Historically based on the operation of the firing range and some of the past sampling that's been done, a strong indication that there aren't a lot of bullets out there. So we kind of call it, this yellow area the low risk area. In those areas we only sampled it to shallow depths, because there's no reason to assume that bullets are going to penetrate deep into the soil on those areas.

And then the high-risk areas are the impact zones, that's where they're doing all the firing and where, historically, there's been signs of contamination. And that's why, and in those areas we sampled at four depths because the bullets do have more of a potential to penetrate.

So in the low risk areas we sampled at 377 different locations at two depths. Of those 377 locations, fourteen locations had lead concentrations greater than the site cleanup goal of 200 milligrams per kilogram or 200 parts per million.

And most of the ones that, they were either non-detect or they were within the background range of around fifty parts per million very consistently. So we didn't, as we expected we didn't see a lot of contamination out there in the low risk areas.

In the high-risk areas we sampled at 47 different locations. And again, that's 47 locations in these green areas. We also did call some of the high-risk areas around the firing lines where there could be a potential for bullets to be dropped.

But in those locations we sampled at 47 different locations at four depths. And just to let you know, the depths at the low risk areas were at zero to six inches and twelve to eighteen inches. The high risk area, again 47 locations, four depths, basically at one foot,

two foot, three foot, and four foot. There's intervals that we defined around each of those zones.

Of those 47 locations, approximately 50 percent or 26 locations came up greater than the target cleanup goal. In addition to the sampling we did on the surface of these various depths, we also cut some trenches. There was some history at the site, again looking at this diagram here -- can you see that Myrna?

MS. HAYES: Uh-huh.

MR. WEINGARDT: Okay. There was some history, we saw some old drawings that showed that just in this area right in here there was evidence that there was a former berm that was down low, and then they came back later and built a higher berm on top of it. So we thought there could be potential for some contamination in that inner berm.

So we actually cut fourteen trenches along that area where the historic berm could have been. We actually did see evidence of the berm, we could see the variation in the soil when we cut these trenches. And we went in there and we took three different samples around the location of the former trench. However, we didn't find any evidence of contamination within those former trenches.

So the overall statistic of our comprehensive sampling of the site, again on fifty square foot grids across the entire site, we took a total of 982 samples, and 63 of them came back above the target cleanup goal, or roughly six percent.

Next slide, please.

On this I'll try to refer to this diagram here, ya'll might be able to see that or you can see it up there. Basically this is just kind of a summary of our sampling results.

The green areas that you see here are the areas that were all sampled and came up below the target cleanup goal.

The areas that are, that have various colors were areas that came back hot. And there's a little bit of confusion on this drawing because there's some white areas that show up there, but the white areas are all within the impact berms, we did sampling completely and thoroughly within the impact berms.

There was one area, large area here which we did not sample yet, we will sample eventually as part of the project, but it was covered with water at the time and we couldn't access it. But we anticipate it to be very similar to the rest of the low risk areas because it basically is the same. It's a little closer to the impact berm, so definitely we'll have to go back and sample that to confirm.

But as you can see, the hot spots are all pretty much all within the impact zone. There's a few right around the firing line, and a few random ones, which are a little bit hard to explain.

The various colors on these show the various depths as which we found the contamination as well. I'm sorry; the colors refer to the various elevations of contaminants, the concentrations. The red were above 1,000. The blue were in the 200 to 1,000 range. And the green is all less than 200, the cleanup goal. I think that's all I have on that slide.

The next slide, again, this is pretty confusing up there. But based on the sampling we did and based on what we saw down here, we developed a revised excavation approach. And what we did was we basically looked at where the hot spots were, and we kind of used our history, we used the historic sampling data as well as our sampling data to try and define the boundary.

And basically from this we're planning on excavating pretty much the whole impact berm in the pistol ranges, and the whole impact berm in the rifle range. And then also we're going to go back and excavate around these, the firing lines as well as these various hot spots that we found out there through our sampling activities.

Then you see down here in the south pistol range, this was the area that I told you we'd already excavated. And we went back after we excavated and we did some additional sampling. And as you can see these green levels there, these are some additional hot spots we found out there even after we did our preliminary excavation, which was really only about six inches to a foot off the top of that bottom.

We got, the interesting thing about the south pistol range is everything in the impact zone we got, there wasn't any remaining contamination there, but there was some additional contamination on the floor. And that might be related to the fact that the south pistol range, even the historic sampling showed a lot more contamination within the floor than the historic sampling didn't find anything out here in the floor nor did our sampling find anything in the floor. But in the south pistol range, obviously both of our sampling efforts did find some. So for some reason there was more contamination spread around the south pistol range four floor.

But basically this is our excavation approach. This is what we're now proposing that we think we need to go out there and we need to excavate and get it out of the site in order to meet the cleanup goal for the project.

This is a summary then of the entire amount of waste soil that we're going to have to deal with from the project. And that includes, and I've broken this down into what we

consider would be RCRA waste, California hazardous waste, or non-hazardous waste, which pretty much there's just one small stockpile out there that was a preexisting stockpile that would be non-hazardous waste, and pretty much we think everything else we're going to excavate out here is going to be either California hazardous or RCRA hazardous.

And one of the ways we've been able to make these determinations of where we think these soils will fall is because of those stockpiles that I told you we excavated before. We went out and we did comprehensive waste characterization sampling on those stockpiles. Each stockpile I think we took about 30 random samples from the stockpile, and we got pretty definitive, well, very definitive waste characterization data.

And one of the, one of the current stockpiles is clearly RCRA waste. It has high lead contamination, it was probably, it was -- not probably. It was from the impact berm in the south pistol range, and it fails the TCLP, which is a leaching test that defines RCRA waste.

We're assuming that all of the remaining soil that we excavate from the high-risk areas will also be RCRA waste. And that additional amount -- so there's one stockpile of 5,000 cubic yards, and then there's the additional soil within the impact zones that we'll excavate, and that's 14,270 yards that would be RCRA waste.

The stuff that we think will be California hazardous waste, there's a second current stockpile that I talked about which, again, is around -- I can't read the number on the slide, it's a little bit over 5,000. Bear with me. 6,700, I'm sorry. That's because it contains the 5,000-yard stockpile and the little stockpile that's right next to it.

And again, we've comprehensively sampled that for waste characterization purposes, and it's California hazardous waste, it's not RCRA waste. It passes the TCLP, but it fails the California test, the STLC.

Then, in addition to that current stockpile, we have the additional soil that we're planning on excavating from the low risk areas, and these are these random spots out here and stuff in the south pistol range. And we think that's going to characterize just like this other stockpile that came from the floor as California hazardous.

Then we have what we're calling preexisting stockpiles. Now those are the stockpiles that came from the previous excavation at outfall 4S. And we've also done waste characterization sampling on those stockpiles, and they come out to be California hazardous.

In addition, we have the additional soil that we're going to excavate from the outfall 4S that we're working on right now, and we anticipate that that's probably going to be

California hazardous as well since the other soil that was excavated from that area was also California hazardous.

And there's one other preexisting stockpile, it's a thousand cubic yards, not very much, it looks like it's non-hazardous and we probably don't have to do anything with.

Total waste, so over here on the side I've totaled the additional waste soil that we still need to excavate and we haven't excavated yet in the impact berms and out here. So we have about an additional 18,000 yards of soil to excavate.

The total waste, the total volume of soil that we still need to excavate is right around 30,000 cubic yards. A lot of people talk in terms of tons. Generally you take the cubic yards and multiply it by about 1.5 to get the amount of tons, somewhere in that ballpark. But we can define yards a little more easier than we can define tons.

The other thing we did in addition to doing the comprehensive sampling approach for the site to define our waste volumes a little bit better, we went out and looked at a number of different technologies, and we've done some testing with a number of different vendors on how to deal with this soil that we're ultimately going to have to take off-site.

One of the things we looked at was a thermal dry screening process where they actually add heat to the soil to get the water out of it, make it break up so that you can separate the bullets out.

We went back and we looked at a little more sophisticated wet process where a lot of water is added to the soil to really get it to be broken up so that you can then ultimately hydroseparate the, they call it hydroseparation or gravity separate the bullets out or, and/or the lead.

We've also done some testing on our own with what we're kind of calling a low tech approach, and that's using this trommel screen that I talked about earlier to, not only homogenize the soils so that it makes it a little bit better for any further treatment, but also to try and screen as much of the bullet fragments out as possible.

And then we've also looked at soil stabilization. The key thing in dealing with these soils appears to, and in terms of waste classification is the fact that they fail these leach tests, either the RCRA test, the TCLP, or the California test, the STLC.

And what stabilization does is it helps find the lead in the soil so that it doesn't reach out of the soil, it doesn't fail the waste characterization test.

Sort of the objective with this is to try to get the waste to be either a lower waste classification or to be non-hazardous. To treat it so that the soil is non-hazardous so that

we don't have to spend a tremendous amount of money, time, effort and trucks in hauling this material off-site to landfills.

So I'll go over a summary of these, the different technologies that we've looked at really briefly.

The thermal dry screening basically is a very emerging technology. There's one vendor out there who's done some work on a very different type of soil, they've processed only about 600 yards of soil, and they've been working on it for a long time.

It's, we've sort of evaluated that technology, it's very emerging, we think there's way too much risk involved with it to try and apply it to this site. And when we look at the economics of that process, because there's no on-site source of energy or fuel for free fuel to support a thermal process, the economics are probably going to be very unfavorable when you compare it to off-site transportation and disposal which is kind of our, what we compare everything to. Can we do anything cheaper than off-site disposal? So we kind of went past that technology, it just didn't appear very promising.

The wet sieving technology -- I'll try to keep this real brief. Basically you can look through the slide there, but it involves the very complicated process of adding a lot of water to the soil, beading it up with various, they call 'em scrubbing devices, but mechanical agitators to try and break up the soil, then taking it through a ground metric separation process. Then once you've done that you have this wet, wet, wet soil, basically a slurry that you have to remove the water from, dry the soil, and let it be handled.

Ultimately the vendor in the laboratory had a very difficult time breaking up these soils. They ultimately were able to do it, have something effective, but it was on a laboratory scale.

Again, due to the problems that we saw with the laboratory approach, we think the process is way too risky to try and implement on a full scale. It would be very expensive to even demonstrate it on a full-scale application because the equipment is highly specialized. And ultimately the economics we looked at compared higher than an off-site, higher or equal to off-site transportation and disposal.

So we decided to kind of keep looking. Again, I kind of talked about the low-tech dry screening where we're using the trommel. We did some testing out in the field with a full-sized trommel. We're seeing probably about 60 percent effectiveness. And when I say 60 percent effectiveness, what I mean is that about 60 percent of the soil passes through its fines free of bullets. The other 40 percent, 40, 20 percent or so comes out as oversized, and it's these clumps of soil with bullet fragments in it. So it's somewhat effective, not tremendously effective.

Now, we think there's some ways to try and make it a little more effective by running the soil through the Trommel multiple times to try and get it to break up more. Potentially -- well, that's the main thing is trying to do something more to the trommel to get it to be more and more effective. Ultimately, the more we can reduce the amount of soil that would have bullets in it, the better, it drives the cost down.

But really what we'd be looking at is a combination of this low-tech dry screening with the soil stabilization technology. Now, we sent a bunch of samples off to laboratories, and actually we're continuing to do stabilization testing where the laboratories are developing stabilization formulas.

What we've found so far is that we can pretty easily pass the RCRA test, so all that soil that was going to be RCRA, which was really the most expensive to dispose of, we can, we can easily find a stabilization formula that will get the soils to pass the RCRA test. We're having a lot, I should say a lot more trouble with the California test, the STLC.

The STLC is a very rigorous test, which uses citric acid which complexes with the lead. The citric acid, from what I understand, is -- should I cut it short? I'm kind of rambling on.

The citric acid is supposed to resemble like orange rinds degrading in a landfill to produce this aggressive leachate. And, of course, we don't want to take it to a landfill like that, I'll tell you in a minute where -- well, you know where we want to take the soil, we want to take it over to the H1 area and the Mare Island landfill where it wouldn't be exposed to those types of conditions. But we're still trying to get the soil past that test.

We're working with some vendors and trying some different stabilization formulas. And we've seen some success, but not enough yet to where I can stand in front of you and say today I know that we can stabilize soils to pass the California test. But we definitely can do it to pass the RCRA test.

So what I'm going to present now, this is our proposed waste management plan. One of the things -- I forgot to mention something earlier.

When I was talking about our excavation approach here, compared to our original excavation approach when we didn't have any of the sampling data and we were planning to do a lot more excavation out on the floors and the back sides and the side berms of the range, we've been able to basically reduce the volume of the soil by about 50 percent just by characterizing and saying, "Hey, we don't have to excavate there, it's clean."

So, okay. I've told you about the amount of soil, we have now about 30,000 yards.

For the non-RCRA soils, the California hazardous soils, the stuff that I'm telling you that we're having a little hard time finding a stabilization formula for, we want to just take those soils - what we're proposing is to take those soils over for disposal at area H1 at the Mare Island landfill as California hazardous waste for reuse for, to be incorporated somehow in that landfill. And that's kind of been the plan all along for what we want to do. But we want to take the California hazardous soils over there. We are still looking at stabilization testing, but I don't know how successful that's going to be.

For the RCRA soils what we're planning on doing is excavating those soils, running them through the trommel to try and separate out as much as we possibly can, reduce the quantities that we're ultimately going to have to deal with, and then stabilize that soil with our stabilization formulas that we've been working with. Then once we've stabilized it and it becomes no longer RCRA but becomes California hazardous, then we want to take that soil over to the H1 landfill, the area H1 at the Mare Island landfill as well for reuse or disposal incorporation into that landfill.

So this slide is just, why do we think we can dispose of this soil at the Mare Island landfill? Well, there are corrective management units, they're called corrective management units, I don't know how familiar you are, but that's a way that you can dispose of soil at other than or, contaminated soil at other than a permitted off-site commercial disposal facility. It's called a CAMU, it's part of the regulations in California and federally.

The CAMU regulations fulfill the regulatory criteria for being a reliable, protective, and cost-effective remedy for disposal at the Marine Corps Firing Range.

The key here, though, is that by disposing of this soil at the Mare Island landfill, which has all these, it's going to have a lot of features that are going to be conducive to putting soil there, it's going to have a cap, it's going to have groundwater monitoring, it's going to have apparently a slurry wall installed, some groundwater control, it's going to significantly drive down the cost. The cost of disposing of this stuff at an off-site facility are just tremendously high, very large cost.

And in addition to that, it will significantly reduce truck traffic on the open roads across Mare Island within the community, emissions, use of resources; it will have less impact on the total community.

And I just listed a couple of precedences here in California for other CAMUs where they've taken contaminated soil, basically put it on an area within the site, and then were permitted to do so under the conditions of the CAMU, which we think the Mare Island landfill would definitely meet those conditions.

And those are -- well, I've listed them here. One of them in particular is very similar to our site, I'm very sorry, I'm fading out, is the Fort Ord OU-2 which had metal, spent bullets. Some of the stuff that went to that particular CAMU was from a former firing range as well. And they were able to dispose of some of that stuff without going to an off-site commercial disposal facility, not treating the soil. And the Fort Ord actually accepted RCRA and California hazardous waste, the other two only accepted California hazardous waste, but there is precedent for doing that.

So I kind of summarized our proposed approach. We presented this approach, I guess about a week or so ago, to the BCT. The regulatory community and the BCT is taking what we proposed back and considering it, and looking at giving feedback to the Navy by the end of May.

And just kind of summing up, we're continuing with our work at the outfall 4S, that's going to go through July. Things are going well. I was out on the site today, and very impressive, a lot of soil is getting moved through the trommel.

I think that's about it. Oh, and we're continuing to do stabilization testing. We've pretty much wrapped up other testing that we're doing and now they're looking at different technologies. And right now I think this is the proposal that's on the table and how we're looking to move forward.

And with that, I think I'll open it up for questions.

### *Questions and Answers*

MS. HAYES: Kent, could you remind me on 4S, is that just the soil that you're working with, the mass at the, at the outfall that had already been removed in a previous --

MR. WEINGARDT: We're working with both soil that is still in place that has not been excavated, because when the previous contractor was doing the excavation I guess they ran out of funds and sort of decided to lump it in, so there's still what I call in place soil that we need to excavate and screen.

There is also preexisting stockpiles that were generated from the past excavation which we're just running through the trommel as a second quality control check.

Yes?

MS. TYGIELSKI: How do you power the trommel? I heard you say that there was no power at the site.

MR. WEINGARDT: We, the trommel is a diesel operated piece of equipment similar to other heavy equipment that we use on site. It doesn't use a lot of fuel.

Randy is my site superintendent. I don't know. It's not like a thermal process where you'd have to have tanks and tanks of fuel sitting out there to usually run a high throughput thermal process, this only has a small tank on it.

MR. ROSE: About 40 gallons.

MR. WEINGARDT: About 40 gallons, 40 gallons a day?

MR. ROSE: Yeah.

MR. WEINGARDT: But the fuel costs do run up on this, believe me, I track them very closely.

MR. GRIBBLE: Well, the Navy did present this to us in a meeting on May 12th. And at that meeting I said that the CAMU thing, in my opinion, would not have any chance of getting approved by the agency.

Let me remind you that the Navy applied for a permit to continue operating the landfill, and that permit was denied, and I think that was 1997, which means the Navy cannot, that landfill is not permitted or allowed to receive anymore waste.

That decision could be undone or modified in the context of a final remedy for this landfill for closure, but without that, or short of that, the landfill is not allowed to receive any additional waste.

So your proposal needs to be changed to stockpiling material there or waste material there for consideration for ultimate disposal. But you cannot be saying you are proposing, or you shouldn't be saying you're proposing to dispose of that waste at the landfill because that would be illegal.

And at this point we're, we've reviewed the Navy's, your, the presentation from a couple of weeks ago, and I spoke with Jerry the other day. So at this point the Navy is waiting for you to complete your, I believe complete the testing for soil stabilization, and then you're going to submit a written proposal for us to respond to, is that right?

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, we do owe you some additional information beyond what we presented last week, and I'll work with Kent to get that together.

On the CAMU question, we were not proposing the CAMU to be on the RCRA permitted portion of the landfill. And I know we need to discuss the CAMU concept or prohibitions or what we can do with the CAMU regulations, what we cannot do with it.

After our presentation to you last week we took a step back, and the idea of just stockpiling is illegal. You can't take waste that's hazardous and just put it somewhere for convenience for a year. We don't have any legal authority to do that either. That's why the CAMU is still, in our minds, is something that, so far, is the best solution that we have come up with. But we can explore that further.

MR. GRIBBLE: Actually it's not; I don't think that's entirely true. We, through, the approval to stockpile material there or an approval to stockpile material there was given in the remedial action plan for this, for this cleanup or removal action; but what you're proposing now is to modify that, and that's what we have to consider. And also you're talking about bringing material there that potentially is non-hazardous, not just hazardous.

So it's, it may not be, it should, I don't think it's, I don't think it should be that -- it may not be that complicated.

MR. DUNAWAY: That's good to know. If we can guarantee some kind of authority for placing the soil there, whether we call it temporary stockpile or placement, that's what we want to sort of make certain before we actually do the work. And I think that's something that we'll just be discussing further over the next few weeks here.

MR. WEINGARDT: Thank you very much.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Kent. And with that, that's the end of our formal presentations tonight.

Are there any other comments, questions about anything you heard tonight or anything related to Mare Island's cleanup program?

If not, why don't we take a short break, and return for the remainder of the meeting after, say about 8:25.

Thanks.

(Thereupon there was a brief recess)

**IV. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS: (Myrna Hayes, Jerry Dunaway)**

*Mr. Jerry Dunaway*

Thank you. I am going to go into the focus group reports just real quickly. The April meeting minutes were in your mailing packet, if you have comments please provide your corrections on the correction sheet to Myrna or myself or to Regina.

**V. FOCUS GROUP REPORTS:**

**(a) Community (Diana Krevsky)**

MR. DUNAWAY: For the focus group reports, Diana is not here, she is, was not able to make it tonight. And maybe one item that I could report on related commuter focus group is that we're intended to get together earlier this month with the developers with DTSC to talk about kind of a path forward regarding the focus group meeting we had back in April, that conference call is being postponed we need to reschedule that so it hasn't happened yet, but we are implementing some of the suggestions and we'll actually see that tonight.

**(b) Natural Resources (Jerry Karr)**

MR. DUNAWAY: So why don't I move on then to natural resources, Jerry Karr, who was also not able to make it tonight due to a conflict. Do you have anything you want to report on his behalf, Myrna or Kenn, about your hike?

*Mr. Kenn Browne*

Oh, yeah. I'm going to hike with the Sierra Club at 9:30 a.m. Sunday morning out to the, Pier 35 along the south shore. We'll meet at the end of Avenue and Southgate, and probably also go up to the top of Mare Island hill.

MS. HAYES: Sunday, not Saturday?

MR. BROWNE: Sunday, yeah.

**(c) Technical (Paula Tygielski)**

MR. DUNAWAY: Thanks, Kenn. And the technical focus group report, Paula. Did you have anything to report?

*Ms. Paula Tygielski*

Nothing to report.

**(d) City Report (Ray Leftwich)**

MR. DUNAWAY: Thanks, Paula. City report, Ray.

*Mr. Ray Leftwich*

The only thing I have to report to follow up with a question that Myrna had from last week how the city notifies our tenants of soil and groundwater management issues on the island.

We don't have any tenants, so there's no one to notify.

MS. HAYES: Yes, you do.

MR. LEFTWICH: No, we don't.

MS. HAYES: Mare Island Historic Park Foundation is a tenant of yours.

MR. LEFTWICH: Well, I consulted with the Economic Development Division who handles all the leases, and according to them we have no leases.

MS. HAYES: It's a one dollar a year lease for the Mare Island Historic Park Foundation, and they're, I understand, the fourth largest property manager on Mare Island, so that's a pretty significant amount of property.

MR. LEFTWICH: Okay. Well what you're saying is conflicting with what I've been told from our agency.

MS. HAYES: Okay. Well maybe remind Gil that they are a tenant.

MS. ROBUCK: Does this work? Okay. I'm Sheila Robuck from Lennar. And the Historic Park Foundation also has some leases with us, and so we inform them of things as we inform other tenants.

MS. HAYES: Well you're the property owner, but I understand the city of Vallejo is the lessor.

MS. ROBUCK: I think that what you're referring to is the chapel, but they have a couple of mansions.

MS. HAYES: That's the city's lease as well; they have a 33-year lease on all of their property.

MS. ROBUCK: Well I know when it comes to tenant notifications, we notify the Historic Park Foundation.

MS. HAYES: Well, you're doing that on behalf of the city. The lease agreement is with the city of Vallejo, with the property owner.

MR. LEFTWICH: Yeah, they're the property owner.

MS. HAYES: But it's the city of Vallejo --

MR. LEFTWICH: It's the lease, the lease would have -- no, the lease would have transferred to the new property owner.

MS. ROBUCK: No, I think that they do lease with us, at least for the mansions. I don't believe that's true of the chapel, but we'll, I'll check with Todd for you.

MS. HAYES: Well then, whoever the responsible party is has a responsibility to that tenant to communicate with them about their practices and their volunteer exposure, even though they don't have employees precisely.

And it's my observation that those volunteers are not being informed of some of your policies. And I, we can get out the paperwork and check out their lease agreement with the city too.

MS. ROBUCK: I'll take a note to do that --

MS. HAYES: Okay.

MS. ROBUCK: -- just so that we can clarify it.

MS. HAYES: Okay. Whosoever job it is. I mean you own the land until it transfers back, but it's the city of Vallejo land, and the lease is with the city of Vallejo.

MR. GRIBBLE: Perhaps we could check with General Haig.

**(e) Lennar Update (Jill Bensen)**

MR. DUNAWAY: All right, let's move on to the Lennar update.

Jeff.

*Mr. Jeff Morris*

All right. I passed out the eleven by seventeen sheet. We did some work at some PCB sites, they're the blue dots on the map, both soil and concrete removal.

We've got some pictures of some of that work. A set of four pictures in the left side there is actually PCB removal at building 529, not 521. We removed concrete both inside and outside the building, removed the floor.

If you look at the photo on the lower left corner of those four, that's inside the building, you can see what appears to be trenches, that's where we did some deeper soil excavation. And those trenches coincide with expansion joints that were in that floor, and a conduit for PCBs to migrate through and into the soil. So some additional removal was done there.

The two photos on the right there are actually PCB removal at building 521. And the top photo shows, it's inside, it's the transformer room in the basement of the building. And basically we removed the concrete and carried it up by wheelbarrow, dumped it into the bobcat, and then it was transported into or loaded into roll-off boxes for off-site disposal.

The two gold dots over in the H2 area, 243, 231 are UST sites where we're doing soil removal work planned for next week.

The blue line there is the, represents the, what we call IR14 which is the industrial wastewater line. And we're doing some flushing of that line. Following a video inspection that was done last month, we talked about the need to do that inspection.

And what we learned is that it looks like the line had indeed been flushed previously, it was very clean in many segments, but there were some portions where the cleaning just wasn't adequate, where some laterals came in, for example, and there was some buildup of some sediment and debris. And so we're going to go back in and target those areas to clean 'em out.

But the pipeline itself looks to be intact, there's no breaks or anyplace that it's compromised, so it didn't look like there would be any release to the surrounding soil.

A couple of the documents that we have in review, moving over to the boxes on the right-hand side, there are a lot of documents in review. I've just listed a few here that, because we've talked about some of these sites in the past where we were doing proposed removal actions, and we've done presentations here. And the reports summarizing that work are in review to the agencies now, and several members of the RAB also have copies of those reports. Some upcoming documents are listed there.

Milestones achieved this month; we received closure letters from EPA on six more of the PCB sites. I've got a status there of, down in the bottom box that shows the number of sites that are now closed across the eastern early transfer parcel, all PCB sites, UST sites, and fuel oil pipeline sites.

Some upcoming public comment periods here, there's an interim removal action work plan for the PCB sites that we've been talking about for some months now, and it looks like we'll actually start the public comment period on that document on May 28th. As of now we're not planning a public meeting for that but, unless one is requested.

Also, we'll have a public comment period for the investigation area H2 area that we're scheduling and planning for the June timeframe to start.

And then one that's not listed on here that I need to mention is for investigation areas A-3 and D-2, which are the blue areas on the map, and those areas we have completed all of the environmental work that we know about, we prepared remedial action plans, and have presented here on those areas, and have achieved closure with the site mitigation people at DTSC; but we have a requirement to achieve RCRA closure and notification of RCRA, termination of RCRA corrective actions, so we have a fact sheet DTSC prepared that is, will be available, and a 45 day public comment period will begin on that notice starting May 25th.

And I think that's it.

**(f) Weston Update (Cris Jespersen)**

MR. DUNAWAY: Are there any questions for Jeff?

Why don't we move on to the Weston status update.

Cris.

*Mr. Cris Jespersen*

Thanks, Jerry. I've handed out a copy of the May, 2004 update for the RAB. Starting off with last meeting, I did brief on the status of the interim remedial action plan of the groundwater containment barrier extraction trench for area H1.

And the headquarters had a new mandate that they wanted to review any potential remedies that included long-term groundwater pump and treat, and we do have a

groundwater interceptor trench as part of the containment along with that soil slurry wall, and that document is back at headquarters.

And with some encouragement from Jerry and some work with our technical staff, I think we finally got all the I's dotted and the T's crossed, and headquarters signed off on that.

And I believe we should get final approval from DTSC, I believe at the end of the month. Chip?

MR. GRIBBLE: Which plan?

MR. JESPERSEN: The interim remedial action plan for the interceptor trench and slurry wall.

MR. GRIBBLE: Not quite. We already have signature approval for the final remedial action plan, what we're working on now is a final approval for the remedial design document which lays out all the details to construct, to do the construction. And we're anticipating getting that completed by the end of the month --

MR. JESPERSEN: Okay.

MR. GRIBBLE: -- to actually start, approval to start whole hog by June 1.

MR. JESPERSEN: Okay, thanks, I stand corrected there.

We continue to work on the completion of the draft final remedial investigation report for area H1. Again this will define the nature and extent of the contamination and the human and ecological risk evaluations. And it will serve as a basis to move forward with the draft feasibility study, with targeted completion for the remedial, excuse me, remedial investigation report for late May.

We've already begun work on a parallel path to start development of the draft feasibility study.

We have been doing some work in IR16, which is the solid waste disposal lead oxide storage and disposal area. A portion of that area has contaminants in the proposed routing for the slurry wall in the interceptor trench, and we've been working to remove areas that are contaminated that would be impacted by the installation of the slurry wall and the interceptor trench.

The material has been removed from these areas, has been stockpiled in a lined, contained storage cell, and we have gone forth and pulled soil samples from areas that were excavated and made sure that all the contaminants had been removed below the EPA

region nine industrial PRG's which is our target for that particular site. And once we determined that we did meet these criteria we have gone ahead and backfilled those areas with clean soil.

And that's the stunning photograph we have there of a bunch of clean dirt.

And then finally, we also discussed the status of the EIS EIR for the dredge pond reuse at the last meeting. Basically we had a meeting earlier this month with the two lead agencies, the Corps of Engineers for the ECA side, and the city of Vallejo for the CEQA side. We've had a series of discussion about how to move forward with resolution comments.

We're currently in the process of drafting the responses to the comments that have been received by the public to the agencies, and we'll publish those responses and incorporate, as required, changes to the draft final version of the EIS and EIR documents.

MS. HAYES: The actual written comments due date was extended by the agencies to April 19th.

MR. JESPERSEN: I stand corrected, thank you, Myrna.

MR. JESPERSEN: And unless anybody has questions, that's all we have.

**(g) Regulatory Agency Update (Chip Gribble/Emily Roth/Gary Riley)**

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. If not, if no questions for Cris, why don't we move on to the regulatory agency update.

We have both Sarah and Chip with us tonight. Chip, you want to go first? Sarah?

*Ms. Sarah Raker*

Hello. I'm Sarah Raker, and I'm working with Gary to address the petroleum issues at Lennar, and I just wanted to introduce myself officially. I also work on Treasure Island and Travis Air Force Base.

And through the last three months or so we've closed a number of UST sites on Lennar's property D1, area D1, and we're closing the FOPL sites, they've completed some additional investigation, and now I'm moving into area C1. So petroleum is coming along.

*Mr. Chip Gribble*

Well, for Carolyn I'll mention that the EPA has a stack of PCB reports that they're reviewing for the Lennar property.

And you probably read about it in the paper also about the Crescent City and the TSCA investigation for that ship, that Carolyn asked me to mention that the EPA is currently reviewing a proposal by the owner of the ship or the, I guess it's the owner of the ship, to clean up the ship. And that's, I guess that's being reviewed or being discussed with the EPA. Any cleanup that might be undertaken on that ship that we would be monitoring that for compliance as well.

The, as Cris has already talked about a little bit, the Weston stuff, the remedial design. We're, we're in the final throes of getting to the final approval on that so that that project can go forward.

And going beyond that, we're working towards a timeline to get to a final RAP ROD for H1, hopefully by the end of the calendar year. That's the target, which is pretty ambitious, and we'll see how close we can come to that target.

The CME report, the comprehensive groundwater monitoring evaluation that we've talked about in the past has now been completed and sent to the Navy. The overall objective of the CME was to determine whether the Navy's monitoring program for the RCRA regulated units is adequately designed, operated, and maintained to provide earliest possible detection of a release, or to evaluate releases that have already occurred by defining the grade and extent of contaminant migration.

Copies of the CME are ready to be made available to the public and placed in the public repository, and in the RAB trailer. However, there's a statutory requirement to allow the Navy an opportunity to submit a confidentiality claim to DTSC that the CME has certain information that should not be released to the public, for example, business sensitive information or national security information or trade secret information, things like that.

Barring any notice from the Navy, I anticipate -- a confidentiality claim like that, I anticipate that we will be able to make available copies of the CME to the public within a week.

And DTSC will be available to discuss the CME at the June RAB meeting.

## **VI. CO-CHAIRS' REPORT (Myrna Hayes, Jerry Dunaway)**

*Mr. Jerry Dunaway*

Thank you, Sarah. Thank you, Chip.

Yeah, at the June RAB meeting DTSC asked if they could attend and actually discuss what the whole inspection process is about.

I talked to Patty Barney earlier today, and I understand she will not be able to get into any of the specifics of violations or alleged violations identified in the report due to the ongoing kind of back and forth between the Navy and DTSC on this. But I think it will be of value to hear what this inspection process will be about next month. So that's definitely something we're going to have on the agenda in June.

With that, it's the co-chairs reports. And Myrna, you want to go first or --

MS. HAYES: You might have information in yours that answers my questions.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yes, I do. And actually I'm kind of excited about this, but one of the ideas that was batted around at our focus group meeting was to fancy up our monthly progress report, with a little bit of encouragement from the Lennar and Weston formats that have been going around for the last year or more. And we find of followed that lead.

We also improved our advertisement in the newspaper if anyone noticed that. If you have any comments to that? We implemented that also as a result of some of our comments received in the focus group meeting.

But this is our new monthly progress report. We're trying to keep it streamlined down to one page with some pictures and brief narrative descriptions, but a more graphical presentation of where we're at with the various projects.

You heard Kent earlier today talking about the Marine Corps Firing Range and the trommel machine. That's the end of the pipe, if you will, of the trammel machine on the right-hand side.

The picture on the lower left shows some of the sites we really just highlighted in this progress report to talk about ongoing work. You can see that the Marine Corps Firing Range is highlighted there.

The investigation area C2, building 742 is a soil gas survey. On the back side of the page there are a couple of pictures of soil gas canisters or sampling containers. And basically they're collecting soil gas from the, what's called the vados zone above the groundwater but underground. And that will help us pinpoint and better characterize the volatile organic materials that we're finding in this area. And we plan to do more rounds of this type of sampling over the next few months.

We also have a section on document submittals and the progress of regulatory review. And I have a section on the early transfers there.

This is a first stab at this format, there may be some typos, we are certainly open to suggestions for improvement.

But let me touch on the early transfer process and where we're at today. We did have a scoping meeting with Weston for their interest in the remaining parcels that are being talked about for early transfer. That was about a month and a half, two months ago.

We had a scoping meeting just earlier today with Lennar for the parcels that they are interested in that we're talking about the early transfer.

And that's really just kind of kick-starting off the cost negotiations part of it to let them get a better understanding of what the remaining environmental work is on these parcels, and they can then evaluate it for purposes of preparing the cost to propose to the Navy for these parcels.

We still have a long way to go, there's no certainty in this. In the last bullet I summarized basically is that the likelihood of these future transfers are based upon two criteria, one is property transfer and the schedule for that. And two is obviously do we agree with the cost of cleanup. So those are two very broad criteria that we're looking at before any type of early transfer could be firmed up.

So that's what we have. We've listed the Restoration Advisory Board meetings here. I do want to make one note also. We would have listed our regulatory agency meetings, but we have since canceled doing regular monthly regulatory meetings. Much of that is due to the lack of need to meet monthly; we're not making progress to the point that monthly meetings are effective for us. We fly up from San Diego, we prepare a lot of material, the contractor prepares a lot of material, and it's just not cost-effective for us.

We've resorted back to, or resorted to doing project specific, as needed regulatory meetings with the agencies, like the one for the Marine Corps Firing Range last week where we are making some progress and would be able to use our time more efficiently in that sense.

But different than my previous reports, I will not be announcing the next monthly regulatory meeting. And so that's another difference.

And with that, I'm open to questions about the Navy's work.

MS. HAYES: Jerry, does that mean that if a member of the public wanted to listen in on those meetings as they have at the RPM meetings that they could get on that call with you?

MR. DUNAWAY: We could make that available. Or if we have actual meetings and for a person up here, it would just be a meeting of how we would notify you, and e-mail would probably be the best way to do that.

In some cases we may have BCT meetings where it would be just the regulators and the Navy. But if we're doing general progress on a specific project that we don't need to work with just the BCT, where people like Lennar, Weston may be involved; we'd like the members to hear about it and have an open RPM type meeting like we've had in the past.

MS. HAYES: My other question that you didn't answer so, specifically in this report is, I understand from, Gil Hollingsworth reported to our Mare Island Regional Park Task Force last night that there was another large munitions found at the south shore off of, in the low tide off of pier 34, I believe.

MR. DUNAWAY: I think what we found out there was an empty --

MS. HAYES: It was last week.

MR. DUNAWAY: Was that an empty casing? Yeah, that was an empty casing that someone conveniently used. I don't know if it was, it was like pounded into the pier itself or something to that effect. But it was just the shell casing of an eight inch or five inch shell.

MR. GODSEY: Five inch.

MR. DUNAWAY: Five inch shell. It was kind of, someone used it as a decorative fixture, I think, more than an actual piece of munition of concern. So there was no explosive in it.

What we did find in that area though is some twenty-millimeter anti-aircraft rounds that are in the tidal zone underneath one of the piers as we were looking in that area.

MS. HAYES: All right. Well, Gil made it out to be just like the one that the Weston crew found, so you might want to update him that it wasn't a, quite as serious as he thought it was. He said it was carted off to your ordnance storage facility.

MR. DUNAWAY: No, I don't think it was. I don't think it was moved, was it, Dave?

MR. GODSEY: I'm not sure whether they actually ended up getting it out or not. When you are, you're working under tide conditions --

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, we have some follow-up to do on that and I'll report more next month on what the actual disposition is.

Also, as part of Kent's work, they did find some additional twenty millimeters, but that's to be expected for the work that they're doing out at 4S.

Other questions?

Why don't I turn it over to Myrna for her co-chair report.

*Ms. Myrna Hayes*

I actually can't think of anything to report on. That's a first, huh? Except to remind you that the co-chairs are, it's official now that the co-chairs are invited by the Navy and the Marine Corps co-chairs to a conference the weekend of July 23rd in Salt Lake City.

So I'll be going, and I'll actually be conducting a session with other community co-chairs from around the country. So I'm hoping that Jerry is going to be able to go and we'll bring back lots of good information for you.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yes, let me talk about that a little bit. This is a workshop built off of one that was in 2001 in Denver. And it was the first time that the chief of naval operations brought together all the co-chairs, both Navy and Marine Corps co-chairs as well as the community co-chairs from the various RAB's across the country, as far out as Hawaii. And basically got 'em together to talk about how each of the different RAB's work and share and exchange ideas on how to make them more effective.

C and L has been trying to do a repeat of that since last year. They finally got the ability to do it this year, and it's in Salt Lake City, July, as Myrna mentioned. So it's a good opportunity to see how other RAB's are performing and operating across the country and to share the successes and failures and all the good stuff.

### **VIII. Adjournment**

MR DUNAWAY: With that, I think we're at the end of our meeting. Are there any last comments? Questions?

Okay. Well, thank you all. Meeting adjourned.

*(Thereupon the foregoing was concluded at 9:01 p.m.)*

# CDM Transmittal

**CDM.**

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**To:** Diane Silva  
**Organization/Address:** Navy SWDIV  
1220 Pacific Hwy., Bldg 129  
San Diego, CA 92132  
Phone: (619) 532-3676

**From:** Regina Clifford  
**Date:** July 12, 2004

**Re:** Mare Island Information Repository – Final Minutes for the March, April, and May RAB Meetings

**Job #:**

**Via:** *Mail:* *Overnight:* Fedex 2-day *Courier:*

Enclosed please find:

For your information

X

For your review

For your signature

Approved

Approved as noted

Returned to you for correction

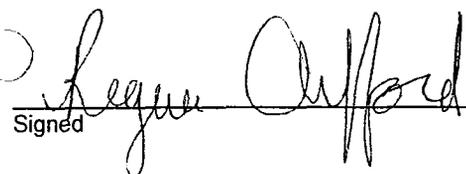
● **Message:**

Diane,

Enclosed please find two copies each of the final RAB meeting minutes from the March, April, and May RAB Meetings at Mare Island Naval Shipyard for the administration record/information repository. Please note that our address has changed. Please call me with any questions

Thank you,

Regina Clifford  
Project Manager

  
Signed \_\_\_\_\_