

# JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.

M60050.000865  
MCAS EL TORO  
SSIC # 5090.3

## CLEAN TRANSMITTAL/DELIVERABLE RECEIPT

CONTRACT N-68711-89-D-9296

Doc. Control Number: CLE-C01-01F145-I2-0080

TO: Ms. Robin Green  
Contracting Officer, Code 0232  
Southwest Division  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
Contracts Department, Room 131  
1220 Pacific Highway  
San Diego, California 92132-5187

DATE: 20-May-94  
CTO#: 145  
LOCATION: MCAS El Toro  
TASK/WORK ELEMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: *John D Dolegowski*  
John Dolegowski/Project Manager

*Ken Tomeo*  
Ken Tomeo/Resource Center Manager

DESCRIPTION: Project Note No. PN-0145-120, Contract Task Order (CTO) No. 145, Restoration Advisory Board Meeting  
Summary, Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro

TYPE:  Contract Deliverable  CTO Deliverable  Request for Change/Project Note

VERSION: \_\_\_\_\_  
(e.g., Draft, Draft Final, Final, etc.)

REVISION #: \_\_\_\_\_

NEGOTIATED DELIVERY DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ACTUAL DELIVERY DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Copies Submitted to Navy: \_\_\_\_\_

Copies To:	<u>K. Reynolds - Code 18C1 w/attach</u>	<u>K. Tomeo - CH2M HILL w/o attach</u>
	<u>J. Allen - Code 0232.JA w/attach</u>	<u>File - PMO w/attach</u>
	<u>A. Piszkin - Code 1831.AP w/attach</u>	<u>File - CTO Notebook/PMO w/o attach</u>
	<u>V. Parpiani - MCAS El Toro w/attach</u>	<u>File - CH2M HILL w/attach</u>
	<u>C. Mitchell - MCAS El Toro w/attach</u>	
	<u>K. Fredrickson - CH2M HILL w/o attach</u>	

Delivered To: Contracting Officer  RPM/EIC

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING SUMMARY

AUTHOR: CHARLES FLAGG/CH2M HILL

DATE: 05/13/94

CATEGORY: 10.4



PROJECT NOTE NO. PN-0145-0120 CLE-C01-01F145-I2-0080	PROJECT NO. . 01-F145-H6
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CONFIRMATION OF:	CONFERENCE TELECOM           X OTHER	DATE HELD   28 April 1994 DATE ISSUED   13 May 1994 RECORDED BY   Charles Flagg/CH2M HILL PLACE           Irvine
SUBJECT	Contract Task Order (CTO) 145 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Summary Marine Corps Air Station El Toro	

**PARTICIPANTS: (\* DENOTES PART-TIME ATTENDANCE)**

See attached

ACTION REQ'D. BY	ITEM
	<p>A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro was held on 28 April 1994 at the Irvine City Hall from 7:00 to 9:30 pm. This Project Note summarizes the discussions and actions items resulting from this meeting. Copies of the agenda, Draft Restoration Advisory Board Charter, Technical Review Committee/Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Summary, glossary of terms, a listing of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) sites, Sample RAB Charter, and listings of the RAB Steering Committee and Subcommittee Members are attached. Meeting attendees are listed on the last page of this Project Note.</p> <p>Andy Piszkin, MCAS El Toro Remedial Project Manager, opened the meeting in lieu of Bret Raines, MCAS El Toro Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator (BEC), by introducing MCAS El Toro personnel and representatives from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL/EPA) Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC); and CAL/EPA Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Santa Ana Region. A. Piszkin then requested that Claire Best, CAL/EPA DTSC, review the meeting agenda and facilitate the Membership, Charter, and Community Co-Chair portions of the meeting.</p> <p><b>RAB MEMBERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT</b></p> <p>C. Best stated that all applicants for RAB membership had been accepted and that the membership roster had been further refined to create a RAB Steering Committee. She stated that the RAB Steering Committee is comprised of the MCAS El Toro BEC; representatives from EPA, CAL/EPA DTSC, CAL/EPA RWQCB, City of Irvine, City of Lake Forest, Orange County Emergency Management Agency (OCEMA), Orange County Water District (OCWD), Irvine Ranch Water District, Orange County Health Care Administration (OCHCA), The Irvine Company, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, League of Women Voters, MCAS El Toro Reuse Planning Authority, Woodbridge Home Owners Association, Foothill Ranch Home Owners Association, AFGE Local Union 1881 (MCAS</p>



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ACTION REQ'D. BY	ITEM
	<p>El Toro), Gulf and Vietnam Veterans Historical Association, as well as local business, education, and community representatives. In order to assure the greatest community representation, RAB Steering Committee membership was limited to two representatives each from five categories in addition to the regulatory agencies. These categories include: MCAS El Toro BRAC Office, business, education, community, and local elected or appointed officials. C. Best said that the remaining RAB members will serve on subcommittees with representatives from the Steering Committee. C. Best also stated that the RAB will be a self governing and operating body with technical input from the regulatory agencies as required.</p> <p>C. Best indicated that based on the process used to select RAB Steering Committee members, one representative from Leisure World should be added. Jerard B. Werner was nominated and accepted by the RAB membership for this position.</p> <p>C. Best then provided copies of a sample MCAS El Toro RAB Charter to all attendees stating that the sample charter is based on the charter adopted by March Air Force Base. RAB members should feel free to review the charter and make recommendations for changes as deemed necessary. Comments on the charter may be forwarded to Chrisa Mitchell, MCAS El Toro Installation Restoration Manager, or at the next RAB meeting in June 1994. C. Mitchell will provide copies of the charter authority from the appropriate regulations to the RAB membership.</p> <p><b>SELECTION OF COMMUNITY CO-CHAIR</b></p> <p>A. Piszkin stated that establishment of the RAB is one step in President Clinton's 5-Part Plan to fast-track the cleanup process to expedite the transfer property to the community for reuse. The RAB will participate in partnership with the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) to review and comment on environmental actions; however, the RAB will not make decisions on environmental restoration activities or reuse issues.</p> <p>C. Best stated that the RAB will be administered by the BEC (Navy Co-Chair) and one Community Co-Chair who is to be elected by the RAB membership. Referencing Department of the Navy guidance on "Establishment Of Restoration Advisory Boards", dated 9 February 1994, C. Best read the following responsibilities of the Community Co-Chair:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that the community issues and concerns related to the environmental restoration/cleanup program are brought to the table.</li> <li>2. Assist the Navy in communicating technical information to all stakeholders in understandable terms.</li> <li>3. Assist in disseminating information to the public.</li> <li>4. Coordinate with the Navy Co-Chair to prepare and distribute an agenda prior to each RAB meeting.</li> <li>5. Work with the Navy Co-Chair to review and distribute the minutes.</li> </ol>

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ACTION REQ'D. BY	ITEM
	<p>Several members suggested that the Community Co-Chair not be a representative of a regulatory agency, elected official, MCAS El Toro Reuse Authority, or the Navy. A vote was taken resulting in the Community Co-Chair being reserved for a "community member" to ensure representation of the community at-large.</p> <p>At that point, qualified community members wishing to be considered for Co-Chair were given three minutes to present biographical information about themselves and reasons for their interest in the position. The following six individuals presented their credentials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Dr. Clyde Morris, Cal State University, Fullerton</li> <li>o Susan Lamoureux, City of Irvine resident</li> <li>o Norm Rockmael, City of Irvine resident</li> <li>o Maria P. Shayegan, City of Irvine resident</li> <li>o Larry Sievers, City of Mission Viejo resident</li> <li>o William R. Whittenberg, City of Tustin resident</li> </ul> <p>Each RAB member was then given an opportunity to cast their vote for the RAB Community Co-Chair. Votes were tallied by MCAS El Toro and CAL/EPA DTSC personnel and were monitored by Jim Barney. J. Barney announced that William R. Whittenberg was elected as the RAB Community Co-Chair.</p> <p><b>ADDITIONAL DISCUSSION</b></p> <p>At the request of the RAB, all meeting participants introduced themselves and their affiliations. Several RAB members voiced concern that many technical terms and information had been discussed and the need for training for the RAB. W. Whittenberg requested that the Navy provide training on the EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process and the environmental investigations undertaken at MCAS El Toro to date. A. Piszkin stated that the Navy will provide training at subsequent RAB meetings. Lt. Col. Larry Comstock, MCAS El Toro BRAC Office, stated that his office is available to conduct tours of the MCAS El Toro sites currently under investigation. C. Best stated that technical assistance from the regulatory agencies will be available as needed. She also stated that information concerning the investigations to date are available through the Information Repository located at Heritage Park Public Library including the Community Relations Plan which outlines how the community will be kept informed and opportunities to participate in the decision-making process. Subsequent reports will be provided to the RAB for review and comment prior to the release of the final reports.</p> <p>Responding to a question from the floor concerning the schedule for release of the BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP), Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS), and Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) report; A. Piszkin stated that the BCP was completed and forwarded to Navy Headquarters on 21 March 1994. The EBS and CERFA reports were originally scheduled to be issued on 31 March 1994 although they are not due until 1995. Currently, the Draft EBS and CERFA reports are tentatively scheduled to be released in late July 1994. A. Piszkin also explained that although the RAB did not have an opportunity to review and comment on the BCP before submittal to the Navy, the BCP is a living document and will be revised as the base closure process proceeds. He stated that copies of the BCP will be provided to</p>



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	<p>the Steering Committee and a copy of the BCP is available at the Information Repository at Heritage Park Public Library.</p> <p>The next meeting of the RAB was scheduled for 2 June 1994 at the Irvine City Hall from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm.</p>

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION  
EL TORO

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

AT

IRVINE CITY HALL

AGENDA

THURSDAY

28 APRIL 1994

7:00-7:15 p.m.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

7:15-8:00

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

Membership  
Charter  
Community Co-Chair

BREAK

8:00-9:45

MCAS EL TORO RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

Installation Restoration Related  
Mission Related Compliance  
Closure Related Compliance

8:45-9:00

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

9:00

Adjourn

## **DRAFT**

### **MARINE CORPS AIR STATION EL TORO**

#### **Installation Restoration Program**

#### **DRAFT Restoration Advisory Board Charter (as of 28 Apr 94)**

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) charter, herein referred to as "the charter", is entered into by the following parties; U. S. Marine Corps (USMC); U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), Region 9; California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Region 4 (DTSC); and RAB community co-chair.

#### **I. Purpose and Function of the RAB**

a. The purpose of the RAB is to promote community awareness and obtain constructive community review and comment on environmental restoration actions to accelerate the cleanup and conversion of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro. It is used to disseminate information about the Installation Restoration Program and to ensure opinions about environmental restoration reflect diverse interests within the community. The RAB serves in an advisory capacity to USMC, US EPA, and DTSC Remedial Project Managers.

b. The MCAS El Toro has developed a Community Relations Plan (CRP) which outlines the community involvement program. The RAB supplements the community involvement effort. A copy of the CRP is available at the information repositories located at the Heritage Park Regional Library.

#### **II. Basis and Authority for Charter**

The basis and authority for this charter are contained in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, particularly Sections 120 (a), 120 (f), and 121 (f), and 10 U.S.C. 2705, enacted by Section 211 of SARA, and 9 September 1993 Department of Defense policy letter entitled "Fast Track Cleanup at Closing Installations".

#### **III. Membership**

a. Individual community members of organizations must reside in or serve communities within Orange County.

b. Members shall serve without compensation. All expenses incident to travel and review inputs shall be borne by the respective members or their organization.

h. MCAS El Toro has established an information repository for all public documents relating to restoration activities at MCAS El Toro. The repository is located at the Heritage Park Regional Library, 14361 Yale Avenue, Irvine, CA 92714. Committee members are authorized access to any documents, studies or information which have been placed in the public repositories or distributed at RAB meetings. The RAB community co-chair will be provided one copy of all draft documents for review and/or dissemination.

**IV. Effective Date and Amendments**

a. The effective date of this charter shall be the date that the last signatory signed this charter.

b. This charter may be amended by a majority vote of the committee members present. Amendments must be consistent with the MCAS El Toro Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) and the statues stated in Part II of the charter (Basis and Authority for Charter).

**V. Termination**

This charter will be terminated upon completion of requirements as stated in the FFA. However, after implementation of the final remedial design, it may be terminated earlier upon a majority vote of the RAB membership.

**VI. Signatories to the Membership Charter**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have set our hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1994.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MCAS El Toro BRAC Environmental Coordinator

\_\_\_\_\_  
RAB Community Co-Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency RPM

\_\_\_\_\_  
California Department of Toxic Substances Control  
RPM

MCAS EL TORO  
TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE/  
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD  
AGENDA

13 January 1994  
7:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.

- 1900 - 1915      \*Welcome & Introductions (BEC & BCT)  
                 \*Brief Overview- Agenda  
                                 Meeting Objectives  
                                 Participation Ground Rules  
                 \*Review of Agenda
- 1915 - 1925      \*Review of Fast-Track Cleanup Initiative  
                         - Community Involvement
- 1925 - 1940      \*Past Environmental Progress  
                         - History  
                         - Phase I Remedial Investigation
- 1940 - 2000      \*Current Environmental Efforts  
                         - Phase II Work Plan  
                         - Feasibility Studies  
                         - BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP)  
                         - Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS)  
                         - Community Env. Response Facilitation Act (CERFA)
- 2000 - 2020      \*Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)  
                         - Background  
                         - Purpose  
                         - Responsibilities  
                         - Implementation Concepts
- 2020 - 2100      \*Open Discussion / Questions & Answers

**TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE/RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD  
MEETING SUMMARY  
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION EL TORO**

The first public Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro (Station) was held on 13 January 1994 at the Irvine City Hall from 1900 to 2100 hours. This Project Note summarizes the presentation provided by Andy Piszkin, the Base Realignment and Closure Act [BRAC] Environmental Coordinator (BEC), questions asked by the audience, and the responses provided. Copies of the sign-in sheets, agenda, glossary of terms, a listing of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) sites, meeting evaluation form, and overhead slides provided at the meeting are attached.

PUBLIC MEETING PRESENTATION

A. Piszkin opened the meeting by introducing MCAS El Toro personnel and representatives from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC); and Cal-EPA Regional Water Control Board (RWQCB), Santa Ana Region. He then reviewed the agenda and stated that the purpose of the public meeting is to provide interested community members information concerning the RAB and solicit input from the public concerning the environmental program at MCAS El Toro.

A. Piszkin stated that establishment of the RAB is the first step to implementation of the fast-track cleanup process to expedite the transfer of MCAS El Toro property to the community. The RAB will be comprised of representatives from MCAS El Toro, EPA, Cal-EPA, and the local community and will be co-chaired by the BEC, and a community member. A key element of the fast-track cleanup process is community involvement through activities such as the RAB. The RAB will work in partnership with the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) to expedite the cleanup of MCAS El Toro and transfer property to the local community for reuse. The RAB is an expansion of the Technical Review Committee (TRC) and will review and provide advice on decisions concerning cleanup alternatives and priorities.

A. Piszkin reviewed the history of the Installation Restoration (IR) environmental programs at MCAS El Toro, beginning with the Initial Assessment Study and the discovery of solvents in groundwater adjacent to the Station in 1985. In October 1990, the U.S. Marine Corps, EPA, DTSC, and the RWQCB entered into a Federal Facility Agreement that established a schedule for the RI/FS and defined the responsibilities of each of the four parties. This cooperative agreement is intended to help accelerate and streamline the IR Program at the Station.

From June 1992 to February 1993, MCAS El Toro conducted a Phase I RI of the 22 IR Program sites and collected surface and subsurface soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater samples for analysis. The purpose of the Phase I RI was to assess the nature and extent of contamination, evaluate if detected contamination presents a risk to human health or the environment, gather preliminary data to establish viable remedial action alternatives, and evaluate whether emergency removal actions are necessary. The results of the Phase I RI were documented in the Phase I RI Technical Memorandum issued on 7 May 1993.

Current RI/FS activities for MCAS El Toro include development of the FSs, RI Report, and human health risk assessment for Operable Unit (OU)-1; analysis of the second round of groundwater sampling; production of the planning documents for the Phase II RI, and planning for a soil gas survey. The OU-1 FS will evaluate alternatives for the containment and cleanup of the regional groundwater contamination beneath and adjacent to MCAS El Toro on Phase I RI data and

**5. Where does Congress stand on appropriating money for environmental cleanup at MCAS El Toro? How much money is available?**

MCAS El Toro must prioritize its use of available funds and work to get as much funding as possible. According to Pete Ciesla of the El Toro BRAC Office, currently \$60 million has been allocated to MCAS El Toro.

**6. Who are the environmental consultants to the Navy?**

The prime contractor is Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.; and their subcontractors are CH2M HILL and IT Corporation.

**7. Which of the three aquifers mentioned in the fact sheet is contaminated?**

John Dolegowski/CH2M HILL replied that the shallow perched zone is contaminated on the southwestern quadrant of the Station and that the plume of groundwater contamination that extends off the Station is in the middle or principal aquifer zone.

**8. Is it the RAB's responsibility to respond to the news media such as the recent Los Angeles Times article on contamination at MCAS El Toro?**

No, media relations are the responsibility of MCAS El Toro.

**9. Does the base closure have to comply with NEPA?**

NEPA will be applicable only if base closure activities make the environmental conditions worse. John Broderick/RWQCB stated that an Environmental Impact Statement will be done for closure.

**10. Has the size of the RAB been established?**

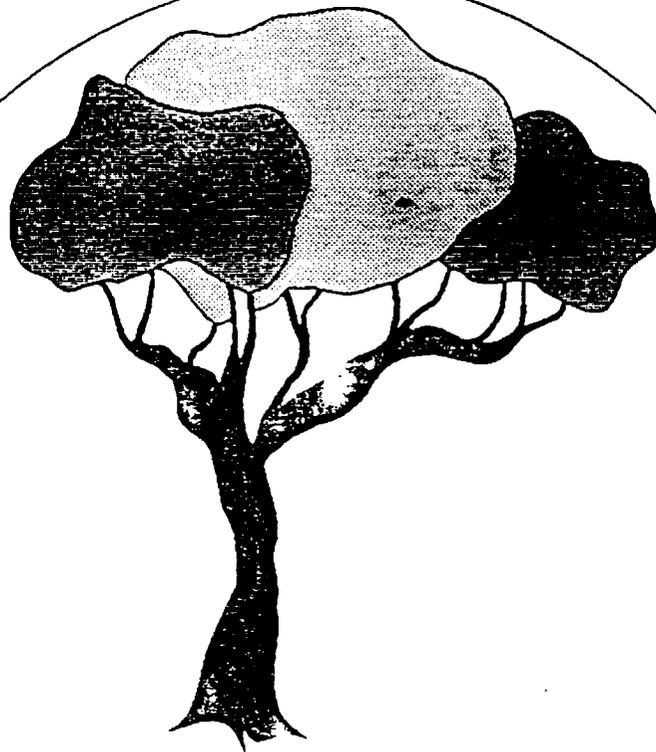
The size of the RAB for MCAS El Toro has not been determined. At other locations, RABs have ranged in size from 5 to 24 members. The size of the RAB will depend of community interest.

**11. What have we learned from other base closures?**

Claire Best/DTSC stated that we have access to other RAB teams from other military bases. Andy Piszkin stated that at Hunters Point, community input was needed to select a co-chair for the RAB. We have learned that the RAB should be encouraged to govern itself. The closure process is not easy and historically slow, this is one reason for implementation of the President's 5-Part Plan.

**12. What are the best ways to transfer property from MCAS El Toro as soon as possible?**

Jane Diamond/EPA stated that the California-based Environmental Closure Committee has identified solutions for common problems at military bases, for example fire training pits. This committee will continue to develop and identify environmental solutions for effective and timely property transfers.



REMEDiate MCAS  
EL TORO IN A COST  
EFFECTIVE AND  
TIMELY MANNER TO  
ATTAIN DELISTING

## *Implementation of Fast-Track Cleanup*

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### **FAST-TRACK CLEANUP INITIATIVE**

- **The President's Fast-Track Cleanup initiative is meant to prevent needless delays, while protecting human health and the environment.**
- **The key elements of the initiative are:**
  - **Establish a cleanup team at every base**
  - **Make property available for civilian reuse**
  - **Speed up the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process**
  - **Involve the public**

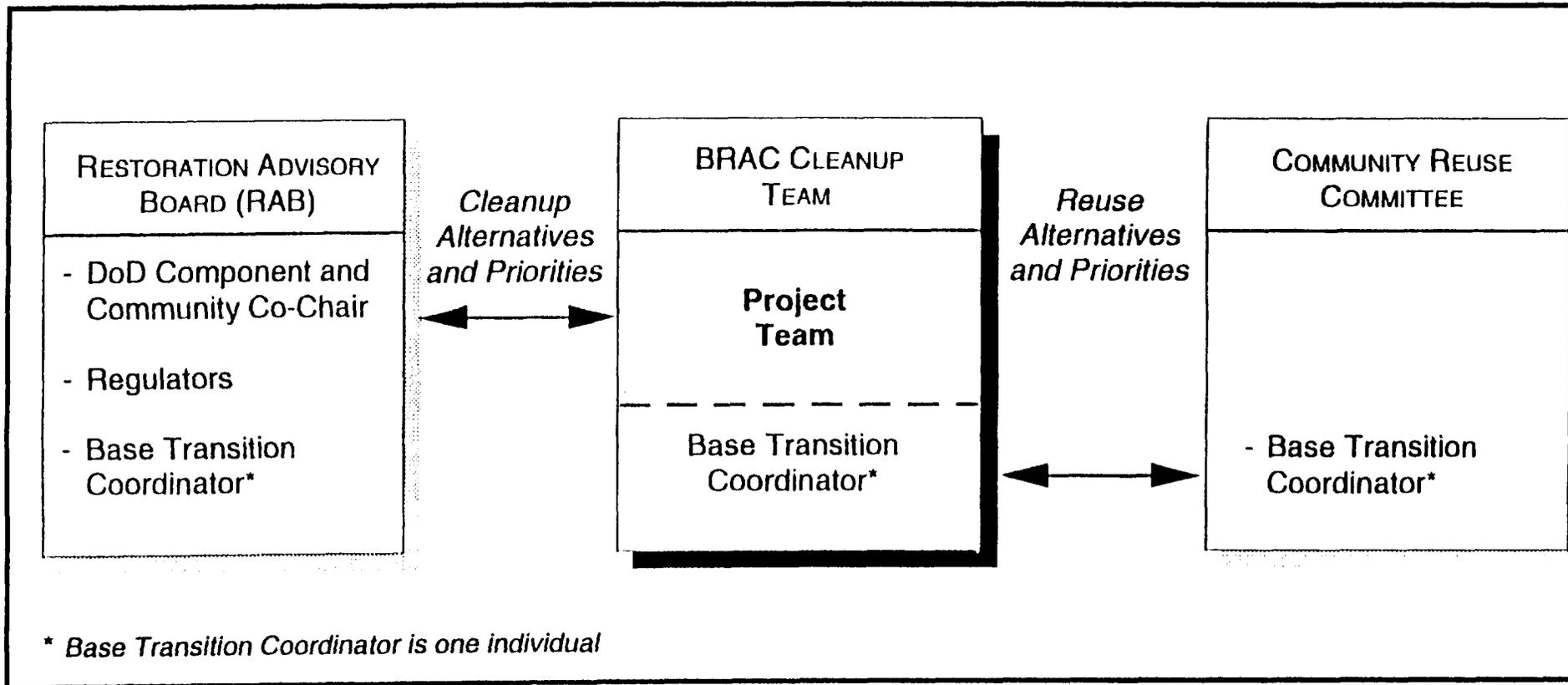
*Implementation of Fast-Track Cleanup*

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**PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

**POLICY**

- To involve local communities in the cleanup program
- To make information on program activities available in a timely manner
- To encourage public comment on documents and proposed activities
- To be responsive to public comments
- To establish a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) to work in partnership with the BCT



*Figure 2-2*

*BRAC Cleanup Team Relationships to Other Disposal and Reuse Entities*

# **MCAS El Toro Environmental Point Paper History**

- **Initial Assessment Study completed May 1985**
- **TCE plume discovered in groundwater, 1985**
- **9 sites recommended for Site Investigation**
- **More sites added by regulators**
- **SI work plan approved with 18 sites, 1987**
- **Funding Limitations, no SI**
- **4 sites added to RI/FS planning, 1988**
- **RCRA Facility Assessment begins, 1989**
- **Federal Facility Agreement signed, Oct 1990**
- **El Toro on NPL, 1990**
- **RI/FS work plans completed for 22 sites, 1991**

# **OBJECTIVES OF THE RI**

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- **Obtain initial samples of surface and subsurface soil, sediment, and surface water to assess the presence of contamination**
- **Assess if detected contamination presents a risk to human health or the environment**
- **Characterize the source and pathways for VOC groundwater contamination**
- **Gather preliminary data to establish viable remedial action alternatives**
- **Evaluate whether emergency removal actions are necessary**

# CONCLUSIONS

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- **VOCs consist of the majority of detected contamination in groundwater**
  - **Primarily TCE and PCE**
  - **Localized benzene contamination**
- **The primary source area for VOC groundwater contamination appears to be located in the southwestern quadrant of MCAS El Toro**
- **An additional source area for VOCs is Site 2 (Magazine Road Landfill)**
- **The most common soil contamination at OU-2 and OU-3 sites consists of petroleum hydrocarbons**
- **Concentrations of nitrate, selenium, sulfate and TDS in shallow groundwater beneath MCAS El Toro are consistent with the surrounding basin**

# **OU-1 FEASIBILITY STUDY REGIONAL GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION**

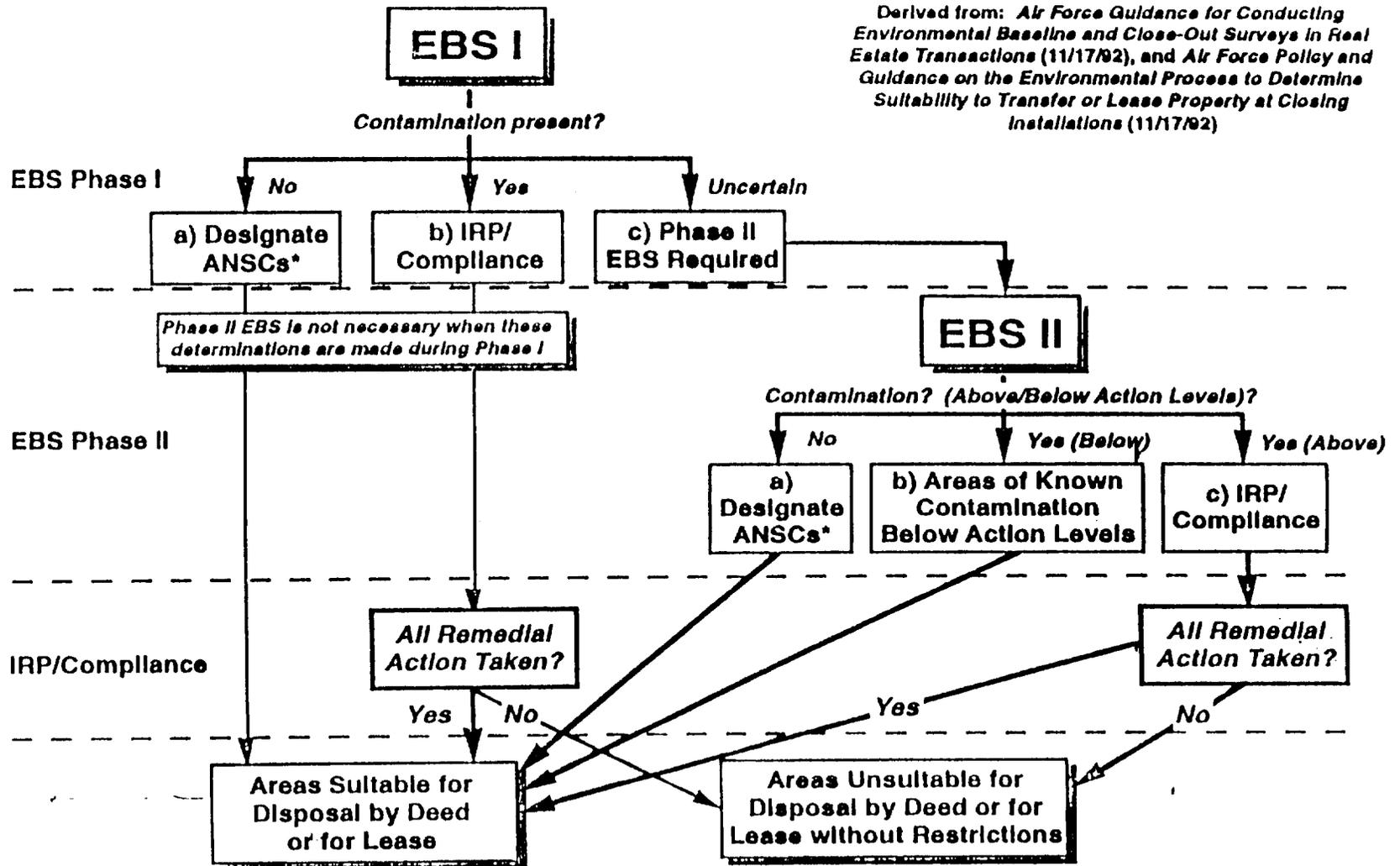
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- **Specific EPA requirements for feasibility studies**
- **Evaluation of alternatives based on Phase I Data and historic OCWD data**
- **Tasks**
  - **Currently reviewing OCWD's groundwater model**
  - **Evaluate OCWD Desalter Project ability to capture TCE plume**
- **Expected alternative: pump and treat using the OCWD Desalter Project, potentially with on-Station extraction wells in source areas**
- **Schedule**
  - **Public comment due summer 1995**
  - **ROD due December 1995**
  - **Hope to best schedule by accelerated OU-1 FS process**

## COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE FACILITATION ACT (CERFA)

- Enacted on 19 October 1992 and amends Section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Provides a mechanism for identifying and documenting "uncontaminated" real property, or parcels thereof, at installations undergoing closure or realignment
  - CERFA defines "uncontaminated property" as "any real property on which no hazardous substances and no petroleum products or their derivatives ... were stored for one year or more, known to have been released, or disposed of."
- Intended to identify real property that is suitable for transfer for non-military reuse
- CERFA report for MCAS El Toro to be submitted on 31 March 1994

# Decision Tree for Environmental Baseline Surveys



\* Areas of No Suspected Contamination. The applicable regulatory agencies (EPA and State agencies for NPL; State agencies for non-NPL) must concur with ANSC designation prior to execution of any deed transaction in order to comply with the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act.

# Restoration Advisory Board

## Purpose

- \* Forum for discussion: DoD, Agencies, Community
- \* Participate in decision making process through review and comments on environmental actions
- \* RABs will not make decisions on environmental restoration activities
- \* Meet the requirements of the TRC
- \* RABs will not take the place of community outreach

# Restoration Advisory Board

## Implementation Concepts

- \* All significant groups and diverse interests within the community should be represented
- \* Selection process will be conducted in a open manner
- \* Community Co-Chair will be selected by the community members
- \* Community Co-Chair terms and conditions will be established by the community members
- \* Procedures for conducting RAB meetings will be established by the RAB members
- \* Sub-committees may be established as needed
- \* MCAS El Toro will provide the RAB with administrative support
- \* Recommend priorities among sites or projects
- \* Identify applicable standards, and propose cleanup levels consistent with planned land use

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Administrative Record** - A file that is maintained, and contains all information used, by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is to be available for public review and a copy established at or near the site, usually at one of the information repositories. A duplicate file is held in a central location.

**Community Relations Plan (CRP)** - The CRP outlines specific community relations activities that occur during the response actions at a site. The CRP is designed to ensure citizen opportunities for public involvement at the site, determine activities that will provide for such involvement, and allow citizens the opportunity to learn about the site.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)** - A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The acts created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) can either:

- o Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; or
- o Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

**Groundwater** - Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

**Hazardous Substance** - Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

**Information Repository** - A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents on a site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as a public school, city hall, or library.

**Installation Restoration Program (IRP)** - This program is the Navy's version of the U.S. EPA CERCLA/Superfund process. Per the requirements of CERCLA and SARA, all federally owned facilities are required to remediate a site to the same degree as if it were privately owned.

# INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

## PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT/ SITE INSPECTION

Discovery and Verification of  
Potential Hazardous Waste

## STUDY PLAN

Prepare Plan to Sample,  
Investigate, and Analyze the Sites

## REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI)/ FEASIBILITY STUDIES (FS)

Conduct Site Studies (RI)  
and Develop Clean-Up Solutions (FS)

## PROPOSED CLEAN-UP PLAN

Proposed Clean-Up Solution(s)  
for Sites (subject to 30-day  
public comment period)

## RECORD OF DIVISION (ROD)

Select Clean-Up Solution(s)  
for Sites

## REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

## REMEDIAL ACTION (RA)

Construct the Clean-Up Solution(s)

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Clean-Up Technology: Measure  
How well the Clean-Up  
Solution(s) Perform Over Time

## REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) SITES

Operable Unit	Site Number	Site Name
OU-1	18	Regional Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Investigation
OU-2	2	Magazine Road Landfill
	3	Original Landfill
	5	Perimeter Road Landfill
	10	Petroleum Disposal Area
	17	Communication Station Landfill
OU-3	1	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Range
	4	Ferrocene Spill Area
	6	Drop Tank Drainage Area No. 1
	7	Drop Tank Drainage Area No. 2
	8	DPDO Storage Yard
	9	Crash Crew Pit No. 1
	11	Transformer Storage Area
	12	Sludge Drying Beds
	13	Oil Change Area
	14	Battery Acid Disposal Area
	15	Suspended Fuel Tanks
	16	Crash Crew Pit No. 2
	19	ACER Site
	20	Hobby Shop
	21	Material Management Group, Building 320
	22	Tactical Air Fuel Dispensing System
OU-4	Various	Sites identified for future inclusion in the RI/FS

**REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY SITES DESCRIPTION**

Operable Unit	Site Number	Site History & Suspected Contaminants of Concern
OU-1	18	Regional VOC Investigation. From 1943 to present, solvents have been used as a routine part of operations and maintenance procedures on base. Groundwater investigations beginning in 1985 have detected VOCs in groundwater, both on and off MCAS El Toro.
OU-2	2	Magazine Road Landfill. Used in the late 1960s to 1980 for disposal of construction debris, municipal wastes, batteries, waste oils, hydraulic fluids, paint residues, transformers, and waste solvents. A wide variety of organic and inorganic contaminants could be present in the landfill.
	3	Original Landfill. Used from 1943 to 1955 as a cut-and-fill facility in conjunction with burning to reduce waste volume. Wastes that could possibly be found in this landfill include metals, incinerator ash, solvents, paint residues, hydraulic fluids, engine coolants, construction debris, oily wastes, municipal solid wastes, and various inert solid wastes.
	5	Perimeter Road Landfill. Used from 1955 until the late 1960s as a cut-and-fill operation, typically burning wastes prior to burial to reduce volume. Wastes disposed of in this landfill include burnable trash, municipal solid waste, unspecified fuels, oils, solvents, cleaning fluids, scrap metals, paint residues, and other materials. Almost any type of waste generated on the base may have been disposed in this landfill.
	10	Petroleum Disposal Area. Used from 1952 through the mid-1960s, waste oils were applied to the ground for dust control. Some of the areas that were sprayed with the waste oils have been excavated and concreted and/or built over.

Operable Unit	Site Number	Site History & Suspected Contaminants of Concern
OU-3 (cont.)	8	DPDO Storage Yard. The DPDO Storage Yard has been used since the mid-1970s as a storage area for various scrap and salvage materials, including mechanical and electrical components, and the storage of containerized liquid of unknown composition. Contaminants of concern include various scrap and salvage materials and PCBs.
	9	Crash Crew Pit No. 1. Used from 1965 to 1971 for fire-fighting training. The pit was filled with water and layered with 100 to 500 gallons of JP-5 fuel, aviation gasoline, and other liquid wastes. The liquid was ignited and used in fire-fighting training.
	11	Transformer Storage Area. Used from 1968 to 1983 to store about 50 to 75 transformers. About 60 gallons of PCB oil may have leaked onto concrete pads during this period. In 1983, the transformers were removed and disposed of off-station.
	12	Sludge Drying Beds. From 1943 to 1972, a secondary wastewater treatment plant was operated onsite. Sludge from the plant was dewatered in a nearby drying bed. When the wastewater treatment facility was closed, the sludge may have been abandoned in the drying beds and eventually plowed under. Contaminants of concern are heavy metals, such as silver, copper, arsenic, cadmium, lead, selenium, and zinc.
	13	Oil Change Area. Based on previous studies, about 7,000 gallons of crank case oils were drained from heavy equipment directly onto the ground. This practice was conducted through 1983. Contaminants of concern include waste oils, metals, and PCBs.

Operable Unit	Site Number	Site History & Suspected Contaminants of Concern
	21	Material Management Group, Building 320. From 1964 to 1986, drums containing chemicals were stored outside Building 320. Potential contamination may have resulted from stored drums leaking.
	22	Tactical Air Fuel Dispensing System. The site has had a history of spillage and leakage of fuel during routine operations.
OU-4	Various	Sites identified for future inclusion in the RI/FS, following completion of a RCRA Facility Assessment. The possible sites include abandoned sewer lines, waste underground storage tanks, and other solid waste management units.

MCAS EL TORO RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD  
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