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4 MEETING
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7 HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD
8 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
9
10 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
11
12 October 26, 2000
13
14 San Francisco Police Department
15 Bayview Station Community Room
16 201 Williams Avenue
17 San Francisco, California
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4 US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY: CLAIRE TROMBADORE
5 WASTE SOLUTIONS GROUP: DARNELL BLACKWELL
6 YOUNG COMMUNITY DEVELOPERS: DEREK GASKIN, CERTEP Coordinator
7 ROBYN BELL
8 KENNETH BLOCK
9 BARREN BULLOCK
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18 Also Present: ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
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RAYMOND TOMPKINS
MR. NURU

20 COURT REPORTER: CHRISTINE M. NICCOLI, RPR
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1 APPEARANCES FOR:
2 UNITED STATES Navy: RICHARD G. MACH JR.,
3 RAB Navy Co-chair
4 DAVID DeMARS, Lead
5 Remedial Project Manager
6 TERRY GREINER,
7 Navy Closure Liaison
8 TOM PINARD,
9 Navy Public Affairs Officer

10 RAB MEMBERS: DOROTHY PETERSON,
11 RAB Community Co-chair
12 CHARLES L. DACUS, SR.
13 LAURIE ESPINOZA,
14 Labor neighbor
15 JILL FOX, India Basin
16 Neighborhood Association
17 MARIE HARRISON, San Francisco
18 Bay View Newspaper

19 ARC ECOLOGY: CHRISTINE SHIRLEY
20 BAYVIEW-HUNTERS POINT
21 ADVOCATES: JESSE MASON

22 BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC.: CHARMAINE COSKY
23 ANGELA WILLIAMS

24 BVHEAP: AHIMSA SUMCHAI, M.D.

25 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
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COMMUNITIES FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT: LYNNE BROWN, CBE President

IT CORPORATION: JAMES H. ROBBINS,
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LEVINE-FRICKE FOR LENNAR: CHUCK PARDINI

NEW CALIFORNIA MEDIA and SF BAYVIEW NEWSPAPER: MAURICE CAMPBELL

PROPERTY OWNER PAC: STEPHANIE RICCI

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1 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2000
2 6:07 P.M.
3 ---oOo---
4 MR. MACH: Okay. Why don't we go ahead and get
5 started. It's about five after 6:00 right now.
6 This is the Oct- -- the October Restoration
7 Advisory Board for Hunters Point Shipyards. My name is
8 Richard Mach. I'm the BRAC environmental coordinator
9 for Hunters Point Shipyards for the Navy.
10 If you can -- If we go around the room,
11 please, and have everyone introduce themselves. We have
12 a court reporter here who takes transcripts of the
13 meeting.
14 Excuse me, sir, could you take that outside?
15 MR. HARRIS: Huh?
16 MR. MACH: Could you take that outside?
17 MR. HARRIS: (Into telephone): Ain't nobody
18 here. No.
19 MR. MACH: Okay. We can go around the room and
20 make introductions. That way if you have any questions
21 that don't get addressed here at the meeting, we have
22 your name; we can get back to you on that.
23 MR. DACUS: Charles L. Dacus, member of the RAB
24 and also of Roses.
25 MS. PETERSON: Dorothy Peterson, community

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1 co-chair.
 2 MR. JOB: Brad Job, Regional Water Board.
 3 MS. FOX: Jill Fox, RAB member, representing
 4 the India Basin Neighborhood Association.
 5 MR. MACH: Terry?
 6 MR. GREINER: Terry Greiner, Navy closure
 7 liaison.
 8 MR. PINARD: Tom Pinard, Navy BRAC public
 9 affairs officer.
 10 MR. CAMPBELL: Maurice Campbell, New California
 11 Media and San Francisco Bay View Newspaper.
 12 MR. HARRIS: Ricardo Harris, Young Community
 13 Development, waiting for the group to be here.
 14 MR. MACH: Okay. Gaynell?
 15 MS. ARMSTRONG: Hi. Gaynell Armstrong, San
 16 Francisco Redevelopment Agency.
 17 MS. RICCI: Stephanie Ricci, property owner.
 18 MR. PARDINI: Chuck Pardini with Levine-Fricke.
 19 MR. MACH: Claire?
 20 MS. TROMBADORE: Oh, sorry.
 21 Claire Trombadore, EPA, US EPA.
 22 MR. KAO: Chein Kao, Department of Toxic
 23 Substances Control.
 24 MS. COSKY: Charmaine Cosky, Bechtel community
 25 relations.

1 We also have a requirement under the Federal
 2 Facilities Agreement to provide a monthly progress
 3 report to the agencies.
 4 We revamped that progress report into a more
 5 useful tool that shows what has been done in the
 6 previous month, what is going on for the current month,
 7 and what is projected for the next month. We felt that
 8 might be a better way of keeping the entire community
 9 informed of the entire program when some things are not
 10 discussed at a particular meeting.
 11 So those are in the back. The ones back there
 12 right now is the September meeting -- or the September
 13 report which will show you all the things that were done
 14 in September, what we're planning for October and
 15 November. So, hopefully, that will address some of
 16 the -- some of the questions that come up.
 17 I have no other announcements other than that.
 18 So, Dorothy?
 19 MS. PETERSON: I just want to give an update on
 20 the proposed community alert committee. We're having
 21 our first large meeting tomorrow morning here at
 22 9 o'clock. And from that we hope to get members of the
 23 community, including OES, et cetera, who will
 24 participate in putting together a community alert
 25 response plan for the community.

1 MS. WILLIAMS: Angela Willams, Bechtel
 2 community relations.
 3 MR. MACH: Okay, great. There are agendas and
 4 several other handouts in the back.
 5 First up on the agenda is approval of the
 6 meeting Minutes from the September 28th meeting. Those
 7 were sent out last week.
 8 If the members had a chance to review those, do
 9 they have any comments?
 10 (No verbal response elicited.)
 11 MR. MACH: If there are no comments, can I get
 12 a motion to approve?
 13 MR. JOB: Motion to approve Minutes.
 14 MR. MACH: Second?
 15 MS. PETERSON: Second.
 16 MR. MACH: All in favor?
 17 RAB MEMBERS: Aye.
 18 MR. MACH: Any opposed?
 19 (No verbal response elicited.)
 20 MR. MACH: Great. The Minutes are approved.
 21 One of the handouts that you'll find in the
 22 back is an MPR, a monthly progress report. For those of
 23 you who were here over the summer, we had started trying
 24 to put together a list of project status for some things
 25 we don't get to on the normally scheduled RAB meetings.

1 And that's about it.
 2 MS. FOX: I'm -- I have some questions about
 3 that. Should I ask now or should I wait until you do
 4 the . . . ?
 5 MR. MACH: Well, I am going to discuss it
 6 briefly. I do have forty-five minutes to talk about the
 7 landfill, and I don't have forty-five minutes' worth of
 8 information to discuss. So do you want me to go through
 9 the landfill stuff real quick? We can definitely get to
 10 your questions, and maybe I can answer them before they
 11 come up.
 12 MS. FOX: Okay.
 13 MR. MACH: Okay?
 14 MS. FOX: (Nods.)
 15 MR. MACH: Anything else, Dorothy?
 16 MS. PETERSON: No. That's it.
 17 MR. MACH: Okay.
 18 MS. PETERSON: Wait a minute.
 19 MR. MACH: Oh.
 20 MS. PETERSON: Jesse has something.
 21 Jesse, do you have an update on . . . ?
 22 MR. MASON: What's that?
 23 MS. PETERSON: Did you have an update on the
 24 job situation?
 25 MR. MASON: Oh.

1 From what I understand, IT and I.T.S.I. and
 2 Marin Ship are doing some hiring out there. In fact, I
 3 put a couple of people with I.T.S.I., and IT has hired
 4 some people.
 5 One of the things I wanted to ask about, is
 6 IT's job a prevailing-wage job?
 7 MR. MACH: IT's jobs -- you say, "prevailing
 8 wage." The term I normally hear is "David Bacon wages."
 9 MR. MASON: Okay.
 10 MR. MACH: But that's -- So I'd say they are
 11 pretty equivalent to the prevailing wages.
 12 MR. MASON: And then start-off job out there,
 13 start-off opportunity, is approximately 27 bucks an
 14 hour?
 15 MR. MACH: Depending on what labor category
 16 they fall into. It could be in that range, yes.
 17 MR. MASON: I have a problem with that, because
 18 I have a young lady, a person, that has some experience
 19 and that she went through all the training, and they
 20 started her out at 17; and she has some background in
 21 construction. And I know some people that have gone out
 22 there that didn't have any background in construction
 23 and started at 27. So I'm a little kind of confused
 24 there.
 25 MR. MACH: I definitely don't have all those

1 answers. I don't see Jim at the moment. Maybe when he
 2 comes back in, he could answer some of the --
 3 MS. PETERSON: He's outside.
 4 MS. TROMBADORE: He's right outside.
 5 MR. MASON: We did -- we did have a
 6 conversation over the phone and, just what you were
 7 alluding, that talk about the steps. That's what he was
 8 telling me. But I know what --
 9 MR. MACH: I -- I know that -- you know,
 10 I've -- I've dealt with construction contractors before,
 11 and one week a person could be a laborer and get paid
 12 \$25 an hour. The next day they could be operating a
 13 backhoe as an equipment operator be -- and be paid \$33
 14 an hour. So it all depends on what job that person was
 15 hired for.
 16 MR. MASON: And usually, a person in the trade
 17 only has one trade, you know, one entity, which may be a
 18 laborer, carpenter, operating engineer, or whatever
 19 else, you know. But if he has two backgrounds, then
 20 that's a benefit to him and that if he wants to use them
 21 like that, that's fine with me.
 22 MR. MACH: Jim, the question is -- that Jesse's
 23 raising has to do with salaries or hourly wages for
 24 people and -- and why some people are getting different
 25 rates.

1 MR. ROBBINS: It's based on the Davis Bacon
 2 Wage Act that the Navy's contractors use, and there's
 3 different skill levels and experience levels.
 4 MR. MASON: My question is, how do you rate
 5 that skill level? Is that through oral interview or
 6 what?
 7 MR. ROBBINS: I don't have a specific answer.
 8 My -- I can get you one. My understanding is it's
 9 based on experience and time on the job.
 10 MR. MASON: Because, like I was telling the
 11 group here, you know, I have a problem with that,
 12 because -- I think we talked about it at one time before
 13 over the phone.
 14 And it was about a young person that has some
 15 background in construction, because I know. I put her
 16 to work. But when she went out there, she started off
 17 with group one, which is \$17 an hour; and some other
 18 people that I know of group one that are making 27. So,
 19 you know, I'm kind of confused there.
 20 MR. ROBBINS: Okay. Best thing I could do is:
 21 Give me specific names and I'll find out.
 22 MR. MASON: Okay. We'll talk about it.
 23 MR. ROBBINS: Yeah. I'll get you an answer.
 24 MR. MASON: As far as the trucking is
 25 concerned, there's some opportunities that are

1 happening. I'm working with Brenda Safreed and Dennis
 2 Styles and a couple of the truckers, and we try and put
 3 together a package that would be comparable to the
 4 community and see if we can go on.
 5 Hopefully, we will be able to get some
 6 information about some things that this contractor needs
 7 tomorrow. Brenda and I been playing phone tag, and I
 8 haven't been able to catch her, but we will get that
 9 information.
 10 MR. MACH: All right.
 11 MR. MASON: That's about it.
 12 MR. MACH: Okay. Thank you.
 13 Okay. Parcel E landfill/fire update, and
 14 emergency response plan update.
 15 For the landfill fire update, there is a Fact
 16 Sheet No. 3 in the back of the room that was also mailed
 17 out this week, and it's being distributed to everyone
 18 this week that pretty well -- pretty well updates
 19 everyone on the status of where we're at.
 20 We are continuing to do the air monitoring out
 21 there around the landfill. There was some detections in
 22 the downwind direction of PCBs that were detected. It
 23 came from an area that had -- it didn't have to do with
 24 the landfill fire. It had to do with the landfill and
 25 some surficial --

1 MS. PETERSON: Talking on the phone.
 2 MR. MACH: Jim.
 3 It had to do with an area of surficial
 4 contamination. And as they were placing material for
 5 storage, basically the liner material, they were kicking
 6 up dust in that area, and that was going into the
 7 monitoring detectors.
 8 What we did with that was: We at -- At first
 9 we started rerouting trucks. Second, we started adding
 10 water; and when that didn't solve the problem, we added
 11 an additional layer of soil and rock over top of that
 12 area, and that stopped the PCBs from being detected; and
 13 that is discussed in the Fact Sheet.
 14 The landfill cap on the fire area is continuing
 15 to proceed. The first layer of base material has been
 16 placed, and they started putting down the different
 17 liner layers.
 18 There have been some delays due to the rain
 19 right now. It gets a little bit mucky out there. But
 20 as the rain -- in between rain periods, they will
 21 continue to put that liner system down. And we're
 22 hoping to be done with the installation of the cap in
 23 that area by late November.
 24 We have been continuing to maintain and update
 25 the Web page with all the data, all the different work

1 generally covered by that. And so, you know, we are
 2 talking with the people that could move some of that
 3 stuff, but right now it is not a CERCLA issue.
 4 ATTENDEE KEITH: But -- okay. If it's not a
 5 CERCLA issue, why are you covering up the landfill? And
 6 I have -- okay, and trying to cover that up.
 7 And when the health issues come up, that same
 8 wind is blowing the stuff up the hill off the -- off of
 9 the -- off of the creosote on them railroad ties in
 10 which I have headaches, sore throat; and as you can see
 11 now, I'm all congested. And I don't -- I don't get
 12 colds, you know.
 13 And you know, it's -- it's just -- it goes back
 14 to, like, things is -- is -- that you say is going on is
 15 not. You know, you're more worried about the monitoring
 16 of the air down here [indicating] when people not
 17 staying down there. People standing up here, you know.
 18 And that -- that -- that was a question I raised at
 19 the -- over there at the gym, and have nothing been did
 20 about it.
 21 MR. MACH: Okay. I can address that as well.
 22 First --
 23 MS. HARRISON: When you do that, just add one
 24 other thing. Richard, have you adjusted the monit- --
 25 the air monitors to move them up of the hill any outside

1 plans that are being submitted and approved by the
 2 regulators.
 3 Marty Offenhauer, who's our project manager for
 4 this, is actually out of the office for the first three
 5 days of the week, so he's -- he was a little backlogged
 6 when he came back in the office today. So there's a
 7 couple days' lag, but he's getting all that fixed up
 8 today.
 9 You have a question?
 10 ATTENDEE KEITH: Yes, I do. My name is Keith,
 11 and I'm a resident at 630 La Salle.
 12 You know, you talked about the landfill that
 13 you doing? Okay. Now, even though you spending money
 14 to put dirt on top of there, why is it that you haven't
 15 even attempt to move railroad ties that's full of
 16 creosote? And it's been there since the fire very first
 17 started in the exact same spot.
 18 MR. MACH: Okay. There was an E-mail sent to
 19 me actually from the U.C.S.F. They had a concern about
 20 the railroad ties being out there. We are looking into
 21 moving those.
 22 However, the money that's being used to cap
 23 this landfill is to address CERCLA issues, which is
 24 basically past waste spills, landfills, disposal
 25 practices, what have you. Moving of material is not

1 of that main perimeter?
 2 MR. MACH: No.
 3 Okay. To address your question, first, if you
 4 look in the Fact Sheet, you will see that we put in two
 5 plots of wind rose. Essentially that -- that monitors
 6 the wind direction and speed throughout a 24-hour
 7 period.
 8 There is one wind rose that is on the actual
 9 day of the fire, and then we also did daily from then on
 10 out -- and those will all be put on the Web page, but we
 11 were able to take that electronic data and come up with
 12 an average wind direction that -- that was out there at
 13 the landfill site for basically a 30-day period while
 14 the smoldering was going on and the capping was going
 15 on.
 16 And you see that wind direction, that
 17 predominant wind direction, is to the west, which is not
 18 going up the hill. It's not going towards the
 19 community. It's going away from the community towards
 20 the bay. And that is consistent -- that is consistent
 21 with the wind direction in the San Francisco Bay Area at
 22 the airport and in Oakland. So --
 23 MS. HARRISON: Richard, I'm going to ask this
 24 again. Now, one of the concerns of the community
 25 regarding their health, why are you resisting just

1 putting the air monitors up around the housing area so
 2 that we could finally clear the air on what exactly is
 3 floating up there?
 4 MR. MACH: Because if you're really concerned
 5 about what is potentially coming off the landfill that
 6 is in the air, then you want to monitor as close to that
 7 source as possible. That will give you the worst
 8 case --
 9 MS. HARRISON: I'm not telling you not to --
 10 Hold it. Hold. I'm not asking you not to monitor the
 11 immediate circle of the event.
 12 I'm asking you to expand on your parameters,
 13 because what's happening here now, I am still repeatedly
 14 getting calls every single day. I'm hearing about these
 15 headaches. I'm hearing about them out of children,
 16 adults. Everybody up around in this area cannot be
 17 feeling the same symptoms for nothing.
 18 So I'm asking you again, Richard, adjust your
 19 monitoring. Find out what's getting up there.
 20 We all live here. We know that that wind does
 21 not flow out to sea every single doggone day. It could
 22 be a fluke that would cause everything to slap back in
 23 your face. I don't care what it is.
 24 What I want to do is: I want to be able to
 25 address the folks who call me every single day and find

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1 out where we are at with this, and I can't tell them
 2 anything other than what's on that screen, and that I
 3 haven't examined. No outside person that I trust thus
 4 far has examined that information.
 5 I'm asking you again, Richard, adjust the air
 6 monitoring. Adjust the air mon- -- You could clear up
 7 a lot of the concerns with this community by simply stop
 8 being so stiff. Adjust the monitoring.
 9 MR. MACH: Marie, there is nothing coming off
 10 of that landfill that is causing a health effect.
 11 MS. HARRISON: Then prove it. Richard --
 12 MR. MACH: We have daily data. We have been
 13 talking with the regulatory agencies.
 14 MS. HARRISON: Richard, off of the -- I'm going
 15 to say this again: off of the immediate site.
 16 That's fine and dandy for you and for what
 17 you're sending back to Washington when I complete
 18 gathered all the information that I've been gathering
 19 off of all these folks who are turning out this
 20 information on their particular illnesses. We are going
 21 to take that to Washington too.
 22 We find that it is incomprehensible that you
 23 would just not adjust the monitoring. That's all we're
 24 asking you to do. Clear up our mind. Relieve some of
 25 the tension and adjust the monitoring. That's all. I

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1 really, truly do not believe that that's asking too
 2 much. I don't think we have to argue or battle about
 3 it.
 4 Otherwise, we are here for nothing because
 5 you're not doing what the community is asking to be
 6 done, and that really infuriates the hell out of me.
 7 MR. MACH: I'm sorry you're infuriated.
 8 We are -- we are doing the most appropriate
 9 monitoring to ensure that there's nothing coming off
 10 that landfill that is creating any sort of harmful
 11 effect to the community.
 12 And putting additional monitors up on the hill
 13 is not going to give you any additional data because --
 14 you may get other results in there, but you're not going
 15 to be able to prove where they came from.
 16 MR. MASON: So you're going to live or die with
 17 that.
 18 MR. TOMPKINS: Excuse me.
 19 MR. MASON: You're going to live or die with
 20 that.
 21 MR. TOMPKINS: I got to disagree with you
 22 100 percent from a scientific standpoint we're dealing
 23 with meteorological conditions.
 24 Now, where is this particular station placed at
 25 to -- where you have it at?

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1 MR. MACH: It's on Parcel -- it's on Parcel B.
 2 MR. TOMPKINS: Parcel B?
 3 MR. MACH: "B."
 4 MR. TOMPKINS: On the other side of the hill
 5 there?
 6 MR. MACH: On the other side of the hill.
 7 MR. TOMPKINS: Well, that ain't going to help
 8 the situation, one, because what happens if it's in a
 9 westerly -- You got a map of the area so we can get
 10 really clear on that so we could put it up there real
 11 quick?
 12 MR. ATTENDEE: Want to hold it?
 13 MS. TROMBADORE: Richard, did you just say,
 14 "B"? I'm -- I got lost now --
 15 MR. MACH: Yes.
 16 MS. TROMBADORE: -- talking about it.
 17 MR. MACH: Yes. The MET station's on "B." We
 18 did wind -- We did hand-held wind sock --
 19 MS. TROMBADORE: Oh, oh, I see.
 20 MR. MACH: -- on the --
 21 MS. HARRISON: If you put a monitor station --
 22 MR. MACH: -- to ensure that was --
 23 MS. HARRISON: -- on "B" but you won't put one
 24 on top of the hill where the housing is, is ridiculous.
 25 MR. TOMPKINS: "B" here.

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1 MR. MACH: This is landfill, Parcel B.
 2 MR. TOMPKINS: Parcel B is over here. My house
 3 is up here. Now --
 4 MS. HARRISON: The fire is there --
 5 MR. TOMPKINS: -- over there. The fire's over
 6 here. Now, the hill sits here. Just like you have a
 7 plane and you turbulence and you push the plane, if you
 8 have a wind tunnel, then you have to turbulence that go
 9 around, spin around, maybe tornadoes; now, if the fire's
 10 here blowing out, the hill's here blocking it, you got
 11 wind spinning over here.
 12 MR. MACH: The hill's up here.
 13 MR. TOMPKINS: Spinning up here, right?
 14 Possibility, right?
 15 Buildings interfere with wind patterns, do they
 16 not? Do they not up there?
 17 All right. How high up is the --? How many
 18 feet off the ground are you taking the measurements?
 19 MR. ROBBINS: About 6 feet.
 20 MR. MACH: Six feet.
 21 MR. TOMPKINS: Now, personally, 6 feet I have a
 22 problem with, because I don't know any six-year-old
 23 that's 6 feet tall on there in terms of that's -- when
 24 we did measurements previously in '98, I came up with
 25 standards much higher. We talked about ground reaction.

1 'cause I didn't get this in the binder that you sent me.
 2 But when I saw measurements -- and that's
 3 something you cannot -- and I made it real clear to
 4 Marie Avery when I spoke to her on the phone that, one,
 5 the Navy cannot scientifically set up a site of people
 6 that haven't been exposed when monitoring in terms of
 7 the testing that you gave me and shipped me was done on
 8 the -- what, 16th of -- of September? Or I'm sorry --
 9 the 11th -- correction -- 11th -- 11th, 12th, 13th --
 10 correct me -- in that time period, those three days,
 11 correct?
 12 MR. MACH: There was sampling done September
 13 1st, and then it was continuous moni- --
 14 MR. TOMPKINS: September 1st.
 15 MR. MACH: And it was continuous monitoring --
 16 MR. TOMPKINS: We need data on September 1st.
 17 (Several attendees address the
 18 Chair.)
 19 MR. TOMPKINS: In the documents there that I
 20 received, I have no data showing September 1st. The
 21 first ones I saw came up on the 11th on the lab, and it
 22 gave notice so that from the initial standpoint of the
 23 16th of August to the 11th, there was no monitoring or
 24 sample in terms of analysis that I have seen in the data
 25 you presented.

1 MR. MACH: I'm sorry. Wait, wait, wait. I'm
 2 sorry.
 3 The air-monitoring ports on the Parcel E
 4 landfills are 6 feet. So that station --
 5 MR. ROBBINS: That station, though, the
 6 anemometer and the wind direction for that are about 25
 7 feet off the ground. They are placed in accordance with
 8 the --
 9 MR. TOMPKINS: Understand.
 10 MR. ROBBINS: -- guidance.
 11 MR. TOMPKINS: Understand, but --
 12 MS. TROMBADORE: But the Navy does have samples
 13 right at the ground level too.
 14 MR. TOMPKINS: We have, well, for some of my
 15 cases. If it's on the other side, we need to look at,
 16 'cause you dealing with human exposure and the effects
 17 on it, and 45 feet is not appropriate -- in terms of
 18 what you're looking for, it's like sending your child
 19 into a room and say "Go get your shoes"; and they stand
 20 in the middle of the room and say, "I looked." But you
 21 ask: "Did you look in the closet? Did you look under
 22 your bed? You're not looking."
 23 I have to agree with Marie. We do need to look
 24 at both directly and deal with measurements, just like I
 25 found looking at comparison when -- the first day,

1 I can go to my car and pick it up. If I missed
 2 something or Dr. Palmer missed something, we're human.
 3 I'm glad for correction.
 4 MR. MACH: If you look on the Fact Sheet that
 5 you're holding right there, it gives you a Web page. On
 6 that Web page is every piece of data that we have
 7 obtained.
 8 It includes two surface water samples, four
 9 soil samples, and one air sample that were collected on
 10 September 1st.
 11 And it also contains -- it also contains six
 12 monitoring stations, air-monitoring stations, that were
 13 sampled daily from September 8th through the present --
 14 and are continuing to be sampled -- and that data
 15 continues to be put up there on a daily basis. And I
 16 believe that the data up there right now is
 17 September 8th through October 20th or so. It's in that
 18 range.
 19 MR. TOMPKINS: Excuse me. You only did one
 20 sample and where on the day of the fire?
 21 MR. MACH: There were no -- there were no
 22 samples collected on the day of the fire, which was
 23 August 16th.
 24 MR. TOMPKINS: There were none?
 25 MR. MACH: None.

1 MR. TOMPKINS: Okay. And then one sample was
 2 collected, 'cause the data I have didn't show from where
 3 the sample was the epicenter of the fire and where the
 4 sample was collected from.
 5 And I didn't see any data either from the
 6 air -- Air Quality Board. When they said they did two
 7 on the perimeter, tell me how many feet from the
 8 epicenter in terms of measurements was the general term
 9 saying on the perimeter. The perimeter could be
 10 anywhere, and then you always need to be as specific as
 11 possible so that we can then deal with the
 12 concentrations or deal with variables that come into the
 13 equation.
 14 So where was it from? Do you --?
 15 MR. MACH: I don't know where the Air Board
 16 collected their samples from.
 17 When we collected our one air sample on the day
 18 of September 1st, which is when the subsurface was still
 19 smoldering and there was smoke coming out of the ground,
 20 we put a station right adjacent to a smoking area.
 21 MR. TOMPKINS: But where was that from, the
 22 epicenter?
 23 MR. MACH: It was in the only place that we
 24 could find smoke emanating from the subsurface. So it
 25 was the only place we could find a hot spot.

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1 MR. TOMPKINS: But from where the fire started,
 2 where is that from?
 3 MR. MACH: I don't know if it's from where the
 4 fire started, but it was from where the fire was
 5 continuing to smolder.
 6 MR. TOMPKINS: Okay. But you understand the
 7 significance of why I'm asking that?
 8 MR. MACH: No, I don't.
 9 MR. TOMPKINS: All right. If you initial in
 10 point, the ignition point, was from wherever, okay,
 11 unknown factor, then what's burning? What burns --?
 12 What was the idea in terms of taking that and
 13 then making a comparison from what is almost 16, 17 days
 14 later?
 15 MR. MACH: We have not --
 16 MR. TOMPKINS: It doesn't tell the residents
 17 what was exposure. Doesn't tell my brother or his kids
 18 anything.
 19 MR. MACH: We know that we don't have data from
 20 the date of the fire, and we know that we can't say
 21 exactly what could have been emitted during that fire
 22 when it was above ground.
 23 MR. TOMPKINS: Or where it blew?
 24 MR. MACH: We do have the MET station data that
 25 shows the wind direction --

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1 MR. TOMPKINS: That's all?
 2 MR. MACH: -- for that day.
 3 MR. TOMPKINS: Do we have a microclimate for
 4 the community in terms of how the flow goes over . . . ?
 5 MR. MACH: We have -- we have the MET station
 6 data that is done every day on Parcel B. We have also
 7 done hand-held windsock, basically field comparisons at
 8 Parcel E to compare to the Parcel B data. And we have
 9 also -- we have also looked at the San Francisco Airport
 10 and several other air-monitoring stations to show that
 11 the predominant wind directions that our wind rose plots
 12 that are in that Fact Sheet show are consistent with
 13 other areas within San Francisco Bay.
 14 MR. TOMPKINS: But nothing --
 15 MR. MACH: And we're not saying -- we're not
 16 saying that there can't be micro changes and there can't
 17 be -- the wind doesn't shift periodically.
 18 However, the predominant wind direction is to
 19 the west. And you know as well as I do, the PRGs that
 20 we are comparing against are assuming a 30-year constant
 21 exposure to that particular airborne contaminant.
 22 And we are showing that even in the several
 23 days or months that we have been monitoring this stuff
 24 in the worst area closest to the landfill, we are not
 25 exceeding those extremely stringent levels.

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1 So with that and in consultation with other
 2 regulatory agencies and the Department of Health
 3 Services, we feel that the community is not at risk due
 4 to the landfill fires and that our monitoring is
 5 supporting that.
 6 MR. TOMPKINS: Well, okay. I was just saying,
 7 I don't accept it based on, one, the standards that were
 8 being used when I talked to Rajiv as well, Dr. Rajiv, is
 9 based on 50-year-old white males.
 10 It doesn't take into account genetic -- just
 11 physical difference between men and women, as I've
 12 stated in Atlanta, in EPA, and also genetic differences
 13 in populations and susceptibility. Doesn't measure it.
 14 Don't look at it. You need to look at all the
 15 variables.
 16 And as far as you're not -- you're stating very
 17 clearly, I looked at the data -- and I'll go back in my
 18 car and pull it up -- that the tolerance standards that
 19 were used for VOCs, it's, like -- man, it was very, very
 20 weak, be -- to be very -- to be nice about it.
 21 And it's like the standards when we used parts
 22 per trillion in terms of our -- when we did our
 23 measurements, we got a whole lot more.
 24 When you set up there and deal with the parts
 25 per, you're not going to see it. It's not almost -- not

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1 to say they did float the baseline, but ours was much
 2 more intense investigation in terms of setting our
 3 measurements and standards.
 4 I'm concerned that I have -- find that there's
 5 stuff still being emitted. I was concerned that metals
 6 was still, because then you have to wonder, what was in
 7 the initial piece before you measured anything on 9/1
 8 what came out the fire? No one knows.
 9 And that's the concern, that you can't negate
 10 the problems that the residents are complaining about,
 11 and that's something that needs to be addressed, because
 12 I have students -- parents asking me, who's going to pay
 13 the medical bill on this? And that is an honest
 14 question that the Navy needs to address, because it's
 15 not just psychosomatic that people are coming into these
 16 illnesses. That was addressed up there on the hill.
 17 MR. MACH: Okay. Let's see if we can get some
 18 questions from some other people.
 19 Jill?
 20 MS. FOX: Is it possible that some of the
 21 symptoms that -- that the neighborhood is experiencing
 22 are not caused at the point of the fire but are being
 23 caused by the trucks, the dirt, all of that increased
 24 activity?
 25 And perhaps the monitoring closer to the homes

1 and along the truck routes would be able to determine if
 2 this -- you know, all the diesel fuel and the blowing
 3 dust and all that. I don't know. Perhaps that's what's
 4 contributing to everyone's scratchy throats and
 5 everything so that monitoring at the landfill isn't
 6 taking into account.
 7 It's sort of like chemotherapy makes you as
 8 sick as the cancer. You know what I mean?
 9 MR. MACH: Let me -- let me try and address the
 10 questions as they come up.
 11 Is that possible? I'm sure it is possible.
 12 You know, we did everything we could to cover
 13 the trucks. We kept dust down, doing dust suppression,
 14 everything we could to try and minimize that exposure.
 15 There's not a whole lot we can do about diesel
 16 coming out of the trucks as they're delivering the
 17 material.
 18 Good news is: We're just about done hauling
 19 material. So if that was part of the cause, we're
 20 almost done with that. What additional monitoring could
 21 be done for that, I am not sure.
 22 But there was also a concern raised about -- he
 23 left, but there was a concern raised about someone else
 24 taking a look at the data.
 25 There was also a concern raised about what

1 other air monitoring has been done basewide and beyond
 2 just the landfill fire issue.
 3 And EPA has contacted ATSDR, which is the
 4 Agency for Toxic and Disease Registry . . .
 5 MR. JOB: . . . Toxic Substances --
 6 MR. MACH: Yeah.
 7 MR. JOB: -- Disease Registry.
 8 MR. MACH: Yeah.
 9 And they had done a study back in '93 or '94
 10 that they looked basewide at what was coming off of the
 11 entire base as a Superfund site.
 12 They -- EPA has contacted ATSDR and asked them
 13 to do two things: One, come back and take a look at all
 14 of the monitoring data that we have generated from the
 15 landfill and see if they see any cause-and-effect
 16 relationship and, secondly, to see if they can update
 17 that '93-'94 baseline air assessment of Hunters Point.
 18 And I believe that's going on. I've seen some
 19 E-mails flying back and forth about who's going to pay
 20 for ATSDR's time. But that is in the works. So that
 21 may help --
 22 MS. FOX: So that's sort of a neutral third
 23 party --?
 24 MS. TROMBADORE: Right.
 25 MR. MACH: Right.

1 MS. TROMBADORE: And they are actually taking
 2 all the monitoring data and making an independent
 3 assessment of what they think potential exposures could
 4 be. And so I think that's a good thing. It is an
 5 independent third party and they are scientists.
 6 MR. MACH: Okay.
 7 Sir?
 8 MR. CAMPBELL: Richard, in the last meeting, I
 9 asked you about water between October 9th and
 10 October 18th, and I said we had digital photographs of
 11 it, and that should be in your Minutes -- not -- not in
 12 your Minutes, but somewhere in your dictation.
 13 MR. MACH: It is in the transcript, and you
 14 said you were going to provide me something, and you
 15 didn't.
 16 MR. CAMPBELL: It's on a Web site. I will
 17 provide you with a Web site.
 18 MR. MACH: Okay.
 19 MR. CAMPBELL: Not only that's on the Web site,
 20 but wind directions, because we took some digital
 21 photographs of some of your wind-monitoring things. We
 22 took a picture of a -- persons here at point the wind
 23 was blowing up -- directly up the hill towards Aspen
 24 Apartments. That's also on the Web site. And we have a
 25 clear aerial showing.

1 The other question that I have is: Can you
 2 unequivocally say that the residents should not be sick
 3 due to the nature of the Parcel E fire? Is that a yes
 4 or a no?
 5 MR. MACH: Unequivocally? H'm. I don't think
 6 I'll ever say anything unequivocal, so no.
 7 MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. Then let's put a
 8 percentage on it, a percentage, 1 to 100 percent.
 9 MR. MACH: Based on all the data that I've seen
 10 in the discussion with other experts and health
 11 officials and the conservative nature of the numbers
 12 that we screen against, we are confident that there is
 13 no harm to the residents from the landfill fire.
 14 MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. The last part of the
 15 question is: Your monitoring didn't start on the
 16 16th --
 17 MR. MACH: Correct.
 18 MR. ATTENDEE: -- correct?
 19 MR. MACH: Correct.
 20 MR. CAMPBELL: And so you had a period of time
 21 that this was going on.
 22 Are you saying that the wind blew continuously
 23 in one direction only at that point?
 24 MR. MACH: I'm saying the predominant direction
 25 of the wind every single day is to the west and that all

1 What's taking place? Can you explain that for
 2 me?
 3 MR. MACH: Unless --
 4 MR. CAMPBELL: Because I -- I -- I -- I'm
 5 presuming that where your wind indicator is, you're
 6 getting an offshore breeze out there not closer to the
 7 hill.
 8 MR. MACH: Where on Parcel B exactly is the MET
 9 station?
 10 MR. ROBBINS: It's out on a point of land in
 11 IR 7. It's out close to the edge of the bay, and it's
 12 fairly well removed from all the other structures.
 13 MR. MACH: So its relative distance to the hill
 14 is about equal to the relative distance of landfill to
 15 the other side of the hill?
 16 MR. ATTENDEE: Leading question.
 17 MR. ROBBINS: Well, I would say that the MET
 18 station in Parcel B is probably 100 yards or so north of
 19 the hill; and, you know, the landfill fire was probably
 20 on the order of 100 to 150 yards south of the hill on
 21 the other side.
 22 MR. CAMPBELL: They're also using -- I think
 23 on sticks right now you're using ribbons to show in the
 24 landfill where people are working and where the dust
 25 happens to be going. You've got ribbons tied off,

1 of those wind rose -- you can see the one that's in
 2 there right now for the 16th --
 3 MR. CAMPBELL: Oh, I see. But that's in Parcel
 4 B, is it not?
 5 MR. MACH: It is in Parcel B.
 6 MR. CAMPBELL: You had some wind indicators
 7 over at Parcel E, if I remember correctly, because we
 8 watched them changing directions, and we photographed
 9 those.
 10 MR. MACH: Yes. And if you look on that wind
 11 rose, it will show that the wind does change directions.
 12 There are periods of time throughout the day that it
 13 does go in slightly different directions.
 14 But that large arrow, that predominant wind
 15 direction arrow, that 80 to 90 percent-of-the-time arrow
 16 shows the predominant wind direction is to the west.
 17 MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.
 18 MS. ATTENDEE: What about that --?
 19 MR. CAMPBELL: Excuse me. Excuse me.
 20 It seems like, then, if you're not -- if you're
 21 standing on the hill and the wind is blowing and is
 22 hitting people in the face and shooting up to the Aspen
 23 Apartments on -- the Aspen Apartments to the east and
 24 west right there, then is there a microclimate?
 25 Is the hill being deflected?

1 because we have even got those on digital cameras that
 2 show which way the wind is going. In other words, it's
 3 not a formal wind indicator, but it's a visual wind
 4 indicator.
 5 MR. ROBBINS: Those are grade stakes for
 6 survey, and they are not intended -- or I would be
 7 reluctant --
 8 MR. MACH: Now, what he -- what he's saying is,
 9 if you got a ribbon hanging off that and wind blows in a
 10 particular direction, it's going to show you that,
 11 so . . .
 12 MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.
 13 MS. HARRISON: Richard, I have a question --
 14 MR. MACH: We're going to take turns here.
 15 MR. ATTENDEE: That fire that was burning, the
 16 landfill that was burning, was that burning due to --
 17 because there's sulphuric acids and chlorine gases
 18 stored back there in the Navy ground there, and it
 19 exploded, and that started a reaction for the fire?
 20 MR. MACH: No. The San Francisco Fire
 21 Department did an investigation on the fire. They
 22 believe that it was somehow set on the surface by
 23 someone who's out there, but they could -- they could
 24 never actually determine the exact cause.
 25 MR. ATTENDEE: Can chlorine and sulphuric acid

1 explode to start a fire?
 2 MR. MACH: If I went back to my chemistry
 3 class, I'd probably -- I'm assuming you know the answer,
 4 so I'll say probably yes.
 5 MR. ATTENDEE: So how could a kid get back
 6 there and start a fire and I can't get back to work?
 7 It's secure, isn't it?
 8 MR. ATTENDEE: No.
 9 MR. ATTENDEE: So it's nuclear stuff back
 10 there, and ain't nobody securing it? So how could a kid
 11 get back there and start a fire, and I can't get back
 12 there to get a job?
 13 MR. MACH: Well, we try to repair the fence on
 14 a regular basis, and people cut the fence and keep
 15 getting in there, so --
 16 MR. ATTENDEE: So if I cut the fence, I can get
 17 in there and get a job?
 18 MR. MACH: You cut the fence, you can get in
 19 there and start a fire.
 20 MR. BROWN: Richard, I'm Lynne Brown. I'd like
 21 to know, which way was the wind blowing for the fire on
 22 the 15th of August, you know?
 23 MR. MACH: I don't know, but I can get that
 24 because we do daily monitoring.
 25 MR. BROWN: Before that, the 14th, how long was

1 the fire smothering -- smoldering over there before it
 2 ignited over in Parcel E?
 3 MR. MACH: It wasn't smoldering before it
 4 ignited.
 5 MR. BROWN: How do you know that?
 6 MR. MACH: Because it was a surface fire that
 7 started -- The San Francisco Fire Department was able
 8 to say that it started on the surface.
 9 MR. MASON: That still burning --
 10 MR. BROWN: Wait.
 11 When did -- when did they -- when did they say
 12 they write that down?
 13 I have the incident report. It didn't say that
 14 in the incident report. Now, who said that?
 15 MR. MACH: In my discussions with the
 16 investigators out there, they said it was started as a
 17 surface fire.
 18 MR. BROWN: Oh. But it didn't say that on the
 19 incident report about a surface fire, though.
 20 MR. MASON: My question, is the surface fire
 21 burning for two months? How could that be?
 22 MR. MACH: There is not a surface fire burning
 23 for two months.
 24 MR. MASON: Well, it's still burning, isn't it?
 25 Is it out?

1 MR. MACH: I cannot say it's out because I
 2 don't have the data to prove a hundred percent that it's
 3 out.
 4 But ever since the 16th we have been saying
 5 it's -- it was a surface fire that went underground,
 6 which made it a -- once the surface was out, it became a
 7 subsurface fire.
 8 MR. MASON: You didn't answer his question,
 9 then.
 10 MR. ATTENDEE: Yeah.
 11 MR. MASON: What's burning?
 12 MR. MACH: It's mostly sawdust in that area.
 13 There are some other chemicals that are in there that
 14 we've done the investigation on.
 15 MR. ATTENDEE: Sawdust?
 16 MR. ATTENDEE: How do they get all that sawdust
 17 out there?
 18 MR. MACH: Okay. You already went. We are
 19 going this way.
 20 Yes. Wait, wait, wait.
 21 MR. ATTENDEE: With all the money you got going
 22 for the trucks, paying the trucks to go, can you just
 23 pay some tractors to dig it up and put it out?
 24 MR. MASON: Or take it out?
 25 MR. ATTENDEE: Or take it out of there. I

1 mean, it's the same thing. You can just put it in the
 2 truck and deliver it out.
 3 MR. JOB: Can I --
 4 MR. MACH: Well --
 5 MR. JOB: -- say something here?
 6 MR. ATTENDEE: -- somewhere else and taking it
 7 in.
 8 MR. JOB: Can I interject, Rich?
 9 MR. MACH: Go ahead, Brad.
 10 MR. JOB: You know, my agency, that's what we
 11 do is we deal with bay-front landfills. There happens
 12 to be 50 of them around San Francisco Bay.
 13 This particular one is a frightening landfill.
 14 I was in the Navy. I know a lot of chemicals the Navy
 15 used. There's potential for some real harm in there.
 16 And I will tell you that I feel it is much more likely
 17 that somebody would be injured or killed digging that
 18 material up than if we manage it appropriately where it
 19 sits.
 20 And that's just my technical opinion, and I
 21 hope that matters something to you, because I do not
 22 want to see that person die because I made a bad
 23 engineering decision.
 24 MR. ATTENDEE: What about the people working on
 25 it? People's already living on it. What about us?

1 MR. MASON: One of my question is this.
 2 MR. MACH: Wait. Wait. One at a time.
 3 MR. ATTENDEE: We are already exposed. What
 4 about us?
 5 MR. JOB: Well, that's what we want to do is we
 6 want to stop the exposure. Now, you get enough dirt and
 7 enough -- enough geosynthetic clay liner and enough
 8 plastic and enough monitoring; and, you know, if you
 9 keep the chemicals from moving, you know, that's --
 10 that's the approach that we have used at every other
 11 landfill on the bay.
 12 We have been doing this for 50 years, and we
 13 know that we can make those chemicals stay where they
 14 are at.
 15 There's a real issue about the Navy not
 16 having --
 17 MS. CARRINGTON: We want them out. We want
 18 them out.
 19 (Several attendees address the
 20 Chair.)
 21 MR. TOMPKINS: I did the initial -- I'm part
 22 of the team that did the initial breast cancer review
 23 when the health department did that back about six years
 24 ago and also the review also on the cervical cancer.
 25 Breast cancer is twice the expected rate for

1 African-American women in this community. I am looking
 2 at 20-year-old girls, young women, with breast cancer
 3 living up there, also cervical cancer. It's twice the
 4 expected rate.
 5 MR. JOB: Believe me, I care so -- I mean,
 6 that's why I decided to be an environmental engineer,
 7 because I want to take care of that stuff.
 8 MR. TOMPKINS: Well --
 9 MR. JOB: But the digging that --
 10 MR. TOMPKINS: (Interrupting.)
 11 MR. JOB: Digging that landfill up is going to
 12 make it worse and not going to make it better.
 13 MS. HARRISON: May I ask a question, please?
 14 MR. TOMPKINS: I have two different thoughts.
 15 The residents and other people believe the removal
 16 have -- already have affected the community.
 17 And then in talking to some of the developers
 18 in Lennar and all the rest that were bidding over at the
 19 RAB meeting in terms of do you have the knowledge of how
 20 to take it out, they have no ideas about the radiation,
 21 how to remove it.
 22 You need to take that out. Think of it in
 23 terms of -- I have a different view, because I'm
 24 looking at the patient; and that if -- possibility. Not
 25 to say that that's all-encompassing and that's the evil.

1 But hell, I got over 400 known toxic waste sites in this
 2 neighborhood. I have a federal Superfund. There is the
 3 state Superfund. I have the sewage plant on top of it
 4 and PG&E laying out on it.
 5 Therefore, let's try and eliminate
 6 possibilities rather than, hey, I'm going to keep it
 7 over and plan it.
 8 Earthquake. Come on. It's going to move.
 9 Question is that hasn't been addressed, how has that
 10 moved from that point? Has it moved?
 11 MR. JOB: Well, I mean, it wasn't capped when
 12 the Loma Prieta quake happened, and it didn't --
 13 MR. TOMPKINS: That doesn't mean that I wasn't
 14 exposed.
 15 (Male attendee interrupting.)
 16 MR. TOMPKINS: Yes, but I have some of the
 17 documents that stated up there that PCBs was
 18 38,500 times above what PCA -- EPA -- excuse me --
 19 PC -- EPA says is safe.
 20 And yet, I'm arguing with a doctor, another
 21 physician, talking about, well, it stays in the
 22 building.
 23 Well, sweetheart -- I told him. You know, I
 24 didn't want to be rude, but you get to a point of
 25 stupidity of -- look, I can theoretically take a

1 elephant and stuff his butt in a rocket ship at 40 miles
 2 an hour in space and hang him by his testicles with one
 3 hair.
 4 It doesn't stay. Chemicals do not stay. They
 5 don't discriminate. They move. That is something we
 6 need to address in terms of migration of the chemicals.
 7 We're saying it's over there and it's never here.
 8 All the studies, which I find offensive and I
 9 think is a lot of B.S., bad science, never talked about
 10 how much is there and how much is moved in the
 11 neighborhood.
 12 Those men and women, our fathers and mothers
 13 who gave us their lives that died prematurely for
 14 working over there, brought all those chemicals into the
 15 home on their clothes, in the soil, okay? How much is
 16 there? That's what I'm concerned about.
 17 Again, here we have an exposure factor. No one
 18 did any measurements that I've seen in the documents --
 19 I'm sorry. It wasn't in my car. It's sitting on my
 20 desk, binder -- of what's in the neighborhood.
 21 I find it inappropriate to sit up there and set
 22 the air monitor by the bay, and the wind is probably
 23 blowing up there doesn't take into account the hill, the
 24 projects, and the buildings in the neighborhood; and how
 25 does it change the wind pattern?

1 Let's deal with realistic measurements, real
 2 time, and the real conditions and measure what's inside
 3 and outside of. If there's nothing to worry about,
 4 cool. But right now Rajiv can't sit up there from the
 5 health department in the HEAP meeting and I'm arguing
 6 with him.
 7 What's in the home? No measurements are done.
 8 What's in the soil? Right now we plan on wasting time
 9 as the rain comes; then we deal with dilution factors
 10 when you do the soil measurements.
 11 MR. JOB: Right. And -- and I clearly -- I
 12 clearly --
 13 MR. TOMPKINS: Let's work on a way of doing it,
 14 but let's go do it and find out what is -- right now you
 15 have a lot of unknowns in this equation.
 16 MR. JOB: And I -- and I clearly -- you know,
 17 you obviously know more about the human health aspects
 18 of it than I do.
 19 But I know -- I am a landfill expert. I'm a
 20 civil engineer, and that's what I have spent a large
 21 part of my career on is learning how to keep landfills
 22 underneath caps and contained.
 23 And I believe that the technology to do that,
 24 to contain the landfill, you know, that we have that
 25 dialed, you know, figured out.

1 The technology to dig that landfill up and to
 2 not expose the residents around there and the
 3 environment and the workers, in particular -- those are
 4 the ones that I'm worried about just like you stated --
 5 I don't think that we have the technical capability to
 6 dig up that landfill and me feel confident that we are
 7 not exacerbating the problem.
 8 Now, maybe in ten years we do. But I just -- I
 9 don't see that I would ever ask a man to get out
 10 there -- anybody I cared about, I would never ask him to
 11 get out there on a piece of heavy equipment and dig into
 12 that landfill.
 13 MR. MACH: Okay. Before we go much -- before
 14 we go much further, a lot of what you're talking about
 15 and a lot of the questions that are being asked have to
 16 do with the long-term final remedy for the landfill, and
 17 that is, we are far away from coming up with that
 18 remedy.
 19 MR. JOB: And that's true.
 20 MR. MACH: And like -- and like Brad -- like
 21 Brad said, you know, we -- right now we probably don't
 22 have a good technology to ensure the safety of the
 23 community to dig that thing up; and it would be
 24 inappropriate for us to run in there and start digging
 25 it up.

1 I mean, if we're exposing people because of
 2 diesel trucks bringing clean soil on, just imagine the
 3 potential of exposure of you trying to dig that whole
 4 thing up when we don't know everything that's in there.
 5 We have got to be prudent and do the steps that we're
 6 talking about --
 7 MS. TROMBADORE: Richard, you will be looking
 8 at digging it up. That is --
 9 MR. MACH: I know we --
 10 MS. TROMBADORE: -- one of the alternatives you
 11 will be looking at.
 12 MR. MACH: I kn- --
 13 MS. HARRISON: Can I now ask my question,
 14 please?
 15 MR. JOB: I'm sorry.
 16 MS. TROMBADORE: I just want to say, it's not
 17 like it's not going to be looked at.
 18 MS. HARRISON: Well, one of my --
 19 (Several attendees address the
 20 Chair.)
 21 MS. HARRISON: Excuse me.
 22 One of my questions were for y- -- was for you
 23 anyway. And it had to do with the monitoring that you
 24 said was being done by an outside source. Are they only
 25 using the information that was provided for them by --

1 MS. TROMBADORE: Right.
 2 MS. HARRISON: -- the testing that's been done?
 3 MS. TROMBADORE: Yeah --
 4 MS. HARRISON: Well --
 5 MS. TROMBADORE: -- as far as I know.
 6 MS. HARRISON: -- do you honestly expect
 7 everybody in this room to really believe that they are
 8 going to get anything different than what Richard has
 9 already told us?
 10 I mean, no, seri- -- no, se- -- no. Listen to
 11 me. And I'm not trying to be rude and I'm not trying to
 12 be indignant. If I were you, you would know the
 13 difference. Please believe me. So don't get -- don't
 14 misunderstand this passion for anger because it's not.
 15 It's passion.
 16 I need to know these things because I'm being
 17 bombarded every single day with these facts of people
 18 getting sick. School teachers are asking me to come in
 19 and talk to their students, to their parents.
 20 I am not a scientist. I relied on you and the
 21 EPA to tell me something that they -- that Richard did
 22 not tell me because he's not the expert here, okay? So
 23 I can't even get angry if I was going to get angry with
 24 him because he is not the expert.
 25 But if you're not going to examine the kind of

1 things that are going to set this community's mind at
 2 ease, then what, pray tell, do you believe that putting
 3 out all of this information is going to do? That's one
 4 question. I'd like to have it answered.
 5 But I would like to ask you another question,
 6 since you raised the issue that there's something in
 7 there. The volatiles in there are so -- you don't know
 8 that they might explode on everybody, and I believe that
 9 you honestly believe that.
 10 But I have to ask you, are you willing to
 11 accept the responsibility for the lives that are in
 12 jeopardy if we happen to have another earthquake like we
 13 did right here, anywhere close to that, that's going to
 14 force that liquefaction to happen? And I probably said
 15 the word wrong, because it took me a long time to get it
 16 together. If that happens, the way I understand it --
 17 and if I'm c- -- not correct, you will tell me, because
 18 you did a paper on it, did you not?
 19 MR. ROBBINS: Yes, I did.
 20 MS. HARRISON: -- that that means it's going
 21 to -- the soil is going to liquefy; everything on top is
 22 going to drop to the bottom; everything on the bottom is
 23 going to shoot to the top; then instead of removing what
 24 can be removed now, at least eliminating that as a
 25 possibility of a problem, we have a double whammy.

1 There are people that cannot get out of the way
 2 in time irregardless of what your first response is
 3 going to be. You haven't taken those folks into
 4 consideration.
 5 MR. JOB: Right. And -- and I want to go back
 6 to what Claire said. This -- you know, the decision is
 7 not final yet. But I don't want everybody to think
 8 that -- that we are -- we -- we have made our mind up to
 9 dig it up either. I'm only, you know, a small voice in
 10 the choir that -- that decides this -- makes this
 11 decision.
 12 To -- to an exact quote that I gave to Richard
 13 is: You had better leave no stone unturned in
 14 characterizing what's in that landfill and what the
 15 long-term fate of that is, and that includes seismic
 16 stability. So all of that has to go into making the
 17 final decision.
 18 But I -- the only reason I bring this up is
 19 because I hear this as a -- as a constant theme that you
 20 all want that landfill dug up, and I feel it's only fair
 21 for me as an engineer to give you my technical opinion
 22 that I think that's a very dangerous tact to take right
 23 now.
 24 MR. ATTENDEE: Let me ask you something. You a
 25 landfill specialist?

1 MR. JOB: I'm a civil engineer.
 2 MR. ATTENDEE: Okay. Okay. What form of
 3 encapsulation are you going to use?
 4 MR. JOB: Well, currently they're doing --
 5 they're doing the most technically advanced landfill cap
 6 that --
 7 MR. ATTENDEE: What form?
 8 MR. JOB: It's a -- it's a composite cap. It
 9 has a soil --
 10 MS. HARRISON: It's dirt, clay, and plastic, I
 11 believe you said.
 12 MR. JOB: Then in between that is a --
 13 (Several attendees speak.)
 14 MR. JOB: The next thing is a -- is a layer.
 15 It's called a geosynthetic clay liner. And so it's a --
 16 it's like a clay san- -- clay sandwich between two
 17 pieces of -- kind of plastic material.
 18 That is -- Once that gets wet, that swells up,
 19 and it gets really tight. I mean, it's pretty much
 20 waterproof.
 21 On top of that goes two more layers of plastic
 22 stuff, one of which is a completely imperme- --
 23 impervious plastic, really thick, by the way, much
 24 thicker than what we normally require landfills to do.
 25 So the Navy kind of took the extra effort to put in an

1 80-mil liner rather than a 60 or 40. So they get a
 2 little -- you know, I think that -- they get some credit
 3 for that.
 4 Then on top of that is a another drainage layer
 5 and then a soil layer with, you know, grass planted on
 6 it.
 7 MR. ATTENDEE: Okay. Let me ask you something.
 8 So you guys do -- have an understanding of what's out
 9 there, what type chemicals are out there?
 10 MR. JOB: We really don't know exactly what's
 11 in that landfill.
 12 MR. ATTENDEE: No idea --?
 13 MR. JOB: And like I said --
 14 MR. ATTENDEE: No idea whatsoever?
 15 MR. JOB: Some idea.
 16 MR. ATTENDEE: "Some idea." Okay. Well --
 17 MR. JOB: We know what the possible stuff could
 18 have been disposed, but we don't know of exactly what is
 19 in exactly what location.
 20 MR. ATTENDEE: Okay. What type of chemicals
 21 are permeating through the air right now as far as the
 22 top -- the topsoil? What's permeating? What's coming
 23 up?
 24 MR. JOB: Through the air, probably not much.
 25 The PCBs are coming out in the dust.

1 MR. ATTENDEE: PCB? Benzene?
 2 MR. JOB: Benzene is likely coming from -- from
 3 automobile exhaust. I think that that's the primary
 4 source of what was measured around the landfill. You
 5 know, it's -- benzene is -- excuse me. Benzene is a
 6 significant component of gasoline. I'll talk about this
 7 a little bit more when I get up and give my bit here.
 8 So --
 9 And the -- and the thing that's really, you
 10 know, the most -- you know, the most concerting is the
 11 possibility for very compressed gas cylinders which, you
 12 know, at a certain point, the chemicals don't become the
 13 problem there. And it's more of a shrapnel thing and,
 14 you know, flying debris.
 15 (Male attendee interrupts.)
 16 MR. JOB: Yeah, you know. I mean, that's
 17 really my concern is I don't want -- if I was the
 18 engineer in charge, I would be very concerned about my
 19 workers digging into possible buried gas containers.
 20 Even if they had carbon dioxide in them, they are still
 21 possible missiles. So, you know, that's more my concern
 22 is the physical hazards of -- of digging into that
 23 waste.
 24 MR. ATTENDEE: You said, "possible missiles."
 25 MR. JOB: Yeah. You know, you have --

1 some of the reasons why digging it up is not maybe the
 2 best idea.
 3 MR. ATTENDEE: I understand that, but you have
 4 to do something.
 5 MR. JOB: Mm-hmm. Oh, absolutely.
 6 MR. ATTENDEE: You have to do something fast
 7 too.
 8 MR. JOB: And doing the cap, I think, is a
 9 great thing. You know, I -- that was the right thing to
 10 do. And if it had been, you know, some other project,
 11 it might have been done ten years ago. But, you know,
 12 we have got it done almost now. So --
 13 MR. MACH: And to address --
 14 MR. JOB: -- forward.
 15 MR. MACH: To address a little more about what
 16 you asked, we do know the chemicals that are in there.
 17 We know there are PCBs. We know there are metals. We
 18 know there are VOCs, SVOCs. We know where the radium
 19 dials are, which is not in an area where the fire
 20 occurred.
 21 But we know what's in there. I mean, it is an
 22 industrial landfill. Everything from the base was
 23 dumped in there: sandblast grit, solvents, fuel,
 24 everything that was dumped in there.
 25 Now, but the question is, do you know exactly

1 (Several attendees interrupt.)
 2 MR. ATTENDEE: -- if they explode, piece of
 3 shrapnel, metals blowing up on you.
 4 MR. ATTENDEE: Okay. As far as you -- you said
 5 that the top layer -- okay. Let me ask you something.
 6 If -- In case of an earthquake, you have an earthquake,
 7 right, let's say that whatever is under there, cancers
 8 or whatever, shock sensitive --
 9 MS. ATTENDEE: It's not sensitive is what
 10 you --?
 11 TWO ATTENDEES: "Shock sensitive."
 12 MR. JOB: Yeah. I mean --
 13 MR. ATTENDEE: -- a hard shift.
 14 MR. JOB: We still need to ask a lot of
 15 questions. I'm not saying all the questions have been
 16 answered.
 17 But I'm saying that for every other landfill in
 18 all of San Francisco Bay, we have decided that the
 19 appropriate thing to do is to contain that material in
 20 place.
 21 Now, this may be a different one. There's
 22 still a lot of questions that we need to ask and a
 23 decision process that needs to be gone through.
 24 But I'm just trying to be forward with the
 25 community here in giving you my initial impression of

1 where they dumped every piece of that stuff? That's the
 2 piece we don't know. So we don't know where every
 3 single piece is within there.
 4 One of the things that we are doing for
 5 Parcel E and for the landfill as well is looking at
 6 filling in the data gaps. What don't we know? What
 7 when they were doing the investigation did they miss?
 8 We had a meeting back on September 26th with
 9 the regulatory agencies. We started outlining some of
 10 the -- some of the areas that we felt we had concerns
 11 about, some areas that we wanted to fill in data gaps.
 12 And the landfill was a huge piece of that.
 13 We have a -- We had a data packet that went to
 14 the regulatory agencies this week and some ideas that we
 15 have, and we have a two-day meeting with them next week
 16 on the 31st and the 1st to try to come to agreement on
 17 all the things that need to be done out there.
 18 Now, like Brad's saying, I mean, we are not
 19 going to go in there and just start punching holes in
 20 this thing and taking samples, because we don't know
 21 what's down there.
 22 Part of the things we're looking into are
 23 relooking at aerial photographs, talking to community --
 24 people who used to work on the base in the past,
 25 old-timers that were out there, you know, "What did you

1 dump here? What did you do there?" You know, "What do
 2 you know about that?" Get a better feel for the history
 3 of that.
 4 And then also using some new technologies that
 5 you can look at from the top surface, like
 6 ground-penetrating radar and different things, to try
 7 and see different anomalies, different things that might
 8 be down there, might be buried, whether they be drums,
 9 canisters, or other types of things down there.
 10 And then from there move them forward with
 11 additional sampling to verify the constituents and where
 12 they are at. So we are moving forward with this. I
 13 mean, you can only go so fast, though.
 14 So we are placing the cap to ensure that the
 15 fire is out.
 16 We have lines of evidence that show no
 17 additional surface hot spots back on the 22nd of
 18 September when a thermal image was taken from a flyover.
 19 It's one line of evidence.
 20 We need to get the cap in, and we are -- we are
 21 revising the subsurface monitoring plan to get to the
 22 agencies by next Thursday, the 2nd, which is going to
 23 talk about how we are going to continue to monitor the
 24 subsurface to verify there is nothing else still
 25 smoldering down there.

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1 And we will continue to monitor that until we
 2 can prove definitively and say to you: "Yes, it is out.
 3 There's nothing else going on out there."
 4 In the meantime, we will still be doing this
 5 additional investigation out there.
 6 MR. MASON: Have you gotten any response from
 7 community people that have worked out there in the past
 8 about some of the dumping? Because I understand from
 9 some information that we got from some old-timer that a
 10 lot of that dumping out there was top-secret, and no one
 11 was supposed to know about it.
 12 MR. MACH: Okay. We have not gone that far
 13 yet.
 14 MR. MASON: Well, another question I wanted to
 15 ask you, and then I'm going to sit down.
 16 The AST-- was that ASTDR?
 17 MR. MACH: ASTDR.
 18 MR. JOB: -- TSDR.
 19 MR. MASON: They are going to be doing --
 20 MR. ATTENDEE: ATSDR.
 21 MR. MASON: ATSDR. They are going to be doing
 22 some analysis on -- on -- on some contaminants from the
 23 community?
 24 MS. TROMBADORE: No.
 25 MR. MASON: What are they going to be doing?

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1 MS. TROMBADORE: Sheryl would know -- the other
 2 EPA project manager, would know better, because I don't
 3 manage Parcel E; but I can find out the details.
 4 As far as I know, they are going to take all
 5 the monitoring data that the Navy has collected and any
 6 of the data that the Air Board has collected and do an
 7 independent analysis of what it tells you and what it
 8 means to the surrounding community and maybe give some
 9 recommendations as to what additional monitoring should
 10 be performed.
 11 MR. MASON: How far back will that history go?
 12 MS. TROMBADORE: It will only be what the Navy
 13 has collected for the landfill fire, which was -- the
 14 first sample was September 1. So we don't have any
 15 data, as we all know, for that first two weeks. So they
 16 are going to take the information that we do have and
 17 take a really hard look at.
 18 And I wish Marie was here. But just to get to
 19 her question, I think because they are an independent
 20 third party -- they include medical doctors as well as
 21 Ph.D. scientists -- they have no stake in what their
 22 analysis comes out and concludes.
 23 I think they really will give a good
 24 independent assessment based on what we have, which
 25 unfortunately doesn't include the first two weeks. But

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1 it can at least look at what we have got now, the
 2 benzene hits that we have seen, and try to explain what,
 3 if any, potential exposures there could be to the
 4 neighbors.
 5 And those folks, I'm sure, when the work is
 6 done, they were going to try to do it quickly. And
 7 hopefully, they can come to the next RAB, which would be
 8 the best, and you could ask those very questions of them
 9 and what additional work they can also do.
 10 MR. NURU: We have spent the last half hour, at
 11 least, hearing a great deal of discussion of exactly why
 12 we cannot remove this particular, you know, soil from
 13 the community.
 14 The issue of removal has been the primary issue
 15 of this community from day one. But it seems as though
 16 the order of priority in terms of investigation and why
 17 we can move it as opposed to why we possibly can't, I
 18 think, is unfortunate that Claire, seems to me, had to
 19 remind you that there was some investigation that had to
 20 be done around the possibilities of removal.
 21 There's been absolutely no talk about research
 22 about how we can possibly remove it. All we have talked
 23 about is we can't for nine million reasons, part being
 24 unknown.
 25 So I'm saying, well, fine. If you already know

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1 that you probably as the expert shouldn't move it
 2 because we don't know what's in it, well, time's been
 3 done. We're done with that issue. All right.
 4 Why can't we spend more time saying: "Well,
 5 fine. We know we should move it, but let's research and
 6 find out how, if at all possible, we can, as opposed to
 7 my position is, my advice is, leave it there?"
 8 I'm saying as a community -- you know, we're
 9 saying, Fine. I'd much rather have all that energy
 10 spent in you trying to figure out how to move it.
 11 MR. JOB: And -- and believe me, I am
 12 completely sensitive to that, you know. I understand,
 13 you know. I don't want a landfill in my neighborhood
 14 either.
 15 I will say that of the landfills that we have
 16 closed around the bay, most of them have become very
 17 well-visited open-space parks, you know. And -- and so,
 18 you know, what -- what on one hand looks like a complete
 19 and utter nightmare, in other communities has become
 20 really one of their favorite parts of the community, you
 21 know.
 22 So -- so, you know, I -- that said, feel
 23 certain that -- that this is not going to be done until
 24 we have looked at every option and until we have made
 25 completely certain that, you know, what we are going to

1 choose as a final remedy is the right thing for the
 2 community.
 3 MS. TROMBADORE: Yeah. And I want --
 4 MR. MASON: The community does not want it.
 5 MS. TROMBADORE: And I want to add that the
 6 other important factor is: We don't just go in a room
 7 and pick what gets done. We do bring it to you and ask
 8 your opinion.
 9 MR. MASON: And we are saying, we do not want
 10 it.
 11 MS. TROMBADORE: And believe me --
 12 MR. MASON: We want it cleaned up.
 13 MS. TROMBADORE: -- we have heard that message.
 14 And I think --
 15 MR. MACH: Right.
 16 MS. TROMBADORE: -- that that's -- the point is
 17 that they are the very things that Brad has brought up,
 18 and there are your concerns.
 19 And we are really trying at this point to fill
 20 in the data gaps and see what we can do, because we do
 21 realize this is a big concern.
 22 And at this point, the cap that's on there now
 23 is to get the fire out, okay, and that was that.
 24 MR. JOB: And to protect your health too.
 25 MS. TROMBADORE: Right, and to protect from any

1 exposures or things --
 2 (A male attendee interrupts.)
 3 MR. ATTENDEE: Okay. What I want to know is
 4 very simple. Weeds, they come up through concrete. So
 5 where's all these trees and roots and stuff coming up
 6 at?
 7 MR. MACH: I'm sorry. I don't understand.
 8 MR. ATTENDEE: The trees, roots, roots from
 9 these, they go. They travel. They coming up through
 10 that cap.
 11 MR. MACH: We are not going to plant trees on
 12 top of the cap.
 13 MR. ATTENDEE: You're not planting no trees.
 14 They are down in there already. The roots, weeds, or
 15 whatever, they come up. They come up through concrete.
 16 MR. JOB: Yeah. The weeds are a good thing.
 17 They keep the soils from washing off.
 18 MR. ATTENDEE: (interrupting) -- coming up from
 19 underneath. That is a --
 20 MR. JOB: But -- but what we make them do is --
 21 like I say, go to any of these landfills around the bay,
 22 and you'll see they are covered with grass and grass
 23 only, because it doesn't go and -- and dig down and bust
 24 the cap.
 25 So, you know, they have to -- they have to

1 maintain that cap. They have to inspect it four times a
 2 year. They have to monitor the ground water. They have
 3 to monitor the o- -- the shore, offshore that. They
 4 probably have to put in some kind of bivalves out in the
 5 bay and measure those.
 6 And, you know, I come over four times a year
 7 and make sure that there's not dogs digging through the
 8 cap or burrowing animals or trees growing up or anything
 9 like that. So --
 10 MR. MASON: Come over from where, Brad?
 11 MR. NURU: I don't know much. I mean, this
 12 group of people, you know, you know, fortunately because
 13 of EPA, you know, learned phytoremediation, and the
 14 little bit that I've learned from that indicates that
 15 the weeds were planted to pull up the toxics that are in
 16 the soil to the surface.
 17 MR. JOB: But -- but you got -- you got a
 18 monitor --
 19 (Simultaneous colloquy.)
 20 MR. NURU: I'm not a scientist. I'm just
 21 saying, that's the tidbit I got from the class.
 22 MR. MACH: Okay. Well, you're mixing several
 23 technologies.
 24 MR. NURU: Okay.
 25 MR. MACH: And that -- I like phytoremediation

1 too. I think it's in -- in its particular application,
 2 it has great potential, and there are many ways to do
 3 phytoremediation. We are not going to try and do
 4 phytoremediation here.
 5 And as Brad says, as -- you know, if this were
 6 to be the final remedy or even what we have to do to
 7 maintain the interim remedy that's there right now, we
 8 are going to have to maintain that thing. We are going
 9 to have to make sure that trees don't grow up there with
 10 roots that are going to go down and cut through the
 11 plastic lining.
 12 MR. ATTENDEE: But you don't know where it
 13 comes out at.
 14 MR. ATTENDEE: Well, that's just it. I mean,
 15 it doesn't sound like phytoremediation is your intent.
 16 It's by accident. So he's talking about weeds that are
 17 planted, and this is the process that takes place in
 18 nature. By accident the cap is compromised.
 19 So, again, you say it's a good thing. Well, I
 20 get concerned if you say that it's a good thing, and I
 21 know that it's pulling those things up to the surface.
 22 MR. JOB: Well, it's just like maintaining your
 23 lawn. You manage it to keep grass on there, and that's
 24 all you do is for grass.
 25 MR. MACH: Well, I mean, the other thing is --

1 the thing, you know, from the Navy's standpoint, we are
 2 going -- if we leave anything on the base, whether it's
 3 the landfill or anything else be above a certain level,
 4 we are required to manage that, maintain that, forever.
 5 And so when we look at this, you know, we look
 6 at the cost of having to maintain a cap, maintain
 7 tho- -- the weed control --
 8 MR. ATTENDEE: We talking about lives. We --
 9 MR. MACH: -- all -- all -- the monitoring, all
 10 that stuff, it may be more beneficial to us to try and
 11 find a way to get it out of there too. So that is
 12 definitely a piece of the additional investigation that
 13 we have to do, because we don't want to spend any more
 14 of your tax dollars than we have to.
 15 And so, I mean, if -- if it's cheaper to dig it
 16 up and we can do that safely and the community wants
 17 that, I mean, that -- that kind of meets everyone's
 18 goals.
 19 MR. ATTENDEE: But how much of us prefer to
 20 hear that?
 21 MR. MACH: But right now we can't -- we can't
 22 prove that. And if -- you know, if you want us to run
 23 out there and do it right now, we can't guarantee your
 24 safety.
 25 He asked me if I could unequivocally say that

1 the community was safe from the fire. I'm not going to
 2 say that. Can I say that I could mean -- that I can
 3 ensure your safety if I run out there with a bulldozer
 4 and start digging up? Hell, no. I don't know enough
 5 about it right now. We have got to follow the process
 6 and be prudent and follow the steps to get that
 7 information.
 8 And we -- like Brad said, we will not leave a
 9 stone unturned. We will make sure we get all that data.
 10 We will come --
 11 (Interruption.)
 12 MR. MACH: We will come up with the best
 13 recommendation that we can; and the community has, you
 14 know, their voice in that decision-making process.
 15 So we will follow the process. But I am not --
 16 I am not going to run out there and start digging.
 17 MS. CARRINGTON: But you guys are not even
 18 trying, sir. You're -- This has been going on for --
 19 since the '60s, since I been a little girl.
 20 And I know for a fact that what these people
 21 are saying in here that -- I just got through talking
 22 to a client of mine who had breast cancer two years ago.
 23 She had surgery. She's been living -- her and her
 24 parents have been living up on that hill, up there West
 25 Point, since 1952.

1 MS. HARRISON: Amen.
 2 MS. CARRINGTON: You know what I'm saying? You
 3 people are sick. And God knows even if I have it. I
 4 don't know what's wrong, why I can't think sometime, why
 5 I can't comprehend and hold things in my brain. Jesus.
 6 Something needs to be done. Navy, whoever.
 7 The Navy knows what's going on. They been out there too
 8 long. They been out there for years. Before you was
 9 born, they been out there. There's no way that they
 10 don't know what's going on, what's down, what could be
 11 done, to get the stuff up out of there. They know the
 12 process. You know the process.
 13 You guys talk all around the mulberry bush. I
 14 really don't know. And I'm sitting here hearing all
 15 this stuff, and it's not making sense.
 16 MR. JOB: I would quit this job before I sent
 17 somebody out there with a piece of heavy equipment to
 18 dig into that pile of waste.
 19 MR. ATTENDEE: Okay. What about --
 20 MS. ATTENDEE: You don't do a thing.
 21 MR. ATTENDEE: -- from when the fire first
 22 started --? I'm going to get real now.
 23 Richard, you talking about -- you and the
 24 gentleman right over here --
 25 MR. MACH: Jim.

1 MR. ATTENDEE: -- talking about how far was
 2 the -- from on top of the hill from where the center of
 3 the fire started?
 4 MR. ROBBINS: I don't know where the fire
 5 started.
 6 MR. ATTENDEE: Okay. I got pictures
 7 [indicating] of when they first started -- started
 8 moving when the trees burned. Everybody can't say now
 9 that the wind didn't blow up there.
 10 Didn't nobody, not even the fire department
 11 after they found out it was toxic, they left out of
 12 there. They wouldn't even go back in there until some
 13 of the people from the higher echelon, EPA or the toxic,
 14 all this so higher echelon stuff, came in there and
 15 started dealing with it. That was from August 16th.
 16 Out of his mouth, he said he started monitoring it
 17 September 1st.
 18 How much stuff have people breathed?
 19 MS. ATTENDEE: In that time.
 20 MR. ATTENDEE: In that time.
 21 MR. MACH: You should direct that question to
 22 me.
 23 MR. ATTENDEE: Well, regardless, hey, how much
 24 time have you -- how much --?
 25 MR. MACH: Well, let me -- you know what, a lot

1 of the problem is: The facts are not always out there,
 2 and everyone has hearsay what happened.
 3 Now, you're right, the federal fire department
 4 responded to the fire.
 5 MR. ATTENDEE: Right.
 6 MR. MACH: The San Francisco Fire Department
 7 was called in from mutual aid to help with the fire.
 8 When there was someone walking around with a
 9 flier that said "You are on toxic landfill," the San
 10 Francisco Fire Department backed off of the landfill and
 11 stopped fighting the fire.
 12 MR. ATTENDEE: That's right.
 13 MR. MACH: They called in the Office of
 14 Emergency Services, who basically is their industrial
 15 hygienist-type people to ensure their safety.
 16 OES came in there, did monitoring on the San
 17 Francisco firefighters, said: "You guys are not
 18 adversely exposed. Either stay upwind of the fire or
 19 use air packs when you go in there."
 20 It is my understanding that no one ever used an
 21 air pack. Everyone just stayed upwind of the fire. And
 22 they went back in, and they continued to fight the fire,
 23 and they put the fire out on the 16th, the surface fire
 24 on the 16th.
 25 MR. ATTENDEE: Okay.

1 MS. HARRISON: Excuse me. Richard, there was a
 2 firefighter who was --
 3 DR. SUMCHAI: Hold on.
 4 My name's Ahimsa Sumchai. I've been a doctor
 5 20 years. I grew up in this neighborhood.
 6 And as a physician specialist with the
 7 Department of Public Health, I've not only founded
 8 health clinics for children in the southeast sector, but
 9 I've been involved in the EMS reconfiguration plan and
 10 the 9-1-1 consolidated dispatch center. I've been an
 11 emergency physician for the San Francisco Giants for ten
 12 years at Candlestick Park stadium.
 13 And I've had a chance to look at some of this
 14 data, and there are a few things that I want to say.
 15 One, with regard to your comment, I had the
 16 opportunity to document what was said by the gentleman
 17 who represented the EPA at the Commission on the
 18 Environment hearing and the A- -- ATSD? Is that the --?
 19 MS. TROMBADORE: ATSDR?
 20 DR. SUMCHAI: ATSD is specifically delivering a
 21 health consultant report and recommendations. So it's
 22 more of an independent analysis. They have determined
 23 that there is some potential for health risk, a
 24 conclusion that has not been drawn by any other body
 25 that I'm aware of thus far. And they will be delivering

1 some recommendations on that.
 2 With regard to the Office of Emergency Services
 3 responding on August 16th, I was under the understanding
 4 that OES was not aware of the fire on August 16th. That
 5 is documented in the meetings of the Bayview-Hunters
 6 Point Health and Environmental Assessment Task Force by
 7 Karen Pierce.
 8 Dr. Bhatia did say he responded, represents
 9 environmental epidemiology and the Department of Public
 10 Health.
 11 Dr. John Brown, my friend, a board certified
 12 emergency physician who heads the EMS agency, was not
 13 aware of this incident and is instituting unusual
 14 occurrence report around this incident on August the
 15 16th and is handling in addition to the incident that
 16 occurred on June the 1st where seven fire engines
 17 responded to the naval shipyard to industrial accident
 18 or major haz. mat. incident, and a patient was treated
 19 and transported to the San Francisco General Hospital.
 20 All of you know that this has been going on a
 21 lot longer than August 16th, according to the fire
 22 department time lines.
 23 The other things that I want to deal with you
 24 guys about is: I passed out to you a list of all the
 25 services that you should have been receiving from the

1 Department of Public Health, including some critical
 2 intimate briefing services.
 3 Whenever you have a mass crisis like this, one
 4 of the things that you need to do in a community is to
 5 sit people down and say: "This is what we know
 6 factually. This is what we don't know." And then we
 7 can vent a lot of anxiety and express a lot of concerns
 8 and then move forward.
 9 But is -- what is happening right now is that
 10 there is so much concealment; there is so much mistrust
 11 on the part of the community. This is justifiable, very
 12 highly justifiable. We have got a major agency
 13 concealing information like this, the Navy, City and
 14 County of San Francisco, that is getting in the way of
 15 of us making clear-cut decisions about the direction
 16 that we need to move in.
 17 Secondly or maybe thirdly, there is going to be
 18 the meeting here tomorrow -- right? -- at 9:00 about the
 19 EMS plan that the Navy has formulated. We all need to
 20 be a part of that.
 21 But in addition, the city's own Office of
 22 Emergency Services and the EMS agency and fire
 23 department need to be in here doing NERT training,
 24 Neighborhood Emergency Response Training.
 25 MR. BROWN: No. We need -- we need emergency
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1 response. We don't need NERT. We need NERT after we
 2 get this community response first, Doctor. I'm sorry.
 3 DR. SUMCHAI: Right, no. But -- but there
 4 is --
 5 MR. BROWN: No, really don't --
 6 DR. SUMCHAI: -- really a need --
 7 MR. BROWN: You don't --
 8 DR. SUMCHAI: -- for a massive emergency
 9 response plan on the part of the Navy with regard to its
 10 responsibility in the naval shipyard and the city in
 11 terms of its responsibility to you. The redundancy is
 12 great. We need four or five agencies.
 13 The other thing that I want to tell you -- just
 14 two other things. One, let's move away from what's in
 15 the landfill, what's outside the fence of the Navy
 16 Shipyard, and what's in your house; and let's think
 17 about what's in your body, okay?
 18 A group of us can get together who you trust;
 19 and if you will volunteer and if you will give us
 20 informed consent, then let's do some human toxics
 21 measurements and some bio markers. We can look at
 22 urine. We can look at blood. We can look at hair
 23 analysis, and we can find out what you are exposed to.
 24 And if you been exposed; if you are a member of
 25 someone -- if you're a family that's been here 30 years
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1 and got relatives and they have been exposed, and we can
 2 document it.
 3 Then we can move forward on some -- in some
 4 areas where you could get potentially recompensated, and
 5 there may be some litigation potential here that could
 6 ultimately move this issue forward faster than a whole
 7 lot of talking, you know, and a whole lot of bullshit.
 8 The final thing that I want to say is that with
 9 regard to these benzene levels, there are numerous
 10 studies that preexisted the monitoring that's been done
 11 around this fire that show that the benzene levels are
 12 elevated here.
 13 The Bay Area Quality Management District in
 14 1997 did a report that showed that of various toxic air
 15 contaminants in Bayview-Hunters Point, the estimated
 16 emissions of various toxic air contaminants -- the zip
 17 code states that 94124 zip code, which covers the
 18 Bayview-Hunters Point area -- had degraded emissions of
 19 21 toxic compounds. Okay. We are not just talking
 20 about benzene.
 21 1998 there was a study that was done by
 22 EPA-approved gas chromatography-mass spectrometry --
 23 spectrometry methods when they looked at the benzene
 24 levels outside of the naval base. This is benzene
 25 outside of the naval base, okay? This was in 1998.
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1 November of 1999 Tompkins was a party to a
 2 study that was done by a chemist at San Francisco State
 3 University. This is a credible study.
 4 Do you know where they found the highest --
 5 some of the highest benzene levels to be? It makes me
 6 cry. In the indoor setting of George Washington Carver
 7 Elementary School. These kids are sitting there eight
 8 hours a day breathing benzene that is so high, it is
 9 31 mikes per meter cubed. It corresponds to a 1 in
 10 10,000 cancer risk rate.
 11 So when the Navy tells you that the benzene
 12 levels are the same as ambient air, they are telling you
 13 to roll over and die, because the ambient air is bad
 14 enough to kill you, okay?
 15 Now, let's go forward on this. There's going
 16 to be a Health Commission hearing. We can deal with
 17 some of the specific health issues.
 18 But there are people in community who are
 19 intelligent and motivated enough to take care of you and
 20 take care of this problem independent of people who have
 21 no interest in your health and are at risk of liability
 22 and fines and litigation, criminal and civil litigation,
 23 when this matter is properly investigated.
 24 Thank you.
 25 (Applaud.)
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1 MR. MACH: Okay. We have a very long RAB
 2 agenda here. Some other people did come to this meeting
 3 and wanted to get on -- wanted to hear some other things
 4 that are going on on the base.
 5 And, you know, like you just said, ma'am, you
 6 know, we -- I've been at several meetings so far between
 7 September 20th, the October 16th, and tonight's meeting
 8 where you're right, I'm trying to get out some
 9 information here, some facts here, and people want to
 10 vent. And I'll listen to the venting. I -- I will take
 11 that back. But my -- my goal is to try and move forward
 12 and keep this program moving, keep the community
 13 involved.
 14 And I'm hoping that we are almost done with the
 15 landfill topic for this evening. I've got a couple
 16 other things that I was planning on talking about in my
 17 forty-five minutes, which has now turned into an hour
 18 and a half. And then there are some other discussions
 19 that that most of you want to hear. So if no one has
 20 any objection to that, I've got two quick things to say
 21 and then move on.
 22 MS. PETERSON: We need to move on. We need to
 23 move on.
 24 MR. TOMPKINS: Before you can do any studies
 25 of, you're saying, in terms of benzene levels, neither

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1 Dr. Palmer or myself have been approached to deal with
 2 what the background levels, benzene and other chemicals,
 3 the VOCs that we did. EPA stuff is from '91. It's
 4 erroneous.
 5 Secondly -- I'm sorry. I don't know your name.
 6 I can't --
 7 MS. TROMBADORE: Claire Trombadore.
 8 MR. TOMPKINS: Claire. Look, if you're going
 9 to have an independent, I'm sorry, if you don't include
 10 the physicians of this community so you can understand
 11 and those who live here who did previous work, that's
 12 like -- it's not a balance.
 13 You need to have those who live, who work, and
 14 also practice independently of the institution be a part
 15 of the team so that then when interpretation of data
 16 that you find or being able to locate it find is in a
 17 balance, then an inclusion of those that did previous
 18 work rather than a total outside entity, because, I
 19 mean, I do not question their integrity. Please do not
 20 take it that way. But that there are other variables
 21 that need to be accounted for that they don't know.
 22 MS. TROMBADORE: Well, I can give you
 23 Mr. Nelson's name and number, but I have no -- you know,
 24 I have no control over how they do their studies. But
 25 I'd be happy to give you --

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1 MR. TOMPKINS: Well, then, they'll survive this
 2 comes into it [sic]. I'm looking for good science.
 3 MS. TROMBADORE: No, I --
 4 MR. MACH: Okay.
 5 (Simultaneous colloquy.)
 6 MR. MACH: Okay. I had two other things to
 7 say. Emergency response team meeting. We have -- I
 8 have met with several members of the community three
 9 times now. The last meeting was a couple weeks ago.
 10 We're trying to follow in the footsteps of what
 11 PG&E has done to set up their emergency response plan
 12 and add that community trust-building portion and
 13 community notification portion and community education
 14 portion to our emergency response plan.
 15 What we are trying to do is establish the
 16 actual community emergency response committee portion
 17 tomorrow, and that's why BDI has been contracted by the
 18 Navy. They have notified all the different entitites
 19 and invited them to tomorrow's meeting, which will be
 20 here at 9 a.m.
 21 I will hopefully give a brief overview of how
 22 we got to this point; and we'll be able to move forward
 23 with establishing a plan so that if there is ever
 24 another emergency, a fire, a hazardous waste spill, any
 25 other type of incident, that we are able to get the word

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1 out faster, and we hopefully don't wind up in a
 2 situation like we are right now.
 3 The second thing is, I guess this came from
 4 SAEJ. Literacy for Environmental Justice sent me about
 5 20 or 25 letters from students from Phoenix High School
 6 asking me questions about the landfill and expressing
 7 their concerns.
 8 And I was able to get ahold of our public
 9 affairs officer, Tom Pinard. He talked to the vice
 10 principal of the school -- her name's on here
 11 somewhere -- Claudia Anderson.
 12 And I'm going to try and go and brief some of
 13 the students there in their science class. And that's
 14 something that when I took over as the Navy BEC, I
 15 talked to the community co-chairs at the time about
 16 community outreach. And one of the things we talked
 17 about was going to schools and talking to children. So
 18 I am planning on doing that as a follow-up to the
 19 letters that I did receive.
 20 Those were the only two other things I --
 21 MR. JOB: You know, Richard, I'll go along on
 22 that too.
 23 MR. MACH: Okay.
 24 MR. MASON: I have a question to ask you.
 25 MR. MACH: I think it may -- it may get set up

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1 for November 3rd. I'm not available the 2nd. Next
 2 Friday, the 3rd.
 3 MR. MASON: I have a question to ask you, but
 4 it would probably be appropriate to ask you tomorrow
 5 morning at 9 o'clock in front of everybody else that's
 6 going to be there.
 7 MR. MACH: Okay.
 8 MR. MASON: Okay.
 9 MR. MACH: Then with that --
 10 MR. MASON: About the emergency response. I'm
 11 sorry.
 12 MR. MACH: Okay.
 13 With that, Brad Job from the Water Board is
 14 going to talk about petroleum.
 15 MR. JOB: And I -- and I do want to be clear
 16 about my previous -- my previous comments. Those are --
 17 you know, I only mean to open this dialogue. And it's
 18 been -- you know, we have heard what you said. I just
 19 wanted you to hear where my thinking was. And believe
 20 me, this is an ongoing, you know, discussion that will
 21 probably take another couple years to come to
 22 conclusion. So . . .
 23 So I was -- I was going to give this
 24 presentation last month. So pardon me for not wasting
 25 the extra piece of plastic and just changing the date.

1 chemicals.
 2 There are different classes of these chemicals.
 3 Some of them are called aromatics. Those aromatic
 4 chemicals have a ring structure. That's real important
 5 to understand. That's -- particularly benzene, toluene,
 6 ethylbenzene, and xylene are those aromatic chemicals.
 7 They used to make up something on the order of
 8 20 percent of a gallon of gasoline.
 9 Because they know that those chemicals have
 10 some significant health effects, they really try to
 11 reduce that concentration of BTEX -- that's another
 12 lingo term -- but benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene
 13 are aromatic chemicals.
 14 So anyhow, those chemicals have really been
 15 reduced and as they are proportioning gasoline.
 16 Another term is "separate phase hydrocarbons."
 17 Now, then, what that means is, you know, there's -- A
 18 phase is a -- is a form of matter.
 19 So there's a solid phase. That would be --
 20 dirt, for instance, would be a solid phase.
 21 There's gaseous phase, kind of like air.
 22 There's aqueous phase, which is a watery phase.
 23 And then there's an oily phase. You know,
 24 whenever you pour cooking oil into water, they don't
 25 mix, okay. So there's two phases in that cup of boiling

1 But nonetheless, I'm -- my name is Brad Job,
 2 and I'm with the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
 3 Our particular involvement in this -- in this project is
 4 kind of twofold. I am a member of the BCT, which is --
 5 also includes the Department of Toxic Substances Control
 6 and EPA and the Navy.
 7 The Water Board has a unique role in here in
 8 that all of the other agencies are precluded by law from
 9 addressing petroleum. It's not what they call a CERCLA
 10 substance. So the petroleum issues fall squarely back
 11 on the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
 12 To give you a little bit of background -- well,
 13 I'll give you a few definitions first. I'll try not to
 14 use too much jargon, but this business is full of
 15 jargon. So, you know, if I do -- if I do use some kind
 16 of lingo that you don't understand, please, you know,
 17 raise your hand.
 18 MS. PETERSON: Could you move on that side?
 19 MR. JOB: Sure. So --
 20 MS. PETERSON: Thank you.
 21 MR. JOB: So first off, TPH, that's total
 22 petroleum hydrocarbons. And the things you need to know
 23 about total petroleum hydrocarbons is: It's kind of a
 24 cocktail. In your gasoline that goes into your gas
 25 tank, it's not just one chemical. It's maybe a hundred

1 water.
 2 Separate phase hydrocarbons are the oily phase.
 3 Turns out that that stuff can kind of exist down in the
 4 soil in all four of those phases. It can be stuck to
 5 the soil. It can be in the soil gas. It can be
 6 dissolved in the water. Or it can be the oily stuff.
 7 Okay.
 8 Now, then, it's important to understand, the
 9 oily stuff, that separate phase hydrocarbon, that's a
 10 million parts per million of petroleum. That's pure
 11 petroleum, right?
 12 Water, on the other hand, can only dissolve
 13 maybe 20 parts per million. So it's, you know,
 14 20 millionths as concentrated as the pure stuff that's
 15 in your gas tank.
 16 The dissolved phase is that stuff that I'm
 17 talking about that, you know, we were always taught in
 18 high school or, you know, school that oil and water
 19 don't mix. Well, it's not exactly accurate. They don't
 20 mix well. Turns out that just a little bit of petroleum
 21 will dissolve into -- into a gallon of water.
 22 Okay. I already used one of these. BTEX,
 23 that's kind of the lingo for those aromatic chemicals.
 24 PAHs, that's another class of chemicals that
 25 show up in some petroleum products. Doesn't really show

1 up in gasoline. Very slightly in diesel. Once you get
2 into the heavier stuff, like the crude oils and the --
3 especially the waste oils out of your vehicle, that can
4 have a lot of those PAHs. Those are also cancer-causing
5 chemicals.

6 And then residual petroleum. That's that solid
7 phase that I was talking about. And that's the stuff
8 that's stuck to the mineral surfaces to the soil.

9 A good example of what I'm talking about in
10 residual petroleum is: You know, whenever you're
11 washing dishes; you got a brand-new sponge, and you put
12 it in the soapy dishwater; you pull it out and ring it
13 out the best you can; you put it in another clean tub of
14 dishwater, and it's soapy again. You know, once the
15 sponge is soapy, it's kind of always soapy, you know.
16 It's really hard to get all of the soap out of your
17 sponge.

18 So that residual hydrocarbon is what would be
19 left if you squeezed on that soil or sucked on the soil
20 with a vacuum as hard as you can. And we're going to
21 talk about that a little bit more at length.

22 So what happens once we spill petroleum? Okay.
23 I've got a arrow here showing the direction of
24 ground-water flow. So it's going from this side of the
25 page to this side. Here's an underground storage tank.

1 It's really important to understand that
2 petroleum has been in the environment since pretty much
3 time began.

4 There are a lot of other chemicals that that's
5 not the case: PCBs, some of the -- some of the metal
6 contaminants, some of the chlorinated solvents,
7 those are kind of new, you know. We invented those back
8 in 1930. But Mother Nature invented petroleum.

9 And so there are a whole host of organisms out
10 there, bacteria, that like to eat petroleum. And
11 particularly, they like to eat a lot of the aromatic
12 stuff.

13 And so the -- what happens is that petroleum
14 dissolves here, and this plume continues to get bigger
15 and bigger and bigger until the plume has a big enough
16 volume to have enough bacteria for the bacteria now
17 eating as much petroleum as it's coming out of this
18 separate phase hydrocarbon pool. So it becomes
19 what's -- it's what's called steady state. It gets to a
20 maximum size, and then it kind of stops there.

21 MS. HARRISON: Brad, how long does it take that
22 to break down?

23 MR. JOB: That really depends on the conditions
24 of the ground water. If you have really clean ground
25 water, like sandy soils, not much nutrients, you know,

1 Poke -- you know, a leak somehow or another
2 occurred. And so what happens is, you know, that stuff
3 gets out. It kind of trickles through the soil. It
4 gets down to the water table. And this little dark lens
5 here, that would be -- that would be the --

6 MS. PETERSON: Oh, good. Give me my pen back.

7 MR. JOB: So anyhow, this little dark lens
8 here --

9 MR. ATTENDEE: There we go.

10 MR. JOB: -- is -- is that separate phase
11 hydrocarbon. That's the oily stuff that's in there.
12 And because it's oily, it floats on the surface of the
13 water.

14 As it floats there, the ground water kind of
15 moves up and down over the year. When it starts raining
16 right now, it's going to start going up. And then after
17 it stops raining, it will go back down.

18 As this ground-water surface sits here over the
19 year, it kind of moves up and down and up and down and
20 up and down. That's what these little dots up here are
21 supposed to indicate is that as that moves up and down,
22 some of that oily junk sticks to the soil. But a good
23 amount of it sits here in a little pool floating around
24 on top of the water. What dissolves into the water
25 moves with the ground water and heads downstream.

1 there's a lot of stuff that's required for life, you
2 know, the -- SPONCH is what they call it: sulphur,
3 phosphor, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen.

4 And so, you know, if you don't have enough of
5 any of those individual pieces, you can't really put
6 together a cell. So, you know, it's variable.

7 I have seen sites where we got rid of all this
8 junk, and this went away in a matter of a couple of
9 years.

10 There are other sites where we thought we got
11 rid of all this stuff. We may have not have actually
12 done that. But, you know, we still got a plume here,
13 this dissolved plume after a decade, you know.

14 So it's kind of hard to predict, and that's why
15 you need to do continued monitoring on some of these
16 sites.

17 So anyhow, this is just a little schematic to
18 give you an idea of what happens in the ground.

19 So really, the thing you're probably most
20 concerned with is: How do Hunters Point -- the proposed
21 Hunters Point cleanup levels compare with other sites
22 around the bay?

23 And, you know, this is really to demonstrate to
24 you that I have taken home the message that you guys
25 care very deeply about your environment and about your

1 health.
 2 And you know, I want you to understand that
 3 there are many other areas in San Francisco Bay that
 4 have had significant petroleum releases where my agency
 5 has approved significantly higher cleanup goals, meaning
 6 less stringent cleanup goals, and where we think that
 7 that's health protective.
 8 But -- but you know, like I said, I -- I
 9 have -- if I've learned anything in working on this
 10 project, it's that you guys care very deeply about these
 11 things.
 12 So what we have here, TPHg is a -- is acronym
 13 for gasoline, basically; "d" is for diesel; "r" is for
 14 fuel oil, for heavier stuff. Total TPH would be the sum
 15 of all of these, then benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene,
 16 and xylene.
 17 So what I want you to understand here is that
 18 the numbers for Hunters Point across the board are lower
 19 than they are for the Presidio cleanup; the San
 20 Francisco International Airport cleanup; the Mission Bay
 21 cleanup, which is considered a child, so it really was
 22 one of those rare health-risk assessments that didn't
 23 look at a -- at a, you know, middle-aged, middle weight,
 24 you know, male; and -- and then Pacific Refining
 25 Company, which is up near Hercules as you head towards

1 Sacramento.
 2 So, you know, the thing I want you to
 3 understand is that, you know, we have identified very
 4 reasonable, conservative cleanup goals.
 5 Now, the reason those aren't zero is because,
 6 you know -- the reason that -- that our parents taught
 7 us some of -- you know, the -- The moral of Humpty
 8 Dumpty is: Sometimes you can't put the egg back
 9 together again. Now, I want to get as much of the egg
 10 out of the ground as we possibly can; but it turns out
 11 that out on the very fringe of these -- these spills
 12 that if you -- if you start chasing zero, sometimes you
 13 never find it.
 14 And, you know, so you have to find somewhere to
 15 say, okay, this is my best cut on what the right thing
 16 to do is. I may be wrong. But our follow-up monitoring
 17 will tell us whether or not we did enough or not. My
 18 hunch is, based on all the results from all these other
 19 sites, that we are -- we are being very conservative,
 20 and we're selecting appropriately health conservative
 21 numbers.
 22 DR. SUMCHAI: Well, one, obviously, if you step
 23 away, most of these measurements are done of units or in
 24 mikes per kilogram cube, and you have your units in
 25 mikes per kilogram. Is that error?

1 MR. JOB: This is a soil concentration. So --
 2 so what you may be used to looking at is air
 3 concentration.
 4 DR. SUMCHAI: Okay.
 5 MR. JOB: So soil concentration is weight per
 6 weight. So a milligram, actually -- so that's one
 7 millionth of a gram per thousand grams. So, you know,
 8 thousandth of a gram for thousand grams. So that's --
 9 so that's one part per million.
 10 And, like I say, the numbers you're probably
 11 familiar with are, like, micrograms per meter cubed,
 12 which would be a weight per unit of volume. And soil is
 13 better to use it on a mass basis. So --
 14 DR. SUMCHAI: But where did you sample at? Did
 15 you sample at one site in Hunters Point residential
 16 or --?
 17 MR. JOB: No, no. There are several sites at
 18 Hunters Point. Parcel B is what we're talking about
 19 right now, but I expect this will extend into the other
 20 parcels. Several locations that have petroleum in the
 21 ground that exceeds this. So this is the number that
 22 the Navy needs to remove soil to to be protective of
 23 your health.
 24 And I'll point out that these benzene, toluene,
 25 ethylbenzene, and xylene numbers are the numbers that

1 are written into the Record of Decision. Those are, as
 2 I understand it from Claire -- maybe she can clar --
 3 you know, be more clear on this -- that is the most
 4 stringent cleanup that the US EPA can require by law.
 5 Any more stringent than that, then they are breaking the
 6 federal law. We've had -- maybe I'm done.
 7 DR. SUMCHAI: Brad, let me say first off, why
 8 would you get soil samples from one of the cleaner
 9 parcels instead of one of the dirtier parcels?
 10 MR. JOB: You know, I'm sorry, ma'am. These
 11 are not samples. This is -- this is the goal. This is
 12 what every sample needs to meet.
 13 MS. TROMBADORE: All residential reuse. You
 14 would have to have that to clean up to those levels.
 15 DR. SUMCHAI: But why are you taking the --?
 16 Why is Parcel B being your standard rather than one of
 17 the dirtier parcels? Did you say that you're using
 18 Parcel B as a standard for cleanup?
 19 MR. JOB: Well -- well --
 20 MS. SHIRLEY: No. No, no.
 21 MS. TROMBADORE: It's the first one that they
 22 have calculated for levels that are appropriate, and
 23 it's also the only parcel where the whole parcel's being
 24 cleaned up to residential.
 25 MS. SHIRLEY: But these numbers are

1 theoretical. They weren't derived from the pollution at
 2 the base.
 3 MS. TROMBADORE: Right.
 4 MS. SHIRLEY: They were derived by looking at
 5 health-risk assessments and what's possible to clean up
 6 other places and what is likely to dissolve into the
 7 ground water and a whole bunch of theoretical -- this is
 8 a theoretical number. It's not derived from --
 9 MR. JOB: Right. Based on -- based on our
 10 understanding of the toxicology of these chemicals, we
 11 believe that if all of Hunters Point met this set of
 12 numbers here, that everyone's health would be protected
 13 if they were to be residents that lived there for
 14 30 years.
 15 MS. HARRISON: How much over those numbers are
 16 they -- are they right now in Parcel B?
 17 MR. MACH: I think the highest sample that I've
 18 seen -- and a lot of this data is old. It's, like,
 19 '94 -- 1994, 1995 data. And like Brad said, as time
 20 goes on, those bacteria keep eating. So we're hoping
 21 those numbers are less, and we've actually got
 22 water-monitoring data that shows that it's less.
 23 But I think the highest soils sample that I saw
 24 on Parcel B was about 9600 compared to 3500 for total --
 25 total petroleum hydrocarbon.

1 I need clarity so I understand what it is.
 2 These are goals that you set in terms, for
 3 example, for Hunters Point residential for usage of the
 4 land. But then when you use the column -- I'm getting
 5 too old. My glasses -- Mission Bay -- no, I see better
 6 with these things on. Age. It is -- okay. This did
 7 help.
 8 For your Mission Bay -- thank you. I got that
 9 now.
 10 For Mission Bay on using residential child,
 11 when I look at benzene, I see a blank. Is that zero and
 12 that's the standard? Two different standards being used
 13 there. Am I correct in understanding that?
 14 MR. JOB: It means at Mission Bay the cleanup
 15 was not based on benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and
 16 xylene. You know, I mean, ask a thousand toxicologists,
 17 and you get a thousand different answers.
 18 The toxicologist that did Mission Bay is one of
 19 those who really has a hard time believing that benzene
 20 moves from the ground water through the soil up into
 21 indoor air. And there's --
 22 MR. TOMPKINS: I guess he flunked chemistry.
 23 MR. JOB: Well, you know, I mean, it really
 24 depends on soil type.
 25 MR. TOMPKINS: Yeah.

1 MR. TOMPKINS: Two questions for Claire. I'm
 2 sorry.
 3 MR. MACH: And other parcels, I don't know the
 4 highest level. I reca- -- I know we went and tried to
 5 look at a site today that has -- supposed to have
 6 21,000 parts per million.
 7 I've done calculations like this on other
 8 sites. The highest I've ever seen is about a hundred
 9 and something thousand on a site. And that's
 10 essentially the soil is soaked; and if you let it sit
 11 long enough, fuel would drip out of it.
 12 And you do the calculation -- I did them for
 13 similar soil types in North Island in San Diego; and
 14 depending on the fuel type, we found that a residual
 15 saturation, which would allow something to drip out,
 16 ranged from about 21,000 to 32,000, depending on what
 17 the fuel type was.
 18 You know, gasoline will drip out at a low -- at
 19 a lower concentration. Motor oil, which is more like
 20 molasses, will -- you can stick more to the soil. So
 21 that's the weight-per-weight comparison.
 22 MR. TOMPKINS: On the chart, for clarity,
 23 excuse me.
 24 MR. JOB: I'm listening.
 25 MR. TOMPKINS: From my angle, I can't see. So

1 MR. JOB: So, you know, and that's how come,
 2 you know, these are there is because I don't necessarily
 3 ascribe to that --
 4 MR. TOMPKINS: Before you -- I just want to
 5 get clarity in my mind so I can understand.
 6 Therefore, those factors in terms of benzene,
 7 toluene, ethylbenzene and the rest were not looked at?
 8 You said they weren't significant in his interpretation?
 9 MR. JOB: Right. And -- and I believe what
 10 they did there, you know -- and I may be not
 11 particularly exact.
 12 But what we commonly do at sites that have a
 13 lot of petroleum in the ground is: We will go out and
 14 we'll take shallow soil vapor samples. So we'll stick
 15 a -- stick a -- basically, it's a huge hypodermic needle
 16 in the ground, about 3 feet deep, pull out the vapor,
 17 shoot that through a machine, and find out what's in
 18 that soil vapor.
 19 The theory is that if the soil vapor's okay to
 20 breath, then whatever makes it up into the building is
 21 going to be okay to breathe.
 22 And so that's what they did out there is: They
 23 did a site specific assessment of -- of benzene moving
 24 through the surface and didn't find any. So that's how
 25 come they -- they just came up with these petroleum

1 numbers.
 2 Another thing there is that, as you can see,
 3 you know, the gasoline number here is pretty
 4 restrictive. That's what has most of the benzene in it
 5 to begin with. So chances are, you know, it's one of
 6 those -- The thing I heard from one of Richard's
 7 colleagues, it's called the herd mentality. If you get
 8 most of the gasoline, you've got most of the benzene,
 9 toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene with it.
 10 MR. TOMPKINS: Little clarity for me. Given
 11 the history of the property and when the Navy was
 12 renting out to what is the --
 13 MR. MACH: Triple A.
 14 MR. JOB: Triple A.
 15 MR. TOMPKINS: -- Triple A, and when the
 16 tankers was busted up out in the Golden Gate and broke
 17 in half, they brought it in; and I understood that
 18 Triple A pumped out thousands of gallons of marine oil
 19 that was on board. I don't know what else was pumped
 20 out on there, and it goes into Parcel E as residents
 21 came into the task force with pictures of the stuff
 22 pooling, which may contribute to saturation of the
 23 sawdust with petroleum products.
 24 How much benzene and other things that you
 25 think normally would be associated? 'Cause when we did

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1 the testing in '98, as Dr. Ahimsa points out, it was off
 2 the scale.
 3 MR. JOB: Yeah, that --
 4 MR. TOMPKINS: Would that contribute in terms
 5 of the spike that we got, or does it or not, or what
 6 was -- what was dumped in there? Is my concern.
 7 MR. JOB: Yeah, it's -- I couldn't tell you
 8 without looking --
 9 MS. HARRISON: Actually, you should be asking
 10 Richard. Sorry.
 11 MR. JOB: -- at the data. But one thing --
 12 MR. TOMPKINS: No.
 13 MR. JOB: All right. Right. I couldn't tell
 14 you without looking -- I couldn't tell you without
 15 looking closer at data.
 16 But I can tell you that it's a -- heavier
 17 fuels, so a lot of the -- the bunker fuel and a lot of
 18 stuff that got burned in ships doesn't have a lot of
 19 benzene in it.
 20 One other thing that I would -- I would point
 21 out --
 22 MR. TOMPKINS: There was a tanker also that I'm
 23 just -- as I understood, but I wasn't there, so I don't
 24 know. There was earlier crude oil that was in there? I
 25 don't know --

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1 MR. MACH: Okay. I can't tell you everything
 2 that Triple A did out there, and I don't think anyone
 3 can either.
 4 But there was a large aboveground tank that was
 5 over by the boiler building over on Parcel E, which is
 6 away from landfill. It's actually called IR Site 3.
 7 They also have base oil sludge pond there as well.
 8 So my assumption would be -- and it's probably
 9 a pretty good assumption -- that most of the stuff went
 10 there. It either went into the tank or went into the
 11 sludge pond.
 12 We know that those sludge ponds have a lot
 13 of --
 14 MR. JOB: Yeah, free or floating.
 15 MR. MACH: -- as Brad said, it's feet of
 16 floating product, but it's not like you could just stick
 17 something in -- I've seen things that's 11 feet thick.
 18 But it's not -- it's not like you can just
 19 stick in a bailer or a pump and start pumping direct
 20 fuel out of there. This stuff is like molasses. And
 21 you -- it's hard for them even to get anything through
 22 there. So, I mean, it is the very thick, goopy gunk.
 23 It's not -- it's not over in the landfill that
 24 we found. But it was most likely sent to these oil
 25 sludge ponds.

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1 And like Brad said -- and I was in the Navy
 2 too -- most of our -- most ships run on DFM, diesel fuel
 3 marine; and that is essentially almost like normal
 4 diesel fuel. It's got very low BTEX constituents in it.
 5 It does have high in many cases PAHs, and it's
 6 definitely got a high amount of naphthalene.
 7 MS. HARRISON: Okay. Richard, so what you're
 8 saying is that -- you can tell how old I am. God dog
 9 it, I didn't want to do that.
 10 But at any rate, that -- the pictures that
 11 folks took of these guys actually putting that pump,
 12 that hose, to the ground and just letting it just go for
 13 it, that wasn't in "E"? Is that what you're -- is
 14 that --? Am I understanding you correctly, it just go
 15 directly into the ground?
 16 MR. MACH: No.
 17 MS. HARRISON: So it's not leak- --?
 18 MR. MACH: No, I didn't say that. I said
 19 that --
 20 MS. HARRISON: Oh, okay.
 21 MR. MACH: I think I know which pipelines you
 22 guys are talking about, and it is in Parcel E, but it is
 23 on the other side of "E" from the landfill. It's what
 24 we call IR site 3, which is the oil sludge ponds.
 25 MS. HARRISON: Well, I know where that is. But

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1 what I'm saying is -- If memory serves me correctly, I
 2 know where that is, okay.
 3 What I'm asking is, I'm trying to remember some
 4 of the pictures that folks were taking back there, and
 5 those are -- it's been a while, and yes, I was around
 6 there, so don't go there.
 7 It was -- looked to me that it wasn't going
 8 into a pond. If you look at the pictures, it looked
 9 like it was just going like it was just laying there,
 10 just oozing out on the ground. But you're telling me it
 11 was going into a -- closed-in containers, right?
 12 MR. MACH: I didn't say closed containers.
 13 MS. SHIRLEY: The pond -- the pond wasn't
 14 clo- -- It was a big lake.
 15 MR. MACH: I mean, that's why it's called a
 16 "pond." It was -- it was a pond. It was open. And
 17 they -- a lot of this they wanted the stuff to
 18 evaporate. I mean, sorry. I mean, that was the
 19 practice in the past.
 20 MS. HARRISON: No. That actually doesn't go on
 21 you. I'm kind of glad you all sued them. I think the
 22 Navy took so long to do it. But anyway --
 23 MR. MACH: But if you --
 24 MR. JOB: -- grow in there too, so --
 25 MR. MACH: Right.

1 expensive; and that in the vast majority, 90 percent
 2 plus of the cases, that if we had just dug, you know,
 3 the mass, the oily stuff up, and left it as all stuff
 4 behind, that within a year or two, everything would be
 5 kind of stabilized; and certainly within a decade, the
 6 problem would be gone.
 7 And so what this really does is: This
 8 leverages Mother Nature to the maximum extent, you know.
 9 And, you know, I don't advocate this approach for
 10 chemicals that we started inventing in the early part of
 11 this century. But like I said, you have to understand
 12 that everywhere are bacteria that -- like petroleum
 13 hydrocarbons or petroleum hydrocarbonlike chemicals.
 14 MR. ATTENDEE: Are you applying that to
 15 consolidated soil and unconsolidated soil?
 16 MR. JOB: I'm sorry?
 17 MR. MACH: Yeah?
 18 MR. ATTENDEE: You just expounded that you
 19 allow -- allow it to go to a certain level, and you
 20 don't have to dig very deep.
 21 Now, there's a difference between consolidated
 22 soil and unconsolidated. Would you like to identify it?
 23 You're a soil engineer.
 24 MR. JOB: Unconsolidated fill, you mean?
 25 MR. ATTENDEE: Yeah. Well, unconsolidated

1 But if you got pictures of other stuff, I mean,
 2 you know, I would be more than happy to have copies made
 3 of those if there's anything that our records are short
 4 on, because it helps narrow my focus.
 5 MS. HARRISON: You should have all of them.
 6 MR. JOB: So I'm going to skip a few of these
 7 things real quick. But I just want to give you kind of
 8 a history of how this all started, okay.
 9 This started back in, like, 1988 or so. We
 10 started noticing that all these gas tanks and some of
 11 the 400 sites that you spoke to in the neighborhood
 12 here, many of those are gas tanks.
 13 We started --
 14 MR. ATTENDEE: One hundred.
 15 MR. JOB: Yeah. And -- and we started noticing
 16 that there were problems with these tanks. They had
 17 holes at the bottom. They were leaking petroleum,
 18 things like that.
 19 The state put together a fund to start cleaning
 20 those up, and that's what I did for about five years is
 21 spend a lot of your and my tax dollars. Every time you
 22 pump a gallon of gas, some of that money goes to clean
 23 up these underground storage tanks.
 24 What we found was: We found that if we went
 25 and we dug to zero, to nondetect, that was extremely

1 soil, sure. A fill is on unconsolidated soil.
 2 MR. JOB: Right, right. Fill, yes.
 3 So, yeah, it applies across the board. I mean,
 4 at 3500 ppm it is our opinion that that gets rid of all
 5 of the oily stuff. That gets rid of the pure stuff, and
 6 it only leaves the soap in the sponge after you've rung
 7 it out.
 8 So I'm not telling you that it's going to be
 9 crystal clear, you know. It's not going to be clean.
 10 But it's going to be clean enough to where the natural
 11 healing process will take off and make it clean within a
 12 very reasonable time frame.
 13 And so, you know, this is the one opportunity
 14 that we have to rely upon some of these natural
 15 processes to take care of some of our problems, you
 16 know.
 17 And to be very honest, I mean, Rich, all of us,
 18 we're just trying to make the best of a bad situation.
 19 I don't dismiss at all any concerns that you have about
 20 being exposed in your -- in your community. I mean,
 21 that's why I'm here.
 22 MR. ATTENDEE: Second part of my question, your
 23 presentation right now is based on petroleum products --
 24 MR. JOB: Correct.
 25 MR. ATTENDEE: -- petroleum-based products.

1 And you just said something, and I was a little confused
 2 about the concerns, because if you've got chlorine
 3 canisters, you've got PCBs, you've got volatile organic
 4 compounds, that's a little different.
 5 MR. JOB: Correct.
 6 MR. ATTENDEE: Thank you.
 7 MR. JOB: No, no. I -- and this apply --
 8 applies only to petroleum, petroleum --
 9 MR. ATTENDEE: Right.
 10 MR. JOB: -- only.
 11 MR. ATTENDEE: Right.
 12 MR. JOB: What happens in some -- some
 13 locations is, you spill petroleum, especially waste
 14 oils. They're the worst because it'll pick up
 15 everything in the kitchen sink. So you got chlorinated
 16 solvents in there with the petroleum, with the whatever
 17 else, right? That's not what we're talking about here.
 18 This is pure --
 19 MR. ATTENDEE: Strictly petroleum?
 20 MR. JOB: -- the same stuff that you burn in
 21 your gas tank, you know.
 22 MR. ATTENDEE: Right.
 23 MR. JOB: And I'm pretty much of the opinion
 24 that petroleum is more deadly when burned in a gas tank
 25 than if its just allowed to kind of rot in the ground,

1 be educated on what's going on right now.
 2 Now, if we -- if we had an opportunity to
 3 educate the Asians and the Hispanics that are coming in,
 4 I believe this room would be -- would be filled, because
 5 they would be telling you to move it.
 6 MR. MACH: Okay. But we're trying to talk
 7 about petroleum.
 8 MR. MASON: I was asking a question, Richard.
 9 I'm asking a question, because we were talking about the
 10 exposures and the contaminations and the health risks
 11 and all that stuff.
 12 MR. JOB: And they all matter to me, every one
 13 of those, the -- But, you know, based on having been a
 14 project manager and had guys out digging in the hole,
 15 you know, I mean, those guys -- you know, those guys'
 16 health is directly on his hands, you know. And I
 17 wouldn't want to be the one to jeopard- -- and there are
 18 many of your neighbors now, you know, so --
 19 MR. MASON: We have people that -- we have
 20 people -- You just saw a roomful of young men and women
 21 that have trained, that have been trained to move this
 22 stuff to remediate the site. They're trained to work in
 23 those efforts, you know.
 24 They consider --
 25 MR. JOB: Well, I'm trained, Jesse, but I

1 you know. And --
 2 MR. MASON: Brad, can I ask you a question?
 3 This is the question that I've been thinking about.
 4 I've been in the community for 54 years. And we have
 5 been exposed to the contaminations of shipyards, that
 6 and longer.
 7 Are you concerned with exposing those
 8 chemicals -- those chemicals that have contaminations to
 9 the people that are moving into the community as opposed
 10 to the people that are already here?
 11 What are you saying to me? Because you saying
 12 that we -- we want -- "We want to cover it up. We don't
 13 think that it's safe to move it right now." But the
 14 community that's been here the longest is saying, "It
 15 needs to be moved."
 16 Now, are you concerned with exposing to the
 17 people that are moving into the community?
 18 MR. JOB: I'm frankly worried about the workers
 19 for IT.
 20 MS. TROMBADORE: And the risk assessment looked
 21 at that. It looked at right now Parcel E -- Risk
 22 assessment looked at right now exposures. It looked at
 23 future industrial reuse and future residential reuse.
 24 MR. MASON: My point is this. My point is
 25 this: People that are moving into the community need to

1 wouldn't do it.
 2 MR. ROBBINS: Part of the training, though, it
 3 tells you when to move forward and when to step back.
 4 MR. MASON: And that's true and I understand.
 5 MR. ROBBINS: And that's what we're saying.
 6 That's the whole point.
 7 We are saying that with the information that we
 8 have in our hands right now and the technologies that
 9 are available, the proper action is to not dig it up.
 10 MR. MASON: The technology's available right
 11 now.
 12 MR. BROWN: But that's --
 13 MS. TROMBADORE: We are going there again. We
 14 shouldn't be, because we haven't decided how we are
 15 going to clean it up.
 16 MR. MACH: Okay. We have got about two minutes
 17 left in this meeting per the scheduled time; and -- and
 18 like I say, every -- every month when we get to this
 19 point, I will stay as long as the community wants to
 20 stay.
 21 However, you know, we keep diving back into
 22 Parcel E. We have Brad's talk, which it was asked for
 23 about two or three months ago, which he's trying to get
 24 through. We have other people that are -- that are here
 25 to talk -- that were going to talk about the tenant

1 issues that have been asked about for three or four or
 2 five months that keep getting pushed off.
 3 And you guys need to tell me. I mean, do you
 4 want me to keep putting these things on the agenda, or
 5 should I just have Parcel E meetings all the time?
 6 And it -- Some of the community actually wants
 7 to hear the entire program and not just rehash and vent
 8 at me and the Navy about the landfill.
 9 THE REPORTER: I'm going to be out of paper in
 10 about ten words. All right. We're off the record.
 11 (Recessed from 8:00 to 8:01 p.m.)
 12 MR. JOB: Let me -- let me --
 13 MR. ATTENDEE: One quick question.
 14 MR. JOB: Okay.
 15 MR. ATTENDEE: You know --
 16 MR. MACH: If this is about the landfill, don't
 17 ask it, then.
 18 MR. ATTENDEE: No.
 19 MR. MACH: Okay.
 20 MR. ATTENDEE: You talking about petroleum.
 21 MR. MACH: Yes.
 22 MR. ATTENDEE: Petroleum, okay, in -- in your
 23 sense, okay. What else should you need to be talking
 24 about? You need to talk about chemical agents that
 25 exist.

1 MR. JOB: Like I explained at the beginning of
 2 my talk, the CERCLA chemicals, all of these -- all of
 3 these, you know, relatively exotic things, the metals,
 4 all of those, those are -- fall under the purview of the
 5 BCT, meaning the Navy, EPA, DTSC, and me, all of us.
 6 All four of us make those decisions.
 7 But because of the way that somebody wrote the
 8 law -- I might not have done it this way, but it's kind
 9 of like what I have to deal with -- the Water Board is
 10 solely responsible for petroleum.
 11 And so that's all we're talking about right now
 12 is pure petroleum, same thing that goes in your gas
 13 tank, whatever. And -- and if it's contaminated with
 14 anything else, it's back into the BCT discussion; and,
 15 you know, everybody else's rules govern that at that
 16 point.
 17 MR. TOMPKINS: Brad, on the procedures that
 18 they use in Alameda -- I was just talking to the
 19 Department when I was getting something -- for steam
 20 cleaning, when they actually they developed -- they use
 21 it Alameda base --
 22 MR. JOB: The steam extraction.
 23 MR. TOMPKINS: Pardon me?
 24 MR. JOB: Yeah, the steam extraction?
 25 MR. TOMPKINS: Right. I haven't had a chance

1 to look.
 2 How well does that work for petroleum-based
 3 products, and what's left beyond?
 4 MR. JOB: For --
 5 MR. TOMPKINS: Is it better than natural
 6 process?
 7 MR. JOB: Oh, yeah, for oily-based material, so
 8 for that pure stuff that I've been talking about. And
 9 that's -- I feel certain -- I mean, I was going to kind
 10 of get to that in a minute.
 11 But that is absolutely where we need to be
 12 spending the money. I mean, I'm a bang-for-buck
 13 engineer. That's what I do is: I figure out the best
 14 way to get the most improvement for the least
 15 expenditure of resources, you know. I mean, that's what
 16 engineers do, in general. I mean, that's why bridges
 17 are built the way they are is because they have to
 18 fulfill a function, and so we figure out the easiest way
 19 to fulfill that function.
 20 And so from an engineering standpoint, that's a
 21 great technology, and we're going to use it -- Alameda's
 22 my project as well. We are going to use that to address
 23 these other chemicals, the chlorinated solvents, for
 24 instance.
 25 The chlorinated solvent problems at Hunters

1 Point are not nearly as bad as the chlorinated solvent
 2 problems over at Alameda. Alameda's got thousands of
 3 gallons of that stuff in the ground. Hunters Point
 4 is -- they have some, but it's not nearly the magnitude.
 5 MR. TOMPKINS: We have our own special little
 6 problems.
 7 MR. JOB: Oh, you got -- you got your own
 8 problems. I'm not minimizing anybody's issues.
 9 MR. TOMPKINS: So it is better -- In terms of
 10 just, for example, the solvent ponds that were there in
 11 existence, that would be the preferred method for
 12 cleaning that up.
 13 And how much left --? I didn't have a chance
 14 to read the material I got about it. I haven't had a
 15 chance to read it.
 16 MR. JOB: That was --
 17 MR. TOMPKINS: How much is left behind?
 18 MR. JOB: That was just a pilot study. So
 19 there's still probably -- there's still probably several
 20 thousand gallons of what we call DNAPL, but that oily
 21 crud sitting there.
 22 MR. TOMPKINS: So --
 23 MR. JOB: But it was just a test thing to see
 24 if it would work, you know. And they are going to go to
 25 a full -- full-phase implement -- you know, full-scale

1 implementation here in another six months or so.
 2 So it's --
 3 MR. TOMPKINS: It's not going to --
 4 MR. JOB: Yeah, it's very effective technology.
 5 Let me rip through this real quick.
 6 So let me talk about what the proposed approach
 7 is. It emphasizes a removal of the oily stuff that I've
 8 been saying is the real problem except when human health
 9 is a concern.
 10 So except when our models or our monitoring
 11 tells us that -- that, you know, we have to do something
 12 right now, excavation and disposal should be
 13 discouraged.
 14 I mean, we should use these other technologies,
 15 like the technology you were discussing, because digging
 16 it up and moving it to another hole in the ground
 17 doesn't necessarily solve the problem; and you have a
 18 problem with trucks going in and out of the
 19 neighborhoods and all of that, and they are called
 20 in-situ technologies, and I try to emphasize those on
 21 every project that I have, because, first off, they
 22 don't disturb the community as much; and second off,
 23 they are very effective.
 24 And ecological risks should be managed by
 25 source remediation followed by monitoring and response

1 take it from petroleum to carbon, carbon dioxide, and
 2 water, you know. So it's destroyed. It's no longer out
 3 there.
 4 It minimizes soil disposal and transportation
 5 resulting in less disturbance in the neighborhood and
 6 maximizes reliance on natural processes. And like I
 7 said, these are nearly million-year-old natural
 8 processes.
 9 And Mother Nature, it turns out, is very
 10 forgiving and is probably much better at dealing with
 11 some of these issues than we as engineers are and allows
 12 the Navy to allocate resources to some more risky
 13 problems sooner, and that means getting the metals
 14 covered up or dug up or getting the chlorinated solvents
 15 removed out of the ground with the SVE system. We just
 16 went out and looked at that today. So they are
 17 addressing -- they are trying to address the chemicals
 18 that are the riskiest.
 19 You know, you and I, you know -- I grew up on a
 20 farm, you know. I grew up washing my hands in diesel
 21 every day out there getting covered up to here in
 22 grease. I am not that scared of petroleum.
 23 I do understand the benzene, toluene,
 24 ethylbenzene, and xylene problems. And believe me,
 25 those will be addressed. But, you know, petroleum is

1 plans.
 2 So as far as these -- these dissolved plumes
 3 migrating out into the bay, when we have evidence, they
 4 are going to surround these things with monitoring
 5 wells. If we see that they are migrating towards the
 6 bay, then we're going to require them to respond and --
 7 and do something.
 8 And MTBE, a chemical that maybe you might have
 9 heard about in the newspapers lately, is really probably
 10 not a problem at all here. It's not a problem at all
 11 here based upon the data, because it was never really
 12 used in gasoline until about 1993. And so the base had
 13 ceased gasoline, you know, dispensing and that kind of
 14 stuff at that point. So MTBE is not a problem. Okay?
 15 I'm -- I'm a firm believer in -- in looking at
 16 both sides of the -- the coin on -- on all of these
 17 decisions, 'cause they're very weighty, and I know they
 18 impact heavily on everybody's quality of life around
 19 here.
 20 So some of the potential benefits of what we
 21 are going to do: Innovative technologies destroyed
 22 these pollutants, okay. So we're not just digging them
 23 up and moving them somewhere else.
 24 The methods that we are, you know, using,
 25 especially, you know, some of the natural methods, they

1 not our biggest problem out here.
 2 Potential drawbacks of my approach are: The
 3 developer will have to manage those soils appropriately,
 4 because they are not going to be absolutely clean.
 5 And that means that whenever they go out and
 6 dig a -- you know, dig an excavation, they need to take
 7 that soil from the bottom of the excavation, put it back
 8 into the bottom of the excavation, take the soil from
 9 the top of the excavation, put it back in the top. So
 10 that -- So you don't get this mixing of things being
 11 turned upside down.
 12 And that's not really because it's a health
 13 concern. It's because it's just a nuisance. Nobody
 14 likes to smell petroleum soil. Nobody likes to look at
 15 greasy soil.
 16 So, you know, I mean, at some point it goes out
 17 of being a health concern and gets into the realm of
 18 just quality-of-life nuisance issues and something that
 19 the developer's going to have to deal with, and they
 20 understand that.
 21 The ground water will probably take 10,
 22 20 years to be back to absolutely clean. But that's
 23 really a reasonable amount of time, given that, first
 24 off, the technology to get it there much quicker doesn't
 25 really work that great.

1 And, you know, it took it 50 or 100 years to
 2 get where it's at right now. And to expect that
 3 everything is going to get better overnight, you know --
 4 it's a natural healing process, you know. It's much
 5 like a cut on your hand, you know. It takes some time
 6 and some patience.

7 And third, there's just a stigma about it. And
 8 that's the notion that -- that there is still some
 9 petroleum in the soil underneath potential piece of
 10 property.

11 Our experience, look at Emeryville. I mean, we
 12 have come up with some approaches to clean up in
 13 Emeryville that allow us to leave higher concentrations
 14 of materials in place; and Emeryville is -- you know,
 15 the property values and development is just booming
 16 there.

17 So I think the stigma value, while
 18 theoretically a problem, in practical implementation it
 19 hasn't appeared to be a problem to us.

20 MR. TOMPKINS: One question on the ground-water
 21 point: Can't the Navy, for example, you know how the
 22 aquifer is under the property, charted any of where they
 23 are running -- for example, my house on Jerrold Street,
 24 they have springs all over the hill adjacent to the Navy
 25 property. No analysis has been done with that. And

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1 Genentech tried to deal with it. They couldn't figure
 2 out -- There's springs all the over the place.

3 So the property have any --? Are there any
 4 measurements in terms of water on the Navy's property
 5 and the water quality or the springs that are coming up
 6 in the neighborhood?

7 MR. JOB: I'm not intimately fami- --

8 MR. TOMPKINS: Or are they mapping or is
 9 that --?

10 MR. JOB: I'm not intimately familiar with
 11 that. But I will offer up two things. I have some
 12 limited sampling budget. If we have some seeps, I'm
 13 willing to spend some of my sampling budget to analyze
 14 those. So, you know, I'd be interested just for the
 15 academic exercise.

16 Based on my understanding of ground-water
 17 hydrology, which is -- you know, I'm not -- you know,
 18 I'm not a famous expert, but I've been doing this for a
 19 reasonable career length, I think that it's not very
 20 likely that any ground water from the base is migrating
 21 back up hill.

22 MR. TOMPKINS: No. I'm thinking about down the
 23 semi slough off there in the flatlands, which used to be
 24 old Navy road, and back where you have public housing,
 25 then also adjacent to the state Superfund site. You

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1 know, these possibilities exist.

2 And there was no mapping. Genentech couldn't
 3 find out what's going on. I'm curious, had the Navy
 4 looked at it and had a better system going there?
 5 Trying to figure out what's going on.

6 MR. MACH: A huge reason that Hunters Point was
 7 put on the National Priorities List had to do with
 8 Albion Springs and the potential for contaminants on
 9 Hunters Point to get into that spring water.

10 I probably can't give you every single piece of
 11 history of how it's done, but I know that there were --
 12 there were ground-water studies that were done, and
 13 there was a determination made that there was not a
 14 connection between the ground water at Hunters Point and
 15 the Albion Springs; and that's why Parcel A has been
 16 cleaned up and has been delisted from the National
 17 Priorities List.

18 MS. TROMBADORE: And there were springs even on
 19 Parcel A that would just seep up in the parking lot by
 20 Building 101, and I know that the Navy sampled those,
 21 and we took split samples. And the only thing in those
 22 springs that are right on the property was some motor
 23 oil.

24 MS. SHIRLEY: That was only one step.

25 MR. MASON: That's on Parcel A?

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1 MS. TROMBADORE: Yeah, Parcel A.

2 MR. MASON: That's where I lived. That's all
 3 we had was water running up every now and again. That's
 4 all we had up there was just motor oil.

5 (Simultaneous colloquy.)

6 MR. JOB: One other -- one other point -- one
 7 other point about motor oil, you know, you know, because
 8 of -- because it's an amalgam of a hundred chemicals,
 9 that TPH measurement is really not a very good one.

10 It's the best they can do, given their chemical
 11 abilities.

12 But to give you an example, if you took a can
 13 of spinach and you took that spinach and ran it through
 14 the analysis for soil for motor oil, you would come up
 15 with something on the order of ten parts per million of
 16 what they said was motor oil, but it's really spinach
 17 oil. So, you know, it can be easily confused.

18 So lots of naturally occurring organics show up
 19 in this analysis; and, you know, it may or may not be
 20 petroleum. But nonetheless . . .

21 MS. TROMBADORE: The other thing if you could
 22 clarify is just that the BTEX, the smallest percentage
 23 of the gasoline that we're really concerned about,
 24 that's -- that's what causes cancer, right, or
 25 potentially causes cancer; but does -- the rest of the

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1 gasoline does not; is that right? It just has other
 2 health effects which are also a concern, but they
 3 don't --?
 4 MR. JOB: Right, or --
 5 MS. TROMBADORE: Is that right?
 6 MR. JOB: For the -- you know, let's say that
 7 10 percent of gasoline is the volatiles, the ones we
 8 know have certain health effects.
 9 The other 90 percent, about 60 or 70 of that,
 10 so, you know, 60 percent, the biggest chunk, is
 11 aliphatic hydrocarbons, which are waxy things. And it's
 12 exactly the same kind of hydrocarbons that show up in
 13 petroleum jelly, Vaseline, which we've all probably put
 14 on our mouth, paraffin, which we probably all poured on
 15 top of our -- on top of our preserves when canning, you
 16 know.
 17 So a lot of these things are not that exotic to
 18 us. And the bulk of gasoline is those classic
 19 chemicals.
 20 There's another small class, very small class,
 21 it's down in the 1 or 2 percent, right? And we don't
 22 really know what goes on with those.
 23 They turn out that they have some significant
 24 toxicity that -- to organisms, to little shrimp and
 25 things like that. These are called terpenes, and they

1 where there was release and give that to the city. And
 2 then when the city comes in and someone reviews the
 3 development plan, they will know that, hey, there used
 4 to be an underground storage tank there. And while we
 5 think it's clean, you know, we need to be extra careful
 6 when we are digging around in this particular locale.
 7 We'll then send out case closures for the
 8 low-risk USTs, and those are the ones that just, you
 9 know, don't need any additional work.
 10 And then finally, the Navy's been out
 11 recovering product out of the two or three wells that
 12 have some measurable thickness of product, and that will
 13 continue until they get into the corrective action plan,
 14 which they will probably just go out and dig it up, but
 15 nonetheless.
 16 So anyhow, thank you for your time. Sorry to
 17 make you guys stay here late.
 18 ATTENDEES: Thank you.
 19 MR. MACH: Okay. There were two other things
 20 on the agenda. One was Parcel B update. One I say we
 21 skip. There's not a whole lot to update. Still just
 22 chugging along.
 23 And the other one was the -- the tenant issues,
 24 and I don't know if anyone else wants to stick around
 25 here. Probably our -- our -- maybe co-chair is going,

1 are the -- they are the things that -- that make gas
 2 smell kind of sulphury, you know, some of these sulphur
 3 compounds that are -- we don't really know those very
 4 well.
 5 But based on the -- all the toxicity data,
 6 which, you know, gasoline's been out there in the
 7 environment, human exposure, for a long time, you know,
 8 there's a lot of refinery workers that breathe a lot of
 9 gasoline. Leukemia is the primary health effect, and
 10 it's caused by the aromatics.
 11 So we really know that, you know, if you're --
 12 if you're going to have a problem for being exposed to
 13 petroleum, it's going to probably be leukemia, and it's
 14 probably going to be from the aromatics.
 15 And like I say, I have to stress that the
 16 numbers we picked for those chemicals, the law would not
 17 let us pick a smaller number than that. So . . .
 18 So anyhow, last bit. The corrective action
 19 plan is under review. We had a meeting today where I
 20 think we had a meeting of minds on some peripheral
 21 issues about cleaning up the aesthetic problems, you
 22 know, just the nuisance issues.
 23 The UST tracking database. What we're going to
 24 do is: We're going to put together a database that's
 25 going to have the latitude and longitude of every site

1 so I would recommend that we push that to the next
 2 meeting.
 3 Terry -- Terry Greiner works with our office up
 4 here in San Bruno, and he was going to fill in for
 5 Joseph Joyce, who was unable to fly up because of
 6 weather conditions. So Terry, I think, is more than
 7 happy to --
 8 MR. GREINER: Defer.
 9 MR. MACH: -- to throw it back on Joseph again
 10 for our next month.
 11 Keep in mind that -- keep in mind that the
 12 next -- the meeting has been moved from the fourth
 13 Thursday of November to Sep- -- to December 7th. We're
 14 combining the November and the December meetings.
 15 There are a couple of things that we -- that we
 16 definitely need to get on the agenda. I would say that
 17 we are going to try and put the tenant issues on there,
 18 and we will probably put it before any discussions on
 19 Parcel E.
 20 And I've already been scolded by my community
 21 co-chair in not keeping to the agenda. And I'm sure she
 22 will help me next time to keep to the agenda, maybe put
 23 Parcel E at the end; we won't get into a whole lot of
 24 venting on me.
 25 We also need to add the Parcel B Land Use

1 Control --
 2 MS. PETERSON: Joe Schilling will be here. Joe
 3 Schilling will be here.
 4 MR. MACH: -- the Parcel B Land Use Control
 5 Implementation Plan, the LUCIP. We were able to award a
 6 Technical Assistance for Public Participation, or TAPP,
 7 contract to Joe Schilling to help the RAB with a review
 8 of that LUCIP. So he will come here and make a
 9 presentation on his review and comments on that
 10 document.
 11 MS. SHIRLEY: Can I say something about that?
 12 He wants to meet with interested people in the community
 13 before then and at 16th of November, I think, yeah.
 14 MS. PETERSON: In the morning.
 15 MS. SHIRLEY: So if you're interested, give Art
 16 a call or Dorothy and/or Richard, and we'll make sure
 17 that we communicate exactly when that meeting will be.
 18 MS. PETERSON: You didn't get the E-mail?
 19 MR. MACH: I got some of your E-mails, and I --
 20 we need to talk a little bit more about our review --
 21 our finalization of the LUCIP schedule and resolution of
 22 comments. And I'm hoping that the 30-day -- 30 extra
 23 days that you guys asked for that we gave, you know, we
 24 get your comments in by the 7th.
 25 MS. PETERSON: He said he would. The final

1 residents, it was far more effective at the gym, but
 2 those who were affected were most concerned. We need to
 3 address all the people in this process. I don't have a
 4 good rapport with the San Francisco Police Department.
 5 MR. DACUS: Well, I tell you one thing, the
 6 reason we selected this place is because when we was out
 7 at the college, we had a lot of interruption. We
 8 couldn't get through.
 9 And this place, we -- matter of fact, we all
 10 are taxpayers. We built this place here. This is what
 11 this place is built for.
 12 MR. BROWN: But it's not all the community.
 13 MR. MACH: Well, in light -- you know, then
 14 please fill out the applications, join the RAB, talk to
 15 the other RAB members, and vote for another place.
 16 MR. TOMPKINS: I'm just asking consideration by
 17 the Board members for inclusion. It's not effective.
 18 It's not -- Not everybody's here. It's a small group.
 19 MS. PETERSON: Ray, we -- you can't please
 20 everybody. We moved it to Thursday because people were
 21 saying Wednesday was not convenient. And the community
 22 people -- yes, the community people were saying, if you
 23 meet -- if you meet on Thursday, we can come. I've seen
 24 those people twice. Okay? So you're not going to
 25 please everybody. People were comp- -- Everywhere we

1 E-mail didn't you get?
 2 MS. SHIRLEY: Right.
 3 MS. PETERSON: Yeah, he said there's no
 4 problem.
 5 MS. SHIRLEY: He's trying to work with it, but
 6 it's tough. The schedule is a little tight.
 7 But anyway, he does -- my point is: He does
 8 want to talk with people about their concerns before he
 9 comes here and makes his grand proclamation.
 10 MR. JOB: Yeah, I'm glad you guys got him.
 11 Like I said, I've watched a lot of that stuff out of
 12 I.C.C.M.A., the International City County Managers
 13 Association. They really -- They've been around a lot
 14 of -- a lot of communities that have ended up getting
 15 the title to Superfund sites. And so he's got a lot of
 16 other -- you know, a lot of other examples he can draw
 17 from.
 18 MS. SHIRLEY: What he's going to do is look at
 19 the Hunters Point plan in relation to the rest of the
 20 country, tell you, basically, if we're getting a good
 21 deal or not. So that's his mission.
 22 MR. TOMPKINS: I've one request of the Board.
 23 The meeting here at the jailhouse, I really have a
 24 finitive since I got pulled over driving my Volvo. If
 25 you want community to participate with all the

1 meet --
 2 MR. TOMPKINS: I understand that. I'm talking
 3 about me being in the jailhouse.
 4 MS. PETERSON: Everybody -- everybody complains
 5 about wherever we meet.
 6 MR. MASON: Can we address the Board, then?
 7 Can we address the RAB Board to ask that question?
 8 MR. MACH: I --
 9 MS. PETERSON: The first of the year -- okay.
 10 Excuse me. The first of the -- When this got moved --
 11 when this got moved to Thursday, it was addressed. The
 12 RAB Board said, Fine, we'll put it on the agenda. And
 13 people still wanted to meet here because it's
 14 convenient.
 15 Now, I don't see anybody that's not coming.
 16 And the people who wanted it moved from Wednesday to
 17 Thursday -- and Wednesday is actually more convenient to
 18 me, but I said, "Okay, if you want to meet on Thursday,
 19 I will put something off and meet on Thursday."
 20 So, I mean, every time -- every time we do
 21 move, then somebody complains.
 22 DR. SUMCHAI: Well, let me just make one point,
 23 and this is regards to the dynamics of, you know, the
 24 social process that's occurred in the last few months.
 25 It's too small. Throw out the fact it's a

1 police station and there are hostile messages that you
2 send -- when you feel like you need to be protected and
3 guarded. It's simply too small. People are standing
4 up. They're not comfortable. There's no place to sit.

5 So from the standpoint of a larger setting,
6 maybe the Opera House? Why not the --?

7 MS. PETERSON: The Opera House -- We have been
8 to the Opera House. We had to move from the Opera
9 House. We've been to --

10 DR. SUMCHAI: What about the Southeast
11 Community?

12 MS. PETERSON: We've been to Southeast
13 Community College, and we had to move from there. I'm
14 saying, every place someone has complained about. We
15 even went to the building on the corner of Evans and
16 Third, and people complained about that. I mean, we
17 can't please everybody.

18 DR. SUMCHAI: I have a practical concern. It's
19 too small.

20 MR. MACH: Okay. Meeting adjourned.

21 (Whereupon, the meeting ceased at
22 8:24 p.m., 10/26/00.)

23 ---oOo---

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, CHRISTINE M. NICCOLI, Certified Shorthand
Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify
that the foregoing meeting was reported by me
stenographically to the best of my ability at the time
and place aforementioned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand
this 8th day of December, 2000

Christine M. Niccoli
CHRISTINE M. NICCOLI, C.S.R. NO. 4569



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TO Contracting Officer
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Southwest Division
Mr. Richard Selby, 02R1
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

DATE: December 14, 2000
CTO #: 007
LOCATION: Hunters Point Shipyard

FROM: [Signature]
Jerald F. Bailey, Project Manager

DESCRIPTION: Hunters Point Shipyard: Reporter's Transcript for 26 October 2000
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting

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14 December 2000

Contracting Officer
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Southwest Division
Mr. Richard Selby, Code 02R1
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

Subject: Hunters Point Shipyard: Reporter's Transcript for
26 October 2000 Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting

Dear Mr. Selby:

Enclosed for your review, please find one (1) copy of the Reporter's Transcript from the Hunters Point Shipyard, Restoration Advisory Board meeting held on 26 October 2000.

Please forward the AR File Number to Ronald Keichline for placement on the IR copies. If you have any questions, please contact me at (619) 744-3095 or Ronald Keichline, CTOL, at (619) 744-3603.

Very truly yours,

Jerald F. Bailey
Project Manager

JFB/rk

Enclosure