# HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD
# RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING MINUTES
## 7 December 2006

These minutes summarize the discussions and presentations from the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting held from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Thursday, December 7, 2006, in the Alex L. Pitcher, Jr. Room at the Southeast Community Facility. A verbatim transcript was also prepared for the meeting and is available in the information repository for HPS and on the Internet at http://www.navybracpmo.org/bracbases/california/hps/default.aspx. The list of agenda topics is provided below. Attachment A provides a list of attendees. Attachment B includes action items that were requested or committed to by RAB members during the meeting.

## AGENDA TOPICS:

(1) Welcome/Introductions/Agenda Review
(2) Approval of Meeting Minutes from the October 26, 2006 RAB Meetings
(3) Navy Announcements
(4) Community Co-Chair Report/Other Announcements
(5) 2006 – HPS Program in Review
(6) 2006 – A Look Ahead at the HPS Environmental Cleanup Program
(7) Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Update
(8) Subcommittee Reports
(9) Community Comment Period
(10) Adjournment

## MEETING HANDOUTS:

- Agenda for December 7, 2006, RAB Meeting
- Meeting Minutes from the October 26, 2006 RAB Meetings
- Navy Monthly Progress Report, December 7, 2006
- PowerPoint Presentation, 2006 – Year in Review and Planned Work for 2007
- TAG Grant – Curriculum Vitae – Peter T. Palmer

### Welcome/Introductions/Agenda Review

Marsha Pendergrass, facilitator, called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. Ms. Pendergrass welcomed everyone to the meeting. All attendees introduced themselves and the organization they represent. She confirmed that there was a quorum of community RAB members present to conduct business at the meeting.

### Approval of Minutes from the October 26, 2006 RAB Meetings

Ms. Pendergrass said that approval of the minutes is needed for the RAB meeting on October 26, 2006. The RAB meeting minutes were approved as written with two abstentions, and were accepted into the record.

Ms. Pendergrass addressed the status of the action items:

**Carry-over Item Number 1:** Keith Forman, HPS Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator (BEC) to provide an Environmental 101 class on a Saturday once at least 3 new community members join the RAB. Keith Tisdell, Community RAB Co-chair, confirmed that there are now three new RAB members. Mr. Forman stated that the class could be scheduled for February 2007, but he would like to hold off on holding the class to see if there are additional new RAB members in early 2007. This action item will be carried over until February 2007.

**New Action Item Number 1:** Robert Van Houten, RAB Member, to compose a letter from the HPS RAB requesting strict compliance for dust control at Parcel A. Mr. Tisdell will sign the letter and forward it to the San Francisco Department of Public Health. Mr. Van Houten stated that he e-mailed the letter to Mr. Tisdell for signature. Mr. Tisdell responded that he did not get the e-mailed letter. He added that he attended the last Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) meeting and discussed dust control issues and the response from Jeff Austin with Lennar. The Lennar representatives at the meeting indicated that they have battled with dust control at Parcel A and cannot get a hold on this issue. This action item will be carried over until January 2007.

**New Action Item Number 2:** Dr. Ray Tompkins, RAB Member, to compose a letter from the HPS RAB to the City of San Francisco requesting that Innes Avenue be cleaned regularly to protect residents from dust. The letter will also be provided to Lennar and the HPS RAB. Dr. Tompkins indicated that he was in the hospital and unable to complete this action item. This action item will be carried over until January 2007.

## Navy Announcements

Mr. Forman stated that the next RAB meeting is scheduled for Thursday, January 25, 2007, and will now be held at the Earl P. Mills Auditorium, 100 Whitney Young Circle, San Francisco, California 94124.

## Community Co-Chair Report/Other Announcements

Mr. Tisdell stated that he spoke to Mr. Austin with Lennar regarding cleaning the streets to protect residents from dust. Mr. Austin responded that Lennar is supposed to be sweeping the streets from Earl to Donahue and into HPS property.

Dr. Tompkins said that he attended the recent redevelopment agency meeting and it was a disappointing meeting in regards to the dust control failures and information provided by the City of San Francisco. He formally thanked Mr. Tisdell for his vigilance in reporting dust incidences. He asked that any RAB members who have the time for reading and research attend the RAB's Technical Review Subcommittee meetings because it makes a difference in the nearby resident's lives.

Dr. Tompkins stated that Pat Brooks, Navy Lead Remedial Project Manager (RPM), had mentioned in a RAB presentation that the Navy uses approximately one million gallons of water a month for dust suppression. He asked that Mr. Brooks provide him with information on the formulas and calculations for using a million gallons of water. There is an extraordinary difference in the amount of water used by the Navy versus the developer, and in Navy past practices the surrounding community had not complained of adverse affects from dust. Lennar indicated that they are only using 50,000 gallons of water for dust suppression and they are excavating a larger surface area than the Navy was excavating. He noted that when asked,

Lennar could not provide any data on why 50,000 gallons of water was used. Mr. Brooks responded that for the removal actions at Parcel B and Parcel E, the Navy can provide the volume of water used for a given time period. There are, however, no calculations that can be provided, as the Navy uses enough water to prevent visible dust regardless of the volume. Mr. Forman added that a decision on the volume of water to use is made in the field based on the situation at that time. Dr. Tompkins asked if the Navy could provide the area of land covered by a million gallons of water for comparison. For example, if a million gallons covered 2 acres of land for the Navy, and Lennar is covering 50 to 75 acres of land, that information allows for comparison. That way Lennar cannot justify using less water on a larger area of land.

Dr. Tompkins said that he has a second action item regarding arsenic concentrations on Parcel A. His concern is that he knows arsenic thins the blood, and there was a child attending school that was bleeding from his nose and was out of school for a month. This occurred in the early 1990s before he was a member of the HPS RAB. Dr. Tompkins stated that the child may have had a pre-existing condition, but he would like to know what elements are in the soil so that doctors will know what trace elements to look for in blood tests of children and residents. Mr. Brooks responded that for an issue like that nose bleed, measurements of dust in the air at that particular point in time would be necessary, and the Navy does not have that information. Amy Brownell, San Francisco Department of Public Health, noted that the site evaluation report that Lennar was required to prepare compiled the Navy's entire sample data for Parcel A. That report has all the data available at the time Parcel A was transferred and a copy of that report can be provided to Dr. Tompkins. Dr. Tompkins said that he would like the Navy to review the report to ensure that the data coincides with the historical documents and nothing was left out.

Barbara Bushnell, RAB member, noted that arsenic exposure affects the liver and would not cause excessive bleeding, so any bleeding would be secondary to liver damage. As a result, arsenic would not be a concern related to clotting disorders, but asbestos issues would be associated with breathing problems.

Mr. Brooks clarified that the Navy does not have access to data on the material that Lennar is currently excavating at Parcel A. He added that the focus should be on preventing visible dust, which addresses these issues. If there is visible dust, Lennar should get a water truck out at Parcel A to minimize the dust. Dr. Tompkins responded that the concern is that dust control is not happening.

Ms. Pendergrass reviewed the two actions items. First, the Navy will provide a rough estimate of the area of land in Parcel B and the amount of water applied for comparison with Lennar's dust control efforts. Second, Ms. Brownell will provide the site evaluation report prepared for the Parcel A transfer to Dr. Tompkins.

Dr. Tompkins explained that he has been observing the trucks going on and off HPS since the last RAB meeting in October 2006. He noted that the trucks going into the shipyard were filthy, and he observed one truck leaving the shipyard that was uncovered. He can provide the license plate number of that truck at the next RAB meeting. Mr. Brooks replied that if Dr. Tompkins can get a photo and a license plate number for the truck that was leaving the shipyard uncovered, that would be taken care of right away if it was a truck working for the Navy. Mr. Tisdell added that there are currently no Navy trucks going into or out of Parcel E, and there were none in November 2006 as well. The trucks currently going into and out of HPS are hauling dirt for Gordon Ball, the contractor working on Parcel A.

## 2006 – Year in Review and Planned Work for 2007 (Presentation)

Mr. Forman explained that this presentation will review what the Navy has accomplished in 2006 and provide details on what is planned for 2007. There are a number of projects that the Navy is proud of that have been completed or are near completion in 2006. Jose Payne, Navy RPM, will be covering the Metal Debris Reef, Metal Slag Area, IR-02 Northwest and Central, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) Hot Spot, and Mechano-Chemical Destruction of PCBs Pilot Test. Ralph Pearce, Navy RPM, will be covering the Parcel B Sewer/Storm Drains removal, Radiological Screening of Building 819, 813, and the Keel Blocks. Mr. Forman stated that he would be covering the Parcel F Stanford Bay Sediments Treatability Study. Melanie Kito, Navy RPM, will be covering Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control. She will be followed by Mr. Brooks who will covering the Parcel B Technical Memo in Support of a Record of Decision (ROD) Amendment (TMSRA), Parcel D Feasibility Study (FS), and Basewide Groundwater Monitoring. Mr. Forman will then provide a look ahead at 2007.

**Parcel E/E-2**

Mr. Payne stated that the Navy has accomplished good things in 2006 thanks in large part to the community and regulatory agencies, and working as a team to accomplish these actions in 2006. The actions at Parcel E took place along the shoreline at the Metal Debris Reef (MDR), the Metal Slag Area (MSA), IR-02 Northwest and Central, and the PCB Hot Spot.

**Metal Debris Reef** - Mr. Payne said that the removal action for metal and radiological material at the MDR started in May 2005. Prior to excavation, pads were constructed to screen and stockpile soil, and a silt curtain was installed to protect the aquatic environment in the Bay. Throughout excavation dust control measures were implemented and excavated soil was moved to the pads and covered prior to screening. After screening, soil that was not contaminated was moved to a stockpile pad, and soil that was contaminated was placed in bins for disposal. After excavation, clean sand was used as backfill and rip rap was placed on top to protect the sand from being washed into the Bay. During the winter there are very rough tides so stakes were put in place to measure if the shoreline is gaining or losing sand over time. Since site restoration was completed there are a large number of birds and a few seals in the area.

Mr. Payne stated that excavation at the MDR was completed in September 2005 with site restoration completed in October 2006. A total of 11,200 cubic yards (800 truck loads) of material was excavated. A total of 700 cubic yards (58 truck loads) of radiologically contaminated soil, 9,000 cubic yards (640 truck loads) of contaminated soil, and 1,000 cubic yards of debris were transported off site for disposal. The total cost for the removal action at the MDR is $3,000,000.

**Metal Slag Area** – Mr. Payne explained that the removal action at the MSA was similar to the action at the MDR. At the MSA some excavation took place into the Bay and had to be performed at low tide. The soil was stockpiled and screened and dust control measures were implemented during excavation. Prior to backfilling, a geotextile liner was put in place with sandbags placed on top. The excavation was backfilled with clean sand. Testing the level of backfill deposited into the Bay was performed at low tide, which meant work was performed at 4:30 or 5:00 a.m. in some cases. The upland area of the MSA was hydroseeded.

Mr. Payne said that the removal action at the MSA started in May 2005 and excavation was completed in January 2006. Site restoration and hydroseeding were completed in October 2006. A total of 8,500 cubic yards (600 truck loads) of material was excavated. A total of 112 cubic yards of radiologically contaminated material, and 9,000 cubic yards (640 truck loads) of soil

and debris were transported off site for disposal. The next step for the MSA is wetlands restoration. The total cost for the removal action at the MSA is $3,000,000.

**IR-02 Northwest and Central** – Mr. Payne noted that this area is down the middle of the panhandle. The vegetation and trees were cleared from the site and runoff controls were put in place before excavation to keep contaminants from running into the Bay. Conveyor belts were used to separate larger debris and soil and for radiological screening of the excavated material. Radio luminescent dials were part of the radiological material found at IR-02.

Mr. Payne stated that the removal action at IR-02 started in May 2005 and excavation was completed in September 2006. There was a lot more material excavated at this site with 50,000 cubic yards (3,571 truck loads) of material excavated. A total of 9,000 cubic yards (725 bins) of radiological contamination, 1,952 radiological devices, and large amounts of debris were transported off site for disposal. A total of 24,000 cubic yards of clean backfill material has been imported for this site and backfill activities are 55 percent complete. The next step for IR-02 is to complete backfill activities. The total cost to date is $15,000,000, and it is expected to cost another $1,000,000 to complete the removal action at IR-02.

**PCB Hot Spot** – Mr. Payne explained that the removal action at the PCB hot spot initially targeted PCBs, but oil-stained soil, drums, bottles and other debris were also removed down to 20 feet below ground surface in some areas. In the future, a second phase excavation at the PCB Hot Spot will take place on the side of the sheet pile wall that is closer to the Bay. Prior to backfilling, a geotextile liner was put in place and the import material was placed on top of the liner and compacted. The site was then hydroseeded and straw was placed on top for protection. Screening pads were also installed at this site prior to excavation, and those pads have been covered with plastic and will be used in the future. As it has rained, water has pooled on top of the plastic on the pads, and birds have been frolicking in that water.

Mr. Payne said that the removal action at the PCB Hot Spot started in May 2005 and excavation was completed in September 2006. Site restoration and hydroseeding were completed in October 2006. A lot of radiological debris and drums were found at this site. A total of 44,500 cubic yards of soil were excavated, with 180 bins of radiological debris, 62 radiological items, and 300 cubic yards of contaminated soil transported off site for disposal. Also transported off site for disposal were 110 drums and 540 other assorted waste containers, 46,500 cubic yards (2,900 truck loads) of soil, and 1,200 cubic yards (100 truck loads) of large debris. The total cost for the removal action at the PCB Hot Spot is $9,300,000.

Mr. Payne stated that $30,000,000 has been spent in 2006 for these four sites. Of that $30,000,000, $8,500,000 of goods and services were purchased in the community, and $2,800,000 was spent for local truckers. That equates to 33 percent of the money spent on these removal actions being spent in the community.

**Mechano-Chemical Destruction of PCBs Pilot Test**

Mr. Payne explained that there is no technology in the United States that effectively destroys PCBs. A company in New Zealand approached the Navy with a process that appears to destroy PCBs, and the EPA approved the process. A pilot test was conducted and this presentation will provide the results of that test.

Mr. Payne stated that equipment was shipped from New Zealand and staged at HPS. The New Zealand company, Environmental Contamination Limited (EDL), conducted the pilot test with the support of Shaw. The process worked in the pilot test, destroying or degrading PCBs to less than 1 part per billion (ppb), which is the goal level for PCBs. The process also destroyed

pesticides. A Phase 2 pilot test is going to be conducted to determine what actually happened with the PCBs, including what compound the PCBs turned into.

**Parcel B Sewer/Storm Drain Removal and Radiological Program**

Mr. Pearce stated that all the sewer and storm drains are going to be removed throughout HPS, and removal started at Parcel B in 2006. Parcel B was divided into eleven work zones to keep track of each area as it is being worked on at a given time.

Mr. Pearce explained that during excavation the depth of the pipe is known, so a trench is dug to one foot above the pipe and the soil that comes out of the trench is screened. The overburden soil is handled differently than the peripheral soil, which is the soil within one foot of the pipe. When excavating, the team sometimes encounters pipes that were not on the design drawings, and those pipes are also investigated. Any sediment in the pipes is sampled and the pipes are then moved to the screening yard for additional radiological scanning. Pipes that are not on the drawings are hot tapped, which involves drilling into the pipe with a valve to see if anything is in the pipes, and anything found is sampled. A figure was provided showing a technician using a field meter to scan pipe for radiological materials. A second figure was provided showing a cherry picker that is used to access deeper trenches for measurements and sampling without having to go into the trench itself.

Mr. Pearce said that there is a radiological screening yard where soil is taken after removal from the trenches. Soil is spread out to a 6-inch depth for radiological screening. The soil is scanned using an all-terrain vehicle with a towed array. The towed array is a series of radiological scanning devices used to survey the entire pad of soil for radiological materials. Once the soil is scanned and cleared then it is stockpiled to be used for backfill or is sampled to determine if it must be transported off site for disposal.

Mr. Pearce explained that the soil is covered when it is not being scanned or sampled to prevent any windblown erosion and for dust control. Water trucks are used for dust control to keep the soil wet so that it does not blow around. Air monitoring is conducted around all of the work areas. There is an on-site radiological laboratory in a trailer that allows for faster turnaround times on samples collected from the screening yard.

Mr. Pearce stated that the sewer and storm drain removal action at Parcel B started in May 2006 and is 54 percent complete. A total of 32,000 cubic yards of soil have been removed to date and that's over the course of 12,000 feet of trench. That has generated 600 cubic yards of radiologically-contaminated soil and waste, which is about two percent of the total soil excavated. Parcel B is planned for completion in fall of 2007. The total cost for the Parcel B sewer and storm drain removal is approximately $18,000,000.

Mr. Pearce reviewed additional radiological screening performed in 2006. Building 157 is one of the radiologically-impacted buildings designated in the Historical Radiological Assessment (HRA). This building has been demolished and once the debris is cleared, a final radiological screening of the site will be conducted.

**Radiological Screening of Buildings 819, 813, and Keel Blocks**

Buildings 819 and 813 on Parcel D were radiologically screened in 2006. The Draft Final Status Survey Reports for these buildings will be submitted in 2007. Those reports summarize all the data from the surveys for the regulators to make a final determination that the buildings are clear of any radiological issues.

The survey of the keel blocks on Parcel B started in 2006 and is 50 percent complete. Keel blocks are large concrete and timber-edged blocks that were used when a ship was brought into

dry dock. As the water was pumped out of the dry dock a ship wanted to tilt, so keel blocks were used to keep the ship upright. The keel blocks are radiologically impacted and there are at least 2,000 scattered throughout HPS that need to be surveyed. The blocks are large and weigh thousands of pounds and all sides of the blocks have to be surveyed so equipment is used to move them around.

**Stanford Sediment Study at Parcel F**

Mr. Forman explained that Parcel F is the portion of San Francisco Bay that is the Navy's responsibility. This presentation summarizes a Treatability Study that Stanford University is conducting at HPS.

Mr. Forman stated that Stanford University selected HPS as a test site to study a new technology to limit the PCBs found in sediment off the south basin area shoreline of HPS. The south basin is the shallow body of water that separates HPS from the northern reaches of the Candlestick Park area. Stanford University is comparing the effectiveness of two mixing technologies that mix activated carbon with sediments in place in the Bay. Once the carbon is mixed with sediment, PCB levels are assessed in clams placed in the Bay for the study. PCB levels will also be assessed in other organisms in the Bay. A final report will then be prepared on the results of the study.

Mr. Forman explained that one of the approaches being compared in the study uses an Aquamog aquatic rototiller that wades out into the shallow water near the shoreline. The second approach uses a slurry injection system to mix activated carbon with the sediments. There is also a baseline or control area for the study that will have nothing added to the sediment. Then to ensure that it is the activated carbon producing an affect, an area will have the sediment simply mixed up without adding anything. The theory is that carbon would adsorb or adhere to the PCB particles in the sediment and would then not be preferred for uptake by the organisms that live in the Bay. Stanford University is introducing clams as a control mechanism to test this theory. The idea is rather than remove PCBs from the sediment, determine if there is a way to break the availability of PCBs so they don't get into the food chain. Many contaminants cause harm as they work their way up the food chain.

Mr. Forman indicated that the clams were introduced five feet into the control area and were left for 30 days. Stanford University then reclaimed the clams and is taking them apart to study the PCB levels in the tissues. This project was funded by a competitive grant and the Navy is now waiting for the final report on the results. The Navy is proud to have Stanford University choose HPS as a test site.

Mr. Forman explained that if the HPS RAB members would like, the Navy can have Stanford University provide a presentation on this study and explained how it would be applicable across the country. The Navy specifically wants to see how this technology could be applied to cleanup of Parcel F, and how it could also be applied in the other area where there are PCBs in sediment.

**Parcel E-2 Landfill Gas Monitoring and Control**

Ms. Kito explained that back in 2005 an electrical power pole was damaged and power for Parcel E-2 was lost. Electrical generators were then used to power the landfill system and those are not as effective, and more expensive to operate than permanent power. In March 2006 an agreement was reached with PG&E for permanent power for landfill gas extraction 24/7 so the permanent power replaced the generators.

Ms. Kito noted that there was one exceedance of the action levels identified in the Parcel E-2 interim landfill gas monitoring and control plan. That occurred in January 2006 when two areas,

GMP-01A and GMP-07A, exceeded the action level for methane. The Navy acted quickly and both areas were back down to zero percent within one week. There have been no exceedances since that time.

Ms. Kito provided a photo showing the landfill site. The area is mowed two to three times a year to control any kind of fire hazard.

**Parcel B TMSRA**

Mr. Brooks explained that at end of 2003 a five-year review was performed for the remedial actions at Parcel B. At the end of that report the Navy recommended consideration of an amendment to the Parcel B ROD. The TMSRA is a report that evaluates the need for a ROD amendment and assesses new remedies to deal with contamination at Parcel B. The Draft Parcel B TMSRA was issued in March 2006. The regulatory agencies and the City of San Francisco provided comments on the Draft TMSRA and the Navy is working on producing the Draft Final TMSRA.

A lot of activity has taken place at Parcel B since the original ROD was signed. A Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) Treatability Study to remove solvents from soil beneath Building 123 was conducted between January 2005 and January 2006. That study removed approximately ten pounds of solvents from the soil. That doesn't sound like much, but ten pounds of solvents can contaminate 10 billion pounds of groundwater at levels above the drinking water standard. The study showed that SVE is effective for this area and it will be evaluated as remedy in the TMSRA.

Mr. Brooks provided pictures showing the installation of soil gas probes and a hose that connects up to a soil vapor extraction well. A vacuum is then used to pull soil vapors out of the soil and that removes the mass of solvents. Activated carbon was used to absorb the contamination into two filters for disposal.

Another project at Parcel B looked at Buildings 123 and 134 near the Parcel B and Parcel C boundary to determine if groundwater is moving from Parcel C where VOC concentrations are high to Parcel B. It turns out that contaminated groundwater is migrating but at concentrations lower than drinking water standards. Nevertheless, the final report recommended adding three groundwater wells to that area for the basewide groundwater monitoring program.

**Parcel C and D Feasibility Studies**

Mr. Brooks stated that the Parcel C and Parcel D Feasibility Studies (FSs) are being revised to update the Human Health Risk Assessments (HHRAs). The Navy is using different methodologies that the regulatory agencies have agreed upon based on some new toxicity levels that have fallen. The HHRAs are looking closely at the risk due to vapor intrusion into buildings. This is an issue that scientists are just getting into that now requires a closer look. The FSs are also evaluating some new remedial alternatives since there are now some different risks at these parcels. One of the most important revisions for the FSs is development of new screening criteria for groundwater to ensure that groundwater migrating to the San Francisco Bay is protective of the Bay.

Mr. Brooks explained that at Parcel C, Building 253, a Bioremediation Treatability Study is being conducted. This is an area of high tidal influence, so this study is different that previous similar studies. The study is looking at the ability of the natural microorganisms present to destroy solvents in groundwater. The final work plan for the study is complete and mobilization has started. A lot of the equipment used at Building 134 will be used for this study and the majority of activities will be conducted in 2007.

**Basewide Groundwater Monitoring**

Mr. Brooks stated that in 2006 the Navy performed a review and inspection of all the HPS wells and recommended repair activities for each well where necessary. There were some new wells installed at Parcel B based on extensive discussion with the regulatory agencies. Several years ago mercury contamination was found on Parcel B and at that time soil was excavated down to 10 feet to remove contamination. Some contamination, however, was left at the bottom of the excavation. The Water Board is concerned about mercury contamination getting into the Bay, and mercury is one of their top contaminants of concern. The contamination levels, however, are only a little over the groundwater criteria set for that area. In the TMSRA, the Navy is evaluating digging below 10 feet to remove any remaining mercury contamination that could impact the Bay.

Mr. Brooks provided a summary of the activities performed each quarter for the groundwater monitoring program. Samples are collected from 235 monitoring wells. All 710 wells were inspected as mentioned earlier because with all the heavy equipment now in use, wells are constantly damaged and need to be repaired. Water levels are measured to track the direction and movement of groundwater.

Mr. Brooks indicated that the Navy uses three to five employees from Young Community Developers (YCD) for each sampling event. They gain some valuable groundwater sampling skills and one YCD employee has gone on to work at an East Bay environmental consulting firm.

Mr. Brooks explained that the basewide groundwater monitoring program costs roughly $3,000,000 a year.

Dr. Tompkins asked regarding the Stanford University Study, does the technology extract PCBs from the Bay or do the PCB remain in the sediment. Mr. Forman replied that PCBs would still remain in the Bay sediment but would not be available for uptake by the clams. Clams survive by having water flow over their tissues, which means they take in a certain amount of particulate matter.

Harrell Powell, Bayview-Hunters Point resident, said he has a concern with how soon it would be before building would start on the Parcel E landfill site. Mr. Forman responded that a Parcel E-2 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is due out in 2007 and will evaluate alternatives that would be protective of human health and the environment. In addition, based on the City of San Francisco's redevelopment plan, there are no residences or industrial buildings planned for that site; it is scheduled to remain open space.

Mr. Howard asked if the landfill gas would still be present at the Parcel E landfill in the future. Mr. Forman replied that landfill gas levels would go down over time, and would continue to be monitored and the gas either actively or passively controlled as it is now.

**A Look Ahead at 2007**

Mr. Forman said that the RAB has seen all the good things the talented HPS team has done in 2006, so now it's time to look ahead at 2007.

Mr. Forman explained that the Navy expects to develop work plans for additional removal of shoreline waste. All that shoreline work is not yet complete, particularly in the PCB Hot Spot Area. When working at the shoreline there are a lot of considerations as activities get closer to the Bay and into the tidal zone. A silt curtain or a cofferdam may have to be used and the area cordoned off to remove contaminants in those areas.

Mr. Forman explained that the Navy is also planning to develop a wetlands mitigation plan for the E-2 panhandle. That's in the metal slag area where a lot of metal was removed and the area has been hydroseeded. The mitigation plan will look at a way to enlarge the wetlands area and create a healthy self-sustaining ecosystem. There was wetlands vegetation in that area before the removal action, but it was not thriving.

Mr. Forman stated that the Navy is going to develop work plans to continue the total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) program that addresses issues like fuel spills that have occurred at HPS. Some areas only have fuel spills, but some fuel spills are located in areas that also have Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) contaminants. With all the other activity at HPS, the Navy has not been performing corrective actions for TPH. The Navy will work with the Water Board to finalize work plans and get out in the field for remediation of those fuel spills. There is also a potential RAB presentation on this topic for 2007.

Mr. Forman indicated that the Navy is planning to complete the Parcel E-2 RI/FS. This will be a large document that will require several Technical Review Subcommittee meetings to digest along with several RAB meeting presentations. As a result, a good deal of Navy, regulator, and community time will be devoted to the Parcel E-2 landfill in 2007.

Mr. Forman stated that for Parcel E, the Navy is planning to complete an RI and have a series of meetings with the regulators for risk management review in 2007. Each area of Parcel E will be reviewed and the risk associated with contaminants levels examined to determine the best way to move forward with that parcel.

Mr. Forman said that the Navy is planning to continue developing FSs for Parcels C, D, and F. Consequently, the RAB will learn a lot more about what comprises an FS. In fact, 2007 will be the year of the FS at HPS since the majority of parcels at HPS are at the FS stage.

Mr. Forman noted that the Navy is planning to continue the radiological program at Parcels B and D in 2007. That is where Mr. Pearce is investigating and ultimately removing the sewer and storm drain system under a time-critical removal action (TCRA). The plan is to finish Parcel B and make progress on Parcel D in 2007 before the rainy season starts. This is the single largest program at HPS.

Mr. Forman stated that the Navy is planning on developing a Treatability Study Work Plan for the waste oil ponds on Parcel E, also known as Site 3. This is the most urgent site that has not yet been aggressively addressed with a TCRA. There was a removal action at the site in the past and there is a sheet pile wall along the Bay. The site, however, is close to the Bay and has a lot of contamination and debris spread over five acres, so it is urgent to move forward on Site 3 in 2007.

Mr. Forman explained that the Navy is planning to continue the Mechano-Chemical Destruction Pilot Test to test destruction of PCBs. A first level bench test has been performed, and the plan is to test the technology to see if it would be effective on a much larger scale that would be applicable at HPS.

Mr. Forman said that the Navy is planning to continue the Bay Sediment Treatability Study with Stanford University. Then there is a potential RAB presentation to present the results of the study.

Mr. Forman stated that the Navy is planning on removing the unsound wooden piers and wharfs from Parcel B that are falling apart and present a potential navigational hazard. Those piers and

wharfs are radiologically impacted so this will involve Mr. Pearce and Laurie Lowman from the Navy's Radiological Affairs Support Office.

Mr. Forman said that the Navy will continue basewide groundwater monitoring and is looking at ways to continuously improve this program. At the BCT meeting earlier this week, the regulators provided a solid plan to make the basewide groundwater sampling and analysis plan (SAP) more flexible and dynamic to adapt easily to changing conditions quarter to quarter.

Mr. Forman stated that the Navy is planning to complete the Parcel B TMSRA in 2007. It's been a long time since the Parcel B ROD was signed and it is not a really good fit for what is now known about the parcel. Once the TMSRA is complete, then a Proposed Plan and a ROD Amendment will be prepared so the Navy can get into the field and get Parcel B remediation completed. Parcel B is the next parcel scheduled for transfer to the City of San Francisco.

Mr. Forman indicated that the HPS budget for FY 2007 is $68,000,000. That is the single largest budget for any military base in the United States.

Mr. Forman concluded the presentation by wishing everyone Happy Holidays.

**TAG Update**

Dr. Tompkins stated that the Community First Coalition (CFC) has been securing recommendations from the community on candidates for the TAG grant. Dr. Peter T. Palmer was the final TAG candidate who was accepted unanimously by the CFC and is now the technical advisor to the RAB and CFC. As shown on his curriculum vitae, he comes with excellent qualifications and will be an asset on these complicated issues that face the HPS RAB.

**Subcommittee Reports**

Mr. Forman stated that there was an Economic Subcommittee meeting yesterday. The Subcommittee Chair is not here tonight, so he can report on that meeting at the January 2007 RAB meeting. The next Economic Subcommittee meeting will most likely be in February 2007.

Mr. Tisdell and Ms. Bushnell indicated that the next combined MBCO and Technical Review Subcommittee meeting will be on January 11, 2007. This meeting was subsequently changed after the RAB meeting to January 9, 2007.

**Community Comment Period**

Dr. Tompkins indicated that he has one additional request of the regulatory agencies. He explained that he has some Parcel A documents that were submitted in 1996 and he needs the formula or standards for the human health risk assessments that were used for Parcel A. He has some issues with the volumes and exposure amounts that he did not see in the calculations. Michael Work, EPA, responded that he can provide guidance that has the general recommended risk assessment formulas. However, the Navy and EPA's risk assessment team may have agreed to some other type of formula that could be specific to HPS.

Melita Rines, RAB member, stated that she is going to be stepping down from the HPS RAB. Since the India Basin Neighborhood Association has been involved with the RAB for some time, she is going to ask Kristine Enea, RAB member, to switch her affiliation to the India Basin Neighborhood Association rather than being a Bayview Hunters Point Resident. She explained that she is going back to Law School, so this will be her last meeting.

Mr. Tisdell said that on behalf of the HPS RAB, thank you and that Mr. Brooks has helped him understand things at HPS. Thank you very much for all Mr. Brooks has done for the community, San Francisco, and HPS. Mr. Tisdell said that as a personal gift he had the RAB stomp some grapes from the Tisdale Winery, and he presented Mr. Brooks with a bottle of wine.

Mr. Brooks stated that it has been his great honor to work with everyone on the HPS RAB and being part of the HPS team has been his favorite job. He thinks that the Navy and RAB have done a lot of good work. There is a lot of work still to do and a lot of possibilities. HPS is a fantastic piece of property and what can be done is only limited by people's imaginations.

Ms. Pendergrass said that this is the last meeting of 2006. It's been a pleasure this year and if everyone would keep the HPS RAB in their holiday spirit's this year, so that next year everything that is planned can be accomplished.

Ms. Pendergrass adjourned the meeting at 8:10 p.m.

**Reminder: The next RAB meeting will be held from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., Thursday, January 25, 2007, at the Earl P. Mills Auditorium, 100 Whitney Young Circle, San Francisco, California 94124.**

**ATTACHMENT A**
**7 DECEMBER 2006- RAB MEETING**
**LIST OF ATTENDEES**

| Name | Association |
|---|---|
| 1. James Arlington Ansbro | Resident |
| 2. Doug Bielskis | ERRG |
| 3. Pat Brooks | Navy Lead Remedial Project Manager (RPM) |
| 4. Patricia Brown | RAB member, Shipyard Artist |
| 5. Amy Brownell | San Francisco Department of Public Health |
| 6. Barbara Bushnell | RAB member, Resident of the Southeast Sector (ROSES) |
| 7. Ronald Camese | Business Owner |
| 8. Charles Dacus | RAB member, Bayview/Hunters Point Resident |
| 9. Bill Dougherty | Tetra Tech EMI |
| 10. Kristine Enea | RAB member, ROSES |
| 11. Steve Hall | Tetra Tech EMI |
| 12. Earl Hampton | Resident |
| 13. Helena Hearde | Young Community Developers (YCD) |
| 14. Siolo Hearne | YCD |
| 15. Carolyn Hunter | Tetra Tech EMI |
| 16. Oscar James | Resident |
| 17. Chein Kao | ArcEcology |
| 18. Melanie Kito | Navy RPM |
| 19. Jaqueline Ann Lane | U.S. EPA Region IX |
| 20. Tom Lanphar | Department of Toxic Substances Control |
| 21. John Liskowitz | ARS Technologies |
| 22. James Morrison | RAB member, ROSES |
| 23. Christine M. Niccoli | Niccoli Reporting, court reporter |
| 24. Peter T. Palmer | TAG Advisor |
| 25. Jose Payne | Navy RPM |
| 26. Ralph Pearce | Navy RPM |
| 27. Marsha Pendergrass | Pendergrass & Associates |
| 28. John Polson | ARS Technologies |
| 29. Jim Ponton | San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board |
| 30. Harrell Powell | Resident |
| 31. Jo Rhett | Resident |
| 32. Melita Rines | RAB Member |
| 33. Peter Stroganoff | Navy, Resident Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC) Office |
| 34. Tonisha Tizeno | YCD |
| 35. Keith Tisdell | RAB member, Resident |
| 36. Raymond Tompkins | RAB member, Bayview-Hunters Point Health and the Environment |
| 37. Robert Van Houten | RAB member, Morgan Heights Resident |
| 38. Angela Williams | Barajas & Associates |
| 39. Michael Work | U.S. EPA Region IX |

**ATTACHMENT B**
**7 DECEMBER 2006 – RAB MEETING**
**ACTION ITEMS**

| Item No. | Action Item | Person Authoring the Action Item | Due Date | Person/Agency Committing to Action Item | Resolution Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Carry-Over Items** | | | | | |
| 1. | The Navy will schedule a HPS Environmental 101 class on a Saturday once at least 3 new community members join the RAB. | Keith Forman Navy RAB Co-Chair | N/A | Mr. Forman | This action item will be tabled until there are at least 3 new RAB members who need the class. |
| 2. | Robert Van Houten, RAB Member, to compose a letter from the HPS RAB requesting strict compliance for dust control at Parcel A. Keith Tisdell, RAB Community Co-chair, will sign the letter and forward it to the San Francisco Department of Public Health. | Dr. Ray Tompkins RAB Member | November 2006 | Mr. Van Houten/ Mr. Tisdell | This action item will be completed during November 2006. |
| 3. | Dr. Tompkins to compose a letter from the HPS RAB to the City of San Francisco requesting that Innes Avenue be cleaned regularly to protect residents from dust. The letter will also be provided to Lennar and the HPS RAB. | Dr. Tompkins | November 2006 | Dr. Tompkins/ Mr. Tisdell | This action item will be completed during November 2006. |
| **New Action Items** | | | | | |
| 1. | The Navy will provide Dr. Tompkins with information on the area of land on Parcel B that one million gallons of water covered for dust control for comparison with the volume of water Lennar is using for dust control | Dr. Tompkins | December 2006 | Mr. Forman | This action item will be completed by January 2007. |
| 2. | Amy Brownell to provide Dr. Tompkins with the Site Evaluation Report for the Parcel A transfer that was prepared by Lennar. | Dr. Tompkins | December 2006 | Amy Brownell, City of San Francisco | This action item will be completed by January 2007. |
| 3. | Michael Work, EPA, to provide Dr. Tompkins with the EPA guidance on the recommended risk assessment formulas for Parcel A. | Dr. Tompkins | December 2006 | Michael Work, EPA | This action items will be completed by January 2007. |

April 11, 2007

Diane Silva
SWDIV Records Manager
Administrative Record (Code EVR)
NAVFACENGCOM Southwest
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132

Subject: Hunters Point Shipyard Information Repository/Administrative Record Submittals – Contract No. N68711-03-D-5106, CTO-016

Dear Ms. Silva,

Enclosed are three copies of the following documents for submittal to the Hunters Point Shipyard Information Repository/Administrative Record:

- Final September 28, 2006 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Minutes
- Final September 28, 2006 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Transcript
- Final October 26, 2006 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Minutes
- Final October 26, 2006 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Transcript
- Final December 7, 2006 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Minutes
- Final December 7, 2006 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Transcript
- Final January 25, 2007 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Minutes
- Final January 25, 2007 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Transcript
- Final February 22, 2007 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Minutes
- Final February 22, 2007 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Transcript

Please feel free to contact me or Angela Williams (Community Relations Specialist – angelawilliams@bai.cc) if you have any questions.

Thank you,

V. Saravanan

Saravanan (Eli) Vedagiri, P.E.
Program Manager
Barajas and Associates, Inc.
Phone: (619) 338-0798, ext. 11
Fax: (619) 338-0617
E-mail: eliv@bai.cc

cc : Keith Forman, BEC
Cynthia Mafara, Contract Specialist