

MEETING MINUTES

File: 0208

Meeting Subject: FISH SAP REVIEW WORK SHOP MEETING CTO-026	Meeting Date: July 18, 1994 Meeting Time: 1400																					
Attendees: (*Part Time) <table><thead><tr><th><u>Navy</u></th><th><u>Bechtel</u></th><th><u>Other</u></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Alan Lee</td><td>Krish Kapur</td><td>John Christopher, DTSC</td></tr><tr><td>Chris Leadon</td><td>Jacqueline Heskett</td><td>Alvaro Gutierrez, DTSC</td></tr><tr><td>Mike Radecki</td><td>Omer Kadaster (Kleinfelder)</td><td>Sheryl Lauth, USEPA</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Allan Chartrand (Kleinfelder)</td><td>Hugh Marley, RWQCB</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Clarence A. Callahan, USEPA</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Cynda Maxon, MEC</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>via telecon: Denise Klimas, NOAA Michael Lyons, LARWQCB</p>		<u>Navy</u>	<u>Bechtel</u>	<u>Other</u>	Alan Lee	Krish Kapur	John Christopher, DTSC	Chris Leadon	Jacqueline Heskett	Alvaro Gutierrez, DTSC	Mike Radecki	Omer Kadaster (Kleinfelder)	Sheryl Lauth, USEPA		Allan Chartrand (Kleinfelder)	Hugh Marley, RWQCB			Clarence A. Callahan, USEPA			Cynda Maxon, MEC
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Additional Distribution (In Addition to Attendees)																						

Description of Discussion/Action Items: (Next Page)

Background: Distributed revised Fish SAP on 7/18 prior to workshop as discussion draft.

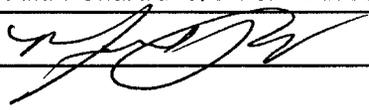
MEETING MINUTES		CTO-026 (SITE 7)	JULY 18, 1994
Item No	Description of Discussion/ Action Items	Responsible Individual	Due Date
1.	Mike Radecki, SWDIV RPM, opened the Fish Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) workshop, as part of RI/FS activities currently being conducted at the Long Beach Naval Station (NAVSTA).		
2.	<p>Allan Chartrand explained that the purpose of the workshop was to obtain concurrence by the Agencies on key elements of the SAP, including selection of species, study design, analytes of concern, and tissue types. This concurrence was important because it would allow the Navy and Bechtel to meet their commitments for completing field work as well as the risk assessment and RI/FS. He emphasized that MEC, the fish collection subcontractor, has a sampling window in August 94.</p> <p>The basic changes to the existing SAP outlined in the discussion draft focused on a greater emphasis on evaluating potential ecological risk. In so doing, this has required some modification of species which are more closely "connected" to potential sediment contamination, in focusing on measurement in tissues most likely to be reflective of potential effects to human consumers or ecological "receptors" (e.g., predators or the fish themselves).</p>		
3.	<p>Allan Chartrand explained that Bechtel was following key sources of guidance for conducting this work, which consists of the state's 1991 study (OEHHA) and EPA's 93/94 (2 vol.) guidance documents for assessing chemical contaminants for use in fish advisories and in conducting risk assessment for fish tissue.</p> <p>The SAP is intended to address human health and ecological concerns, sometimes using the same species for both. It was proposed to add a third species (bottom feeder) to make this possible. As an example, the barred sand bass may be an appropriate species for addressing both human health and ecological risks.</p>		
4.	Denise Klimas (NOAA) suggested choosing a fish with direct links to contamination. Did not recommend a pelagic fish or grazer.		

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5.	Allan Chartrand noted that rubber-lipped surfperch is a commonly caught fish in Long Beach, but feeds in the water column and is not a recommended species by EPA/Cal EPA. It will be used unless someone objects. Clarence Callahan and John Christopher stated no specific objections except that it feeds near pilings and from water column, and noted that bass is bottom oriented, omnivorous, and probably appropriate. We probably need a bottom-dweller because of the emphasis placed upon sediments. Denise noted that perch is not a good indicator of sediment contamination.				
6.	Chris Leadon suggested balancing what gets caught by humans with what's feeding on bottom. Allan Chartrand suggested a third species to address this concern such as a Dover sole. Mike Lyons asked whether we should use white croaker. It is commonly caught, is well documented by various studies by the state, and has a solid database. Chris Leadon noted an objection to using croaker because it is a keystone species in the litigation with Montrose Chemical in LA Harbor and that using croaker could result in the Navy getting pulled into this litigation. Denise Klimas noted that federal agencies do not normally involve other federal agencies in such actions. Mike Radecki suggested coming up with best species list first.				
7.	Cynda Maxon pointed out that a variety of techniques could be used to collect the fish, which would give us a variety of species to work with.				

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8.	<p>Allan Chartrand proposed to use fillets for human health risk assessment, whole body for both human health and ecological risk assessments, and bile metabolites (PAHs only) to address potential effects to the fish.</p> <p>Clarence Callahan asked what we would be comparing our tissue concentrations against. Allan Chartrand responded that statistical testing would be conducted with reference locations and with existing data from other studies. Effects would largely be assumed based on literature values; no site-specific toxicity testing is planned.</p> <p>Allan Chartrand noted that existing information shows that PAHs are probably of greatest concern to the Harbor, so bile from demersal fish can be used to monitor potential effects from PAHs. Cynda Maxon noted that by looking at the metabolites themselves rather than P450 induction we know its the COPC causing the effect. Clarence Callahan noted that we need to tie the concentrations to effects and establish concentration gradients.</p>				
9.	<p>Allan Chartrand noted that we'll use screening concentrations (similar to PRGs) for human health screening, and for ecological risk we'll use statistical comparisons with reference station concentration. John Christopher noted that elevated concentrations is not the same thing as tying it to an effect.</p>				

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10.	<p>Clarence Callahan pointed out that we need to establish a direct connection between site and contaminant levels in fish, and to define our ecological endpoint for measuring risk. It is not appropriate to clean up a site if elevated concentrations in fish are identified. John Christopher noted that although it is not easy to tie elevated fish concentrations to sediment, they are still important to addressing public concerns. Chris Leadon noted that Bill Fisher and he think the SAP 'as is' is ok for addressing human health. Mike Radecki pointed out that we select the most appropriate species based on what we currently know, and try to determine the potential for ecological risk. There is no need to study predators or additional species unless they are triggered.</p> <p>Mike Radecki asked whether it is necessary to collect the fish for both human health and ecological assessment, and whether the ecological assessment is necessary at all. Clarence Callahan replied that it is necessary to conduct a baseline ecological assessment, although fish collection may not be necessary at this time. Mike Radecki proposed to proceed with the ecological risk assessment as described in the Fish SAP at Navy's own risk, although the Navy would like agreement on concept.</p> <p>Clarence Callahan noted that the risk the Navy would be taking at this time is that the entire Harbor may be shown as the problem, and the Navy may have to go back out to do a very focused and well planned assessment. But for now, we need to do only what is needed to define the areas of concern. No "hit" in fish eliminates food chain problem rather than the sediment problem.</p> <p>Mike Radecki confirmed that the basic human health scope is sound except that the Navy would use whole body and edible flesh rather than eviscerated fish. Acknowledged that the ecological assessment would continue at Navy's own risk with the understanding that at some point the Navy may have to go back out again depending on triggers. The agency representatives noted that they will appreciate a review of our documents, but they gave the Navy a "green light" concerning selection of species for addressing ecological issues.</p> <p>Krish Kapur noted that the revised Fish SAP to be issued would incorporate comments from this meeting. John Christopher asked that minutes from the meeting accompany the draft document.</p>		

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11.	It was agreeable to the attendees that a draft fish SAP be submitted to the Agencies on Friday, 7/22; comments due to Bechtel on or by 8/5 (2 weeks) to allow field work to begin on 8/27.	Allen Chartrand	7/22

Prepared by:	Allan Chartrand/Omer Kadaster	Date: 7/25/94
Approved by: (DON)		Date: 8/15/94
Approved by: (DTSC)		Date:
Approved by: (EPA)		Date: