

**MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD  
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES  
HELD THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2005**

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for former Mare Island Naval Shipyard (MINSY) held its regular meeting on Thursday, October 27, 2005, at the Mare Island Conference Center, 375 G Street, Vallejo, California. The meeting started at 7:02 p.m. and adjourned at 9:02 p.m. These minutes are a transcript of the discussions and presentations from the RAB Meeting. The following persons were in attendance during this month's RAB meeting.

**RAB Members in attendance:**

- Myrna Hayes (Community Co-Chair)
- Kenn Browne (Community Member)
- Marti Brown (Community Member)
- Jerry Karr (Community Member)
- Michael Coffey (Community Member)
- George Leyva (RWQCB)
- Carolyn d'Alemida (EPA)
- Jerry Dunaway (Navy Co-Chair)
- Bernie Wong (CH2MHill)
- Dwight Gemar (Weston Solutions)
- Cris Jespersen (Weston Solutions)
- Steve Farley (Lennar Mare Island)
- Sheila Roebuck (Lennar Mare Island)
- Gil Hollingsworth (City of Vallejo)

**Community Guests in attendance:**

- Bob Bancroft
- Brooke Ray Smith
- Neal Siler (Lennar Mare Island)
- Diji Christian
- Tommie Jean Damrel
- Terry Iwagoshi (Weston Solutions)

**RAB Support from CDM:**

- Darlene McCray (CDM)
- Doris M. Bailey (Stenographer)
- Wally Neville (audio visual support)

**I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Good evening, everyone. Thank you for coming tonight. I believe I have full control of the audio system here. Thank you for coming to our October Restoration and Advisory Board meeting. We have a couple of presentations lined up for today just giving updates on cleanups that the Navy is conducting with both Weston and with CH2M Hill at a couple of our more significant sites. Why don't we begin with introductions? And going around the room with that. My name is Jerry Dunaway, I'm BRAC environmental coordinator for Mare Island.

(Attendees introduced themselves as requested).

## II. **PRESENTATION: *Update on the Cleanup of the Marine Corps Firing Range*** **Presentations by Mr. Dwight Gemar, Weston Solutions**

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: How is that? Is that better? Okay. Well, we have a couple of presentations, as I mentioned. And the first one is updating the work at the Marine Corps Firing Range. One of the more interesting things that came about was some items that Lennar found actually digging up for their new roadway through a portion of the Marine Corps firing range. These items were found in that proximity, and Dwight will touch on that. But they were a couple of really old, I guess, historic outfall masses that was found. And now Dwight and his crews are taking care of the breaking up and screening of that material and you'll see some pictures of that. So I'll just turn it over to Dwight, and he'll talk more about that, as well as the other work going on there.

MR. GEMAR: Thank you, Jerry. So this is going to be an update on the work that Weston has been performing at the Marine Corps firing range and historic 4 South outfall. And just as a reminder, since I think the last time I briefed the RAB, Weston completed excavation of a number of grids that exceeded the lead cleanup criteria, and those grids are the ones shown in red. You can see that this is a photograph of the rifle range. This is a 500 yard rifle range, and then the pistol ranges are over here. You can see that this is the former Farragut Village directly to the north of the rifle range. So most of the contaminated grids that were excavated are along the back stops, as you would expect, some along some of the firing lines that you see here. And all the soil was excavated, sampled for leachability, and upon passing the criteria, was transported to the H1 containment area. And this is a photograph, kind of a typical grid excavation. We have an off road truck that is used to transport the soil, and an excavator to dig up the grid. We sampled the grid in the center once this -- once we meet the -- or the depth requirement. But we do sample the soil and verify that it has met the cleanup criteria. And if it has, we move on to the next grid. If it does not pass the cleanup criteria, we dig deeper and resample. But all this work in the rifle range and the pistol range is complete.

And this is just an overlay of the historic 4 South outfall. It's right at the northeast corner of dredge pond 4 South. It's called the historic outfall because there's actually some newer outfalls further to the west. This one happens to be right here at the corner, kind of along the rifle range. Again, here are the pistol ranges. Here's the rifle range. Here's the Farragut Village about 500 feet to the north. Here's the alignment of the old -- or the former dredge pipeline that came from Mare Island Strait, and deposited most of the material here. And then some of this material was evidently moved to create the levee over here in this area. So this whole area was suspect based on a previous geophysical survey.

And so Weston began gridding out and excavating that area, and then running the material through a soil screen plant to basically sift out any munition items that were in the soil. This is pretty close to what's left out at the outfall. You can see that this is deep enough to actually encounter groundwater in this location. And then there's been various grids that have stepped up, you can see kind of a terraced effect here. Here's, you know, the excavator at the -- at this elevation here. And even this elevation is probably about four feet lower than the original levee top at that point. So a tremendous amount of soil

needed to be removed from the historic 4 South outfall in order to remove all of the munitions items. So basically all of these grids you can see here are basically at the bay mud underneath the site. And as a refresher, here's a picture of the soil screening plant. It's a little hard to tell. But the soil gets loaded at the far end. It undergoes a magnet, which discharges any ferrous material out this chute. Then it goes to a vibratory screen here. Anything that's greater than three quarter inch gets discharged out this conveyor. And anything that's less than three quarter inch goes underneath here -- under another magnet here which discharges ferrous items into this bin.

And then the three quarter inch minus soil gets discharged in the stacking conveyor. And this material is reject material that gets reprocessed back through the screen plant. And here's a picture of the screen pile. And after each hour or so we shut the screen plant down to clean the screen plant, because it tends to get coated with either rags or other types of non-ferrous debris. And it also just gets dirty because we're basically screening clay soil. So the portion of this soil gets spread out. And here's a UXO tech going over it with a metal's detector. And then we also check it for radiological items in case any got through the screen plant. And so once we've done that check and everything looks good, then this material is sampled, and then it's transported to investigation area H1 within the containment area.

And here's a slide that describes a little bit of a sampling that we do. We sample the soil for leachable lead using a method called the deionized waste extraction test, the DI wet. And so far you can see the results have been very low for leachable lead. Anywhere from non-detect, which is less than three parts per billion, a milligram per liter, and point -- or 77 parts per billion. The acceptance criteria is 5,000 parts per billion. So obviously we're anywhere from, you know, two to three orders of magnitude below the criteria. So all of this material was good to go to investigation area H1. And here's a summary of all the soil that has been transported. A little over 64,000 cubic yards total. Roughly half has come from the firing range cleanup, which is lead contaminated soil. And about half has come from the old outfall that has been screened for munitions. So all of this 31,602 cubic yards went through that, those three quarter inch screens.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Dwight, when you say that thirty -- that firing range is lead contaminated soil, it's at that range that you just gave us? The number that's in the slide before? Or is it -- it's at that number?

MR. GEMAR: These are the extractable lead results for lead in that soil for the firing range and for the outfall.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But when you say that material is lead contaminated, it's lead contaminated at that small level?

MR. GEMAR: No. The total levels run typically a few hundred parts per million. This is leachable lead, so the totals are higher. And that's basically the cleanup criteria was based on total lead, 200 parts per million.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And are they at or under 200 parts?

MR. GEMAR: Everything that comes over has been averaging probably a little over 200. So for the outfall it's been less than 200. For the firing range you get some that are higher and some that are lower and it averages out to be, you know, at most a few hundred parts per million.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Maybe you want to talk about the differences between cleanup criteria at the site versus acceptance criteria at the landfill.

MR. GEMAR: Okay. The cleanup criteria is based on total lead in the soil, and that limit is 200 parts per million. So anything that's above 200 million -- 200 million? -- 200 parts per million in the soil is removed. And we continue to remove the soil until the soil until the remaining soil is less than 200 parts per million. So there's no soil at the points that have been sampled in the firing range that currently exceed 200 parts per million, which was considered the standard for residential use or basically unrestricted use. Anything greater than 200 was also checked for leachable levels where you take the soil and you mix it in a, basically a rotating device for 18 hours, and then you extract the liquid from that mixing blending operation, and you analyze it for lead. And if it's less than five milligrams per liter it's considered acceptable to take to investigation area H1. And as this shows, the actual levels of leachable lead have been, you know, orders of magnitude lower than the criteria. So, I didn't put the total levels here, but we only bring over soil that we need to excavate that's greater than 200 parts per million total lead, if that answers your question. And again, I know there had been some confusion about the truck traffic along the levee. We take the material from the rifle range and we -- and the trucks transport it across dredge pond four middle and four north levee. And we average about thirty or forty trips a day. And then this is actually investigation area H1 where we've -- we stockpile the soil. And then we grade it and cover it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Dwight, and you are preparing that Marine Corps Firing Range for what land use purpose?

MR. GEMAR: Well that's going to be --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Not that it's your purpose, but what is it planned to be?

MR. GEMAR: Well, Lennar has an interest in it for putting homes in and a park. So that would be the ultimate use for the rifle range and the pistol range area. And this is just a summary of the soil that's been removed from the outfall. About 5,000 yards were previously stockpiled at the site by another contractor, which we screened and removed the munitions items. And then we've excavated about 13,000 yards from the levee itself, which is next to the historic outfall. And about 12,000 from the outfall itself. We're also scraping the rifle range floor in the vicinity just to make sure that any munitions that might have been discarded or in soil that was placed on the rifle range has also been cleared. So we're also scraping and sifting soil from the rifle range. And I'm sure you'll see a similar photo for the CH2M Hill presentation, but this is the catch of the day. And you can see, if you look real close, there's like a fork and either a fifty millimeter -- or I

mean a fifty caliber, or it might even be larger, munitions item there. Shackles, welding rods, wire, bolts. You name it. If sailors didn't want it, they'd toss it overboard, and it got sucked up in the dredge and sent out to the dredge pond. And here's a summary of the recovered munitions items out at the site. As you can see on the left, this is what's -- the munitions and explosives of concern is a term that the government uses that basically means that those items contain high explosives. And anything that doesn't include high explosives, that is just bullets or propellant, would be considered small arms ammunition. So we've had an almost equal split.

We have almost a thousand munitions items containing high explosives. As you can see, almost all -- most of the items are anti-aircraft ammunition that was again discarded overboard by the sailors as they were coming in. And -- but also a few other items like three hand grenades and various incendiary miscellaneous items. So, quite a number of items. I think we've recovered almost as many items as what was originally removed by the Navy. And here's some typical examples of the munitions that have been removed from the soil. You can see the item up on the toe the item up on the top here is a casing for a 40 millimeter anti-aircraft shell. And 40 millimeter refers to the diameter of the item, not the length. So that's 40 millimeters in width. And these items down here are 20 millimeter anti-aircraft ammunition. Here's a rocket fuse. Here's one of the hand grenades, a time fuse. And this is also another anti-aircraft projectile, a 1.1 inch.

So this is pretty typical of what's been recovered out at the outfall. And in addition to munitions items, other things were also tossed overboard by the sailors, and some of these were the radio luminescent placards or dials that the -- they used on ships for if they had power failure and they could still see what they needed to be looking at. So they used radium, or in some cases, strontium coated dials. And we call these buttons. They're about two inches or an inch and a half in diameter, give or take. And you can see on the left we have a -- basically a Geiger counter that checks the soil. And we scrape the soil in one foot intervals, because basically you can see about eighteen inches into the dirt with the detector. And so as we scrape the soil and go deeper and deeper, each lift gets checked with the detector, and these are the kind of items that get pulled out of the soil.

We also check the reject piles from the screen plants. And, of course, we find items there as well. And about 254 of these buttons were recovered, and some other miscellaneous items and three drums of soil that had elevated radiological readings. And as Jerry mentioned, one of the -- a late task that's just been awarded to Weston is to disassemble some outfall masses. And for those that haven't been around at presentations several years ago, this is basically what accumulates at the end of an outfall pipe. Over time the metal debris that's discharged from the end of the pipe tends to rust and congeal together into a big ball, if you will, a chunk. And you can see a couple of these here. And Larry here is a good probably 6' 2".

CO-CHAIR HAYES: At least.

MR. GEMAR: -- so they're a good size. Here's Bob Palmer with the Navy who's not 6'2 -- but then again, I shouldn't talk but -- So anyway, these were found just to the southeast of the rifle range, actually on the Lennar early transfer parcel.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Dwight, when the Navy was doing these cleanups at the other outfalls, they called them dinosaur droppings.

MR. GEMAR: Well, I wouldn't want to be in the way of that. (LAUGHTER.)

MR. GEMAR: So here is kind of an overview of where these items were found, right about here. You can see this is a 1949 photograph. And we've overlaid the new subdivision over on top of what used to be the Quonset hut -- this is before they built the homes they had quonset huts on Farragut Village -- which is directly adjacent to the Marine Corps Firing Range pistol range area which is outlined in black. So one of the dredge pipes that comes from the Mare Island Strait, which the Navy used for, you know, almost a hundred years on Mare Island, transferred dredge material to this area here, which back in the late eighteen hundreds was a historic shoreline. So you can see that the rifle range and actually Farragut Village were offshore in the late eighteen hundreds.

And so this area -- this levee here was built in the mid to early 1930's, and then dredge material was pumped, you know, into this area to create this new land. And one of these -- or these outfalls were found pretty close to the alignment of this pipe near the historic shoreline, which makes sense because that was probably where the initial dredge pipe exit or outfall was. And then as this land became filled in, then this dotted line represents where the pipe was extended, and this small rectangle here is the area that I'm currently working on to remove munitions. And that's, again, circa, you know, the 1940s when this part of Mare Island was created by building a levee out here in this area. And then later on in the fifties, yet another part of Mare Island was created by generating a new dredge pond and levees out here. So this find is perhaps not unexpected in that area. So to wrap it up, we're actually looking at finishing our screening operation by tomorrow if the weather holds out. And we'll continue or complete the soil transport probably by the end of next week over to H1.

The following week, the week of November the 7th we'll complete a confirmation geophysical survey. So we'll basically go over the area that we've excavated with the geophysical survey instrument to detect any metallic items under -- in the ground. And at that point if there are any remaining metallic anomalies, as they're called, we'll dig those up and see if, in fact, they are munitions items or not. The outfall mass from the Lennar transfer parcel will be disassembled probably the week of the 11th. We're still waiting on the paperwork on that for the Navy, but expect to get it shortly. And then we also plan to do some treatment of the items that we recovered in the ordnance disposal range, which hasn't been done for a number of years on Mare Island. But we've now accumulated, you know, on the order of a thousand items that need to be destroyed, and we'll do that by detonating those out in the range at the south end of the island. So that's the summary for the rifle range. I'd be happy to answer any questions. Yes, sir, Jerry.

MR. KARR: What's the disposition of the recovered scrap metal? Is it reusable? Does it go to reclamation or is it too rusty or what?

MR. GEMAR: Right. No, all of this material here is sorted by hand by the UXO technicians. And they -- any item that is obviously not munitions related, whether it contains explosives or not, if it's munitions related, that is, if it came from a piece of munition, they put it in a separate spot. But any material that is not munitions related is put in a locked container, and we send that to Alco for recycling. Alco is a -- the local metals recycler who's on Mare Island. So to date, as indicated here, we've recycled about 184,000 pounds of scrap. And I think I failed to mention, but the small arms get sent off to an off-site facility, and it's actually burned in an incinerator to demilitarize it. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: If there are no more questions? Thank you, Dwight. We're going to take a moment here and do a little laptop swap with Bernie to start the next presentation. I think one note to mention on the outfall and that historic outfall that was discovered near the entrance to the Marine Corps Firing Range, the outfall masses do accumulate right at the outfalls because metals are heavier than water and they fall out. I believe our conceptual site model and history of cleaning up several outfalls across the island are that they fall out within 150 feet, and this is, this finding is consistent with that. There are basically about a half dozen of these items that were found within a radius of about 150 feet.

MR. COFFEY: What are they usually comprised of?

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: I'd say a little bit more than what Dwight said. It wasn't just sailors dumping stuff over the side of ships, but probably shipyard workers, something like say an excess piece of angle iron or sheet metal that they were welding. It's probably a little bit too much effort to walk it back and put it on a recycle bin on shore if they're out over the water.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It was a lot of fun to throw things and see how far they could go maybe.

**III. PRESENTATION: *Update on the Cleanup of the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office Site***  
**Presentations by Mr. Bernie Wong, CH2MHill**

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Yeah, and I think all of us have that experience that if we throw it in the water we'd never see it again. But I'd like to invite some shipyard workers back to see how we were able to recover that. Hopefully it doesn't still happen at our current operating shipyards. But we have quite a bit of experience of recovering things that people probably thought would never ever be seen again. So we're learning quite a bit doing our cleanup work for other things by finding these scrap metal pieces. And we're actually having to clean up a lot of things that really pose no hazard whatsoever because of our search for munitions and radiological items. While Bernie is busy setting

up the laptop for the next presentation -- and this is on the DRMO scrap yard. Back in July at the Restoration Advisory Board meeting we held a public meeting for this removal action, and this removal action was to clean up the DRMO scrap yard which is an operation that basically exists at every military base. It's kind of the recycling center, if you will, for all the military bases. And it's operated by Defense Logistics Agency. They're kind of an umbrella agency that works with all the services to help provide some level of logistics for excess material. It could be everything from -- you've heard of auctions to buy a Jeep for \$50.

The DRMO yards are the places where you might go to do an auction like that. They take in material that's excessed. If it's got some value to it, they'll auction it off to someone from the private sector to come in, put a bid price on a lot of things, like say a -- ship cable that's taken off of ships, or jeeps or office furniture, refrigerators, chairs and desks, a bunch of stuff. For this DRMO yard, we found that we had some elevated levels of PCBs and lead, a lot of metals went through DRMO yards, and PCBs came from transformers. We know a lot of transformers, high voltage transformers went through DRMO yards. So those were the chemicals of concern that we were targeting for the cleanup.

The secondary concern was the potential for munitions items being in the soil, and of course, being a hazard to the workers cleaning up the chemicals, as well as being a hazard to leave anything on site. So we had kind of opposite what's going on at the Marine Corps Firing Range -- or at the outfall I should say. We're cleaning up chemicals, and then having a really minor or secondary concern for munitions. But being munitions, we do take that seriously. CH2M Hill has put their best munitions team members forward on this project, and you'll see what our progress is --

MR. WONG: Almost there.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: -- once we get the laptop fired up. So it's been since that public meeting in July, we signed the action memorandum in August. Actually I think the public meeting was in June.

MR. WONG: June 23rd, I think, yeah.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: We finalized all the documentation, signed the action memorandum in early August, and I believe field work commenced later that month.

MR. WONG: Actually, field work started in late July, and demolition started in August, correct. Still waiting on the laptop.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Jerry, if I could go back real briefly to Dwight's presentation. One of the reasons that co-chairs and others requested that presentation is because the new homeowners at Mare Island, we wanted to ensure that they understood what the purpose of the truck traffic behind some of their homes was on the levee. And there's quite a bit of confusion, a lot of misinformation right now about environmental cleanup mixed in

with other land use issues. So those trucks are going along for how much longer, Dwight, do you think?

MR. GEMAR: One week.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: One more week?

MR. GEMAR: Yeah.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And then something you didn't focus on tonight, there will continue to be trucks and other kinds of equipment working on the area that we call H1 landfill area for another year or more. And that again is related to the environmental cleanup of the landfill area which is directly behind or slightly northwest of, again, that housing development recently developed and homes sold there by Lennar. So I hope the people who know folks who live there, or folks who are here possibly from the homeowners, will take advantage of using our website, mareisland.org, and find some useful information there on the environmental cleanup. And of course, any of us on the RAB welcome phone calls and e-mails as well. And we'd be happy to give a presentation to the homeowners group, but that was the specific purpose for putting that agenda on the -- or that item on the agenda tonight.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: I think it was a good update on the cleanup progress too as its wrapping up.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, it was good.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: The field work will wrap up in November, but documentation will continue into early '06 until we get to -- what we're hoping for is a closure report that the regulatory agencies will agree is the final remedy for the site. We will have some follow-on kind of investigation, confirmation, documentations, documents prepared, remedial investigation based on the cleanup data, the confirmation sampling data, to do a full risk assessment of the site, make sure there is no residual risk left, and then ultimately, most likely a site-wide final record of decision. And I know the issue on the dredge ponds is something Weston is dealing with; I believe they held some type of an event, a tour and presentation over the weekend. Hopefully that was more informative than some of the newspaper articles that have been printed. (Thereupon there was discussion off the record.)

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: I know one of the issues with the dredge ponds is the concern for impacts of people living in the houses.

MR. COFFEY: You put the houses on top of those areas, I'd be nervous. They're building homes -- they plan to build homes over by the Marine Corps Firing Range, I would certainly hope it would be thorough.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I think they do a damn good job, these guys do.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Well, I know that the Navy had housed families as well as sailors in that same area for decades, and I am not aware of any problems resulting from health impacts from the dredge ponds that were also concurrently operating in that area. I think the computer is close to --

MR. WONG: Almost.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: -- nearly being booted up, so thanks for your patience. Do you folks have copies of this presentation? It has the green outline. So I'll give the mike over to Bernie and pass around the presentation.

MR. WONG: Thank you for your patience. And also, thank you, Jerry, for the introduction for the project here. As he mentioned, four months ago I was in this meeting kind of giving a presentation for the approach and also for the procedure for our time critical removal action. And I'm happy to come back here to give you guys an update to kind of let you guys know what has happened in the last three months. So basically, as I mentioned, the action memorandum was signed in early August, and then we began our demolition activities in August. And then we spent the whole month of activities, and we completed all the demolition activities in August. And then we start the soil excavation at the site in early September. And we've done this since then.

And also, prior to excavation activities, we also started our confirmation soil sampling at the excavated area in September. And we just began our soil screening for the MEC items in early October. And prior to that activity, we also started our characterization sampling for screened soil for, you know, disposal option evaluation. Just to refresh the memories. I want to point out that basically the removal action is focused on the fenced scrap yard area, which is the area within this black box. And this area is where the DRMO activities had been conducted in the past. So -- and also pay attention to that area south of this is a paved area, and we utilize that area for our soil process and screening process. Basically there's a site demolition. We remove all surface features. That includes about 2,600 tons of asphalt and also 1,600 tons of concrete rubble. And what we did is we take all this asphalt and concrete and we truck it off-site for recycling and reuse. And also we remove all the railroad tracks and tires. And the railroad tracks are basically taken off-site for recycling as well. And the railroad ties -- for ties that are good quality, we actually ship it off-site for reuse. And for ties that are too bad for reuse, we actually took it to a permitted landfill for disposal.

And, you know, there's a small building in the middle of the site. Since it was getting in the way of our removal action, we actually demolished that building. We did a lead abatement and also asbestos abatement as well. During the process we also upgraded the site -- fencing around the site for the health and safety protection issues. And during our -- before and after our demolition, we actually conducted a site survey, basically to establish our grade so that we know, you know, across the site how much soil we need to take out for the removal action. And at the area for the soil stockpiling, at the site we actually upgraded it, you know, by repairing any asphalt crack, and also by a coat so that

we have a good impermeable surface to process the soil for the screen plant and also for off-site disposal. The next couple slides I just want to show, you know, some snapshot of what we've done on site demolition. In this picture you can see we're using -- we use an excavator to scrape up and peel off the asphalt surface so we that can take off the asphalt for recycling. And the next picture, you know, shows we're basically loading the railroad tracks.

What we did is we cut the railroad track into 20 or 25 foot sections, and then we load it on a flat bed, and then just basically take it off-site for recycling. And you can see we also stage all these railroad, you know, ties over here, you know, and things like that. You know, a good piece we take it off-site for reuse purposes. As I said, beginning after Labor Day weekend we started the soil excavation process. And our goal is basically to take off the first top eighteen inches of soil from the site. What we did is we basically excavated the soil b a fifty by fifty grid, you know, pretty similar to what Weston has done on the soil excavation.

As of Monday, approximately 80 percent of the site has been excavated. During the excavation process, as expected, we found a lot of metal debris on the top eighteen inches of soil. And you know, we also, you know, kind of expected, we also found a lot of metal debris that go beyond eighteen inches of the site also, across the whole site. As of Monday we excavated about 9,400 cubic yard of the soil from the site. We actually -- I think we also did about another 600 yards since then. And this map basically shows our extent of the excavation process. You can see all the green boxes, all the green grids; they have all basically been excavated to eighteen inches.

And the blue grids are the ones where we're down to about three feet. So we basically started the site from the north and kind of going progressively south, except this one area, we actually, you know, excavated a little bit more, you know, than what was in our plans, so --And, you know, if you go out today and you look at the site, this is basically what you see is this, basically the excavated area. You can see the bottom is about fourteen, eighteen inches from the top. And the top is basically, you know, after we peeled the asphalt. This is the top here. So, it's hard to see from the picture, but you can actually see a little bit, see that the soil on the top is a little bit different than the soil on the bottom. You can see the stuff here is a little bit more granular. You know, you can see rocks and gravels and stuff in there. But the soil, eighteen inches basically we suspect those are all dredge fill material that the Navy laid down there probably in the twenties or thirties, Jerry?

Kind of right before the area was used for the dermal operation. The cut or the change from the soil is around 14 to 16 inches below ground surface. Another picture showing -- looking -- it's the asphalt driving, and you can see the eighteen inch cut real well here basically, and that's what we're doing. And the sticks are the grid corners, the fifty foot grid corners. We lay out all the grid corners so we kind of know we are on the site. Because once you take out all the surface features, you know, you really can't tell where you are at a site, it's all basically, you know, bare ground around -- across the site. So we use those sticks to control our locations and, you know, our digging. Imperative to

excavation, just like what Weston's done also, we conduct confirmation samples. Basically we took confirmation samples from the center of each grid. So basically, one sample per fifty foot grid. And as of Monday we collected 68 samples from 68 grids, samples out of a hundred grids. And the confirmation samples, we analyze it for all the contamination of potential concern from the site, which in this case is metals, in particular lead, PCP's pesticides, and also PAH's.

We also, for half the samples, we also analyze for petroleum, for diesel range for information purposes. And this is just a sample of the sample collection process. Basically you can see -- you can see here, these are the grid corners here, so this is basically the center of the grid. We put a stick there, and we collect the samples, and we also use a GPS to record all the sample locations for future reference. And in this particular case it's grid FS-22. You know, so far we have about -- we have results from 62 of the 68 grids already for the preliminary results. And I can just go to the next slide to show you what the results are. Out of the 62 grids -- it's kind of hard to see here, but the green grids are the ones that actually passed the site, you know, the cleanup goal for the site. And the yellow boxes -- I think it showed up better on the handout. But the yellow boxes are the one that showed up with one or two of the contaminants of concerns. And basically, all in all, we have about nine of the 62 grids have failed, that probably require additional digging. So most of the failed chemicals are PCB at a site, and some of those are lead as well. But you can see they're kind of scattered around. So overall about fifteen percent of the grid has failed so far for chemical that require deeper excavation.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Bernie, so do you excavate that entire grid if you find -- if it fails?

MR. WONG: Yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: A single site.

MR. WONG: Yeah, a single site. So if a grid bottom failed, then we actually go down the whole fifty foot by fifty foot grid, that's correct?

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: How much further do you go?

MR. WONG: How much further? Our plan says basically we go down in one foot intervals. So those grids we expect to go down twelve to eighteen inches, and then we resample and see if it fails again. If passed, then we're done. If it keep failing, then we go down to about groundwater level, and then we stop. And then we consult with the regulator on, you know, what to do with those grids later. Soil screening. We started soil screening October 7th. We started our screen plant, and then -- basically the screening operation we follow strictly with what the guideline and approval that's given by DDESB, Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board. So far, as of Monday, we're screening 2,200 cubic yards of soil. And actually in the last three days we're screening another seven hundred cubic yards of soil. So we're close to about 3,000 cubic yards of soil.

So far eight MEC items have been recovered from the screen plant, and I'll talk more about that later in the presentation. And after the soil screening, just like Weston, you know, we do inspection and check on all of the screened material to make sure that they're free of explosive material. Then we stockpile them in 250 cubic yards pile, and then we sample it for disposal. This is just an overall view of the screen plant. It's a little bit different than Weston because it's a different model, you know, just like Honda and Toyota, but they basically do the same thing. We have a -- you know, this is a grizzly deck here to separate all the big material. And there's an incline belt here to basically bring the stuff up, and then to drop it down to two different decks. They give us three different size formation materials.

And we also have a belt magnet here, which I can show in the next slide later, that basically -- what it does is like Weston, pick up all the iron or ferrous material from the soil. And you can also see that we have stockpiling in the foreground, you know, just basically ready to screen for the next day. So we pile up the soil and we, you know, we have a front end loader collect the stuff and then dump it onto your grizzly deck for the screening. This is more of a closeup view of the belt magnet, these are things that are pretty critical, so that's why I spent a bit of time on it. Basically it's a piece of magnet, electrical magnet on the -- kind of strung across the conveyor belt. And kind of, you know, what it does is it picks up all the ferrous material, all the iron material, and basically, you know, basically it's a conveyor here to kind of keep going. So the metal get picked up, then drop off the chute, and into the bin.

And this is just what we've got from the belt magnet. You see a small piece of metal, and you can see basically a lot of iron spikes and, you know, all kinds of material that we found from the junkyard, this is the old junkyard. And a closeup view of the soil just before screening. You can see different size sections, rocks and clay balls and, you know, metals and also even garbage and stuff. And that's what it comes off from the three quarter inch screening, you know, basically soil material with real little metal in it. And this photograph is a good pile that is ready to be inspected and then sampled for disposal variation. The munitions items we recovered.

It's a lot less than Weston's, so the stuff you see is a lot more boring than what you saw in the previous presentation. You know, while Weston found over a thousand pieces of material, all we found so far is ten. So we can compare the two sites are very different. Of the ten items that we found, one we found during excavation, one during stockpiling, and eight during screening. And these eight items that we basically found similar to what Weston found is the 1.1 inch anti-aircraft projectile. So similar material we found is what Weston found also. And, you know, based on our record, most of the -- or basically all the MEC items that are found is basically in the first eighteen inches of soil.

And that's kind of basically in line with our site conceptual model which say most of the metals and ordnance items are found in the top eighteen inch And that's consistent with the historic scrap yard operation. And also -- we also recovered forty pounds of ordnance related scrap. You know, that's basically the same thing that Weston would say is basically the scrap material for related ordnance. Comparatively, so far we've recovered

29,000 pounds of non-ordnance metal scrap/debris, you know, from the screening plant, and also from the operation. So you can see the percentage for ordnance scrap is only a very, very small fraction of what we pull out from the soil in terms of metal debris.

And so far this is the highlight of the project in terms of MEC items. Only one item. And naturally we found it during excavation, because it's kind of big. It's a three inch MK 25 illumination round. What it does is actually -- this is not even a projectile, a bomb. It's the thing that you see in the movies, you know, when guys fighting in the dark and somebody shoot up in the sky and it kind of lit up the whole sky. That's what it does. It has an explosive charge inside the casing. And it's a large candle, it's basically a candle that's all magnesium powder stuff. And there are three parachutes inside. So you shoot the projectile in the air, and it activate by -- basically by a timing fuse. And then it pops the explosive, and basically lit up the candles, and then pop the whole thing out, you know, from the tail end of the projectile. It comes out, it stop burning, and the parachutes kind of slowly drifting down to the ground. And supposedly they give you enough light that you can shoot the enemy, or the bad guys. Same metal -- you know, basically Weston got a shot, we got to have the same shot.

So this is a larger fraction of the metals we pulled up from the, from this -- from the, you know, excavation and stockpiling operation. You can see it's actually a lot of metal debris and a lot of piping and cable and stuff like that. And similar to Weston, we also, you know, we take it to Alco after our UXO technicians certify that they're free of explosive or any ordnance items. And so far we've recovered about 29,000 pounds of this, you know, kind of material. Our schedule for remaining work. We expect to finish our soil excavation and confirmation sampling maybe end of November or beginning of December. And the soil screening will go on probably over, you know, through February, 2006, although we may end up -- we might finish it a little bit earlier, but we don't know, depending on the production rate. And disposal, same thing, February, 2006. And we are, right now we're planning to do backfill and demobilization in February, 2006 also. So, you know, and finish up our draft report, closure report in March, 2006. And that's our tentative schedule for remaining work. But a lot of the schedule is also depending on how fast we can screen the material. Any questions on the update? Thank you very much.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And I have a question on that site -- maybe you can tell me, Bernie -- but Lennar is here also. What is the planned reuse for that site?

MR. WONG: As I mentioned, maybe it's not in the update -- but I think the plan is for commercial, light industrial use for the future.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Yeah. The difference with the cleanup level is that because of the planned industrial commercial use, the cleanup level is different than the Marine Corps Firing Range for lead, for instance, if we were to compare the two cleanup sites. That's because Lennar has confirmed with us that it is a commercial site office building of some sort maybe. Thank you, Bernie.

MR. WONG: Thank you, Jerry.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: With that we're actually still on schedule even with the little transition delay there. Are there any questions, comments overall for either of the presentations? If not, why don't we take a break and return at 8:10. Thank you.

(Thereupon there was a brief recess.)

#### **IV. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS (Myna Hayes, Jerry Dunaway)**

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: We should be able to get through our second half of the RAB meeting here fairly quickly. In the RAB mailer that you received we have the meeting minutes from last month's RAB meeting on the 29th. Any comments or corrections, please pass them on to Myrna or myself. Just a reminder that we are having the November RAB meeting moved to December 1st to avoid Thanksgiving, unless someone wants to cook a turkey for us. And the meeting will be here in this building. Once again, the library's renovation or remodeling is still underway. We will be back at our original location or normal location at the JFK library at the January meeting, I believe that's the 26th.

#### **V. FOCUS GROUP REPORTS**

##### **a) Community**

So moving onto the focus group reports. We have a vacant community focus group, unless anybody has any community information they want to share?

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

Why don't we go to Jerry Karr for a natural resources update?

MR. KARR: Nothing to report --

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Thank you, Jerry.

MR. KARR: -- on this venue.

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

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: I don't see Paula tonight.

##### **d) City Report (Gil Hollingsworth)**

So why don't we go to Gil for a city report?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Thank you. First, I'd like to just mention, although it has nothing -- it does have something to do with Mare Island, but is ongoing right now over at the city hall, is the second meeting this week concerning the waterfront plan. On Tuesday night they passed the EIR, EIS, whichever it was, for the waterfront, and they are taking additional comments concerning the development agreement tonight. And hopefully we're going to get a project decision on that. I think the -- when you're in the marketing business like I do, that even off island items affect your marketing, and this is going to be a positive thing, if it passes tonight, to the marketing for Mare Island. This coming month, in November, we have a number of meetings and things that are coming up that affect Mare Island.

On the seventh of November we have the public hearing at the planning commission to recommend action on the final EIR of the specific plan and the general plan. The specific plan is a -- basically a document that is used by planners, and it says how much, what you can build, in what area, and how much of what you're going to build is there. This has been a long process, and we are getting close to making some decisions on that. Then the following week, on the 15th of November, the city council will hold a public hearing and make a final decision on the same EIR specific plan and general plan. On the 21st of November, the planning commission will meet and hold a public hearing, and issue a project recommendation as far as the dredge pond EIS EIR.

MS. CHRISTIAN: The dredge pond?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes, the dredge pond EIS EIR. And that's on the 21st of November. And then on December 13th the city council will hold a public hearing as well as, and make a project decision on the dredge pond EIS EIR. As always, these dates can change. Always check the city's website and ensure that the meeting is going to happen, or you can just call the city clerk at city hall and find out what's scheduled and when it's scheduled. These -- at least two of these four dates that I mentioned tonight changed since the last time we met, so that's just another example of why you need to call 'em in. I also just, for your convenience, wanted to mention to you that next month there are two holidays, and city hall will be closed on November 11th for Veteran's Day, I believe that's a Friday. And then on November 24th and 25th, that's Thursday, Friday of, Thanksgiving is on Thursday, and we always take Friday off because nobody would come to work on Friday most likely. So we have three days where city hall is normally open next month that we're closed. And that's everything.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Thank you, Gil.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: If I could just add to Gil's presentation that, for those who are interested specifically in the historical resources on Mare Island related to the specific plan amendment and restatement EIR. November 10th is a special meeting of the Vallejo Architectural Heritage and Landmarks Commission. And that is for that commission to review the specific plan amendment and make recommendations for the city council's meeting on the 15th.

e) **Lennar Update (Steve Farley)**

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Thank you, Gil. Thank you, Myrna. Why don't we move on to Steve for the Lennar update?

MR. FARLEY: Thanks, Jerry. I have a handout, I hope you all got it. If you didn't, there should be extra copies over on the table. Let me start with the photographs. In the upper right corner is industrial wastewater pump station number four. It's just sort of over here behind our building. The upper left photograph -- I'm just trying to show that what you typically see with a pump station above ground is mostly the control panel, which is the red box here. And the lower right photo shows the excavation that we're doing to remove some contaminated soil around that pump station. The concrete structure on the right hand side extends down about fifteen feet or so. The various pipelines coming in, going out, the actual pumps themselves, etcetera, were inside that concrete structure, and what we're doing there is we're removing some contaminated soil.

In the upper left corner, the very top photo is the building 516 excavation work. I mentioned this last month where we're inside the building and in a vault. If you recall the photographs of the transformers being removed last month? We're removing the floor inside the building. It had PCB contamination in the concrete. Very, very tight working conditions. You can see the driver there is actually wearing a respirator inside the building because of some of the fumes and such. They also monitored the oxygen and carbon monoxide levels in there as well for safety purposes. But the floor is almost gone. This photograph is probably a week and a half old. We're almost done there.

The vault outside the building on the west side, we have some soil removal to do now that the concrete is gone. We have probably another ten or fifteen yards of soil to excavate there. The next photo down to the right is of UST 742 site. And I say it that way because so far we haven't actually found a tank there. In the photograph what you'll see is an excavator yanking some timbers out of the ground. And all we've been able to find so far is large timbers, most of which are vertical, like they supported a structure on the ground surface historically.

There are a few horizontal structures -- or timbers, but no evidence of an underground storage tank yet. And we'll probably -- another couple of days of excavating out there to try to find that underground storage tank. The photograph in the lower left is one of two underground storage tanks that were found a couple of weeks ago by Lennar during construction of flagship dry. This is over by the brig, on the east side of the brig which is building 84. This tank and the other smaller tank, which actually isn't photographed here, they were removed and soil samples were collected. We coordinated with the county. Colby Laplas was out there when we actually removed the tanks. We collected samples, got the data back. And we had one hit of oil and grease in one sample. Everything else came back non-detect. And for the metals they came back below the ambient levels. There were no odors, no staining visible, it looked like quite a clean hole, so we were a little puzzled by the oil and grease hit. We went back and did what's called a silica gel cleanup on that sample to try and remove humus material from the sample. Things like

decayed organic matter will show up in an oil and grease analysis. And they reran that sample, and we just -- I got the call about ten minutes to 5:00 tonight, the silica gel cleanup worked, all of the results now have come back non-detect for all the organics, or within the ambient levels. So the site conditions -- meaning no odors, no visible staining, and all of the results across the Board coming back non-detect is really good news. We can now go ahead and work -- I was hoping Gary was going to be here tonight and I was going to try and get him to give us the big thumbs up, but I'll give him a call tomorrow.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: George will do it.

MR. FARLEY: Anyway, that was good news. And the nice thing about it is everything came back clean, and now Lennar can go ahead and continue on with their construction of Flagship Drive. In the lower left corner, documents in review, upcoming public comment periods. I think the most important thing to point out is that there's a number of documents that are leading very quickly to certification for IA's D1.2, and IA H2. In particular, there's 45 day public comment periods that are coming up in November and/or early December for those two IA's. Those are very, very important milestones, and I encourage everybody to get ahold of the documents from the library and take a look. In addition --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Steve, can you tell us what -- I just received those in the mail this last week or so. But how does -- how do these land use covenant and implementation plans -- and maybe Neal or Sheila, you can answer this as well -- maybe you know, Steve? How do these relate to the focus group that we had on land use covenant monitoring? I assume that you'll have to have these plans in place before you do -- I mean, and this is leading to a completion or sign off on these two sites. When will something be coming back to us about what you're intending to do in terms of long term land use?

MS. ROEBUCK: Well, we're still working -- we're still working with the city and DTSC to determine the distribution of effort among the parties to make sure that the land use covenants are tracked appropriately. And our expectation is that DTSC and the city and that we will use the Guardian Trust ultimately to help us.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, yeah?

MS. ROEBUCK: That's our expectation.

MR. COFFEY: That's real good news.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That's a surprise.

MS. ROEBUCK: Yeah. But until we get everything resolved, our agreement has been that Lennar will continue to manage the implementation of the covenants. So we anticipate that, you know, for a short period of time, hopefully, we'll be handling that, and then that we can come to an agreement with the Guardian Trust to have them

continue. As far as the plans themselves, they're still at the point of discussions back and forth between us and DTSC about what needs to be in them so that they'll be acceptable for the documentation process.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That's good news.

MR. FARLEY: And that's all I had.

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

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Thank you, Steve. Any other questions for Steve or for Sheila? Okay. Thank you again, Steve, and Sheila. Cris, Weston report.

MR. JESPERSEN: Thanks, Jerry. Update the group here on the status of the draft final feasibility study and remedial action plan. Some of the folks here in the room attended a RAB focus group meeting we held earlier in October to discuss some of the options for the proposed remedial alternative within the containment area of H1, essentially what type of capping system we may implement. Also, we had a number of members from DTSC here to give us some regulator perspective, both on the proposed capping system, as well as post closure public access. And we got some really good feedback from the attendees there. And we're incorporating that into our draft final feasibility study. And we're slated to submit that back to the various agencies on the 1st of November, next week. That particular document, the feasibility study is going to be used by the regulators to provide sufficient information for them to develop a proposed final remedy. And that will be described in what's known as the remedial action plan.

And we're planning on distributing that to the public for comment on or about the 1st of April, 2006, which is the tenth anniversary of the base closure. So maybe we'll submit the document and have a cake or something, we'll do something appropriate to honor that. An update on the landfill cap design for area H1. We've received some comments back from the agencies on our proposal for cap design, and we're scheduling a follow-up meeting next week to go over some of the comments we received. We'll hopefully move forward on some of the design details. We've been providing regular updates on the area H1 groundwater extraction system. And as of this month we've extracted 6.9 million gallons of groundwater from the extraction trench, and we've sampled all that in accordance with our sampling analysis plan, met the discharge criteria for it to go out to Vallejo San and Flood. And also noted that we've only pulled out about 200 gallons of oil from the east trench which is along the historic oil sump area. And that's telling us essentially that the, the mobility of the weathered oil is not very great, that it's not moving around down there.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Cris, I just wanted to comment on your Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District meeting. Their requirements, discharge requirements is very impressive. The -- Vallejo's water district, or the water department, the water plant actually failed those same conditions or requirements and -- this last year, because the regional board lowered the amount of copper that it would allow the district to receive.

And so the water treatment plant had to spend \$7 million on doing its own dewatering and then have that material trucked off-site -- the sludge from the water treatment plants trucked off-site. So it's pretty impressive that our landfill here actually meets their acceptance criteria.

MR. JESPERSEN: We're giving them seven million gallons of clean stuff to help their bad stuff -- we're trying to help them out, they should be paying us. (LAUGHTER.)

MR. JESPERSEN: Dwight provided a much more rigorous description here of what we've been doing out at the Marine Corps Firing Range. This is just a brief summary of some of the data that he presented during his presentation, so I won't go into that there other than to say that's been a very good project for us, I think we've done a good job, and met some challenging conditions, and knock on wood here, we're about ready to wrap it up in the next couple of weeks here.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You have to wrap on that, that's wood.

MR. JESPERSEN: Oh, okay, I'm sorry. I don't want to jinx us. And that's all we have.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Any questions for Cris?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, I just want to take the opportunity to compliment Weston on getting this Marine Corps Firing Range job reenergized and actually on track and moving successfully where the previous contractor wasn't, for various reasons, wasn't able to accomplish their mission. So you picked up the pieces and just demonstrated, once again, that you can do the job.

MR. JESPERSEN: Thank you for that, Myrna. We appreciate it. Hopefully the Navy shares that sentiment that we've done a good job for you all.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Yes. I might have been a little skeptical after the Foster Wheeler experience, but yes, you guys did a good job and continue to. I'd also like to say thanks for putting together the two meetings we had with DTSC, one of them being here with the focus group earlier this month. And I know that issue is one that's a tough one for DTSC to wrestle with, public access at a landfill site. And I think we gave them some more accurate information to make decisions based on what we know about the site, so that we can hopefully come up with a remedy that will benefit the community, at the same time make it safe out there for the people to use the area. Cris.

MR. JESPERSEN: I actually forgot, I'm remiss in not thanking Dwight and his team out here for doing the fine work on the rifle range, in addition to just going out and getting the job done. His crew has been extremely safety conscious, have done 9,000 plus manhours out there the last few months without any incident, so we're very appreciative of that. And we're having a little celebration for the crew out there tomorrow, bringing them a barbecue and giving them a little bit of time off to say thanks for a job well done. So we want to make sure those guys get acknowledged.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Very good, Christmas is coming too, so --(LAUGHTER.)

MR. JESPERSEN: Yeah, and they'll be looking for something in the envelope at the end of the year, I'm sure.

MS. CHRISTIAN: I have a question.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Sure.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, sure.

MS. CHRISTIAN: If I don't have to use the microphone, I'll just stand up. On that sheet of -- Weston's sheet on the right-hand side about halfway, or more than halfway down, it says, "Weston's scope is to thermally treat, that is detonate the live MEC at the Mare Island ordnance disposal range in the November, December timeframe." I don't know where the detonation takes place, but I would like to ask if it might be between, between the gate that goes to the cemetery -- or no, let's see. I guess it would be after the gate, right? Is it in that area going on down to the cemetery? Is that where the detonation takes place?

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: No. No. No.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Look, Diji.

MR. GEMAR: On the way over here --

(Thereupon there was simultaneous discussion.)

MS. CHRISTIAN: Is it like fireworks, can we see it?

MR. GEMAR: We actually cover it with six feet of sand, and so when they detonate it you'll hear a little muffled poof, but the objective is not to have fireworks shooting up, we want a very quiet detonation.

MS. CHRISTIAN: Thank you. I wondered where all that would take place.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Diji was hoping she would get some extra tips from people on her tours going over to the cemetery.

MS. CHRISTIAN: Fireworks, that would be great.

MR. JESPERSEN: I'll just add that we haven't had an open burn, open detonation event here. We did have the Donovan blast chamber, I believe, last year, for some tests, but we haven't used the OBOD range here I believe since 2000, or 2001, so it's been quite a while since we've disposed of munitions in that area. And as Dwight indicated, we do

dig down and put the munitions items and the donor charge to destroy them, and cover them with a fair amount of fill so that we don't get the fireworks that we obviously don't want, you know. And obviously we do our best to not disturb the residents, especially the folks up at Sandy Beach. As I recall, there were some individuals that had some issues with their dogs being upset.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Their dogs.

MR. JESPERSEN: So we'll endeavor not to have that take place.

**(g) Regulatory Agency Update (Carolyn d'Almeida)**

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: It may be something for us to think about doing a notification also. I think we'll be sending that out, so RAB members will obviously get a notice. So on our agenda we have left regulatory agency update, and I think Carolyn is our lonely regulator. George is new to the base.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Well, he can talk about what he's doing.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: He says he really doesn't have much to say.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Oh.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: But you're more than welcome to come up George, after Carolyn.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Well, I have a few things. This month I picked up another project, and I will be devoting about half my time to Williams Air Force Base near Phoenix, and still have time on Mare Island. This month for Mare Island we got a couple of letters out. One was comment letters to Weston on the alternative landfill cover design. And today I just sent to you, Jerry, our comments on the conceptual site model and munitions work plans for the south shore and the PMA area, because you wanted to get out there and start that geophysical survey pretty quickly. So you've got those comments waiting for you. The other thing I wanted to mention is that we have got a delegation -- about a fifteen member delegation from China coming sometime this month. We do not have a date pinned down yet. It may be mid-November or early December, sometime within that timeframe. But as soon as I let -- as soon as I find out I will let you know when they're coming. And that's all I have. Yeah, it's PCBs is what they're interested in seeing, so it would be a similar kind of tour for what you did for the Vietnam delegation. Hopefully if you've got some stuff going on to show them, maybe building 680.

MS. ROEBUCK: The one building we don't let people go in. Not building 680.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Well, they can look from the outside. It's a neat building.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You can do a virtual tour, can't you? You stand outside and you can have cameras and live --

MS. D'ALMEIDA: I've actually been in it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I've been in it.

MS. ROEBUCK: They can go inside the door, they just can't walk around inside.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: I've done that too.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Me too.

MS. ROEBUCK: We're just a little sensitive on that one.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Chip got all over you.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: So is Mare Island the only site that they're interested in looking at?

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Well, I think they're going to be in Washington, in D.C. I think, and then they're coming out to Region 9. Region 9 has become the lead region for the China Superfund initiative, and so they want to learn about PCB cleanups that we're doing. And Mare Island happens to be really close to the office, and it's a trip they can take on the ferry. You know, there's some reasons --

MR. COFFEY: Now we see what's going on.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: -- for having it here. (LAUGHTER.)

MR. GEMAR: Stop by the water.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: And they're interested in actually developing their whole new Superfund program, so there's lots of things that they need to learn about community relations, brownfields, in addition to the, how to do it and the technical aspects and regulatory aspects. So there's a lot -- there's a lot they can see here.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: As I recall, and not to brag, but the outcome of the Vietnam visit that was most significant, at least to those writing the report on that visit, about their site time at Mare Island, what they could take away for the future was the public involvement program, according to the authors of that report. So that is a very important part of, I think, all of these tours. Especially in countries like both of those where there's a little bit different decision-making processes than --

MR. COFFEY: A little bit different?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- than we have here. Less messy.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Very decisive.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yes.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: You might want to suggest if they can make it to the RAB meeting on December 1st.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: There you go.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: I'll find out when they're going to be here. I don't know yet.

## **VI. CO-CHAIR REPORTS**

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Well, thanks for the heads up on that. And with that, it leaves us with the co-chair reports. Myrna, do you want to go first?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I just -- I guess whenever I receive one of these really nice publications -- it's not fancy, but it's really instructive from Travis, one of our neighbors - - I think, I sure wish that we would have a little bit more opportunity to put together some sort of general information for the community that's in easy to understand format.

MS. CHRISTIAN: Easy to understand, yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah. About the environmental cleanup. Certainly environmental cleanup is not very exciting to those who don't understand -- you know, who aren't involved in it. But I just received this little publication. And the Travis team had done an ecology summer camp out at the air base. And the kids learned about vernal pools -- which, of, course Travis has a lot of. And they had science demonstrations. And they also -- some demonstrations about environmental contaminants, how they get in the soil. And talked to about -- they were -- they were given various experiments to do in helping them try to learn how environmental cleanup gets done and interest them in that part of the environment. And then they also had a person talk with them about getting education that could lead to their work in environmental careers. I thought it was a really interesting twist on the traditional summer camp and wanted to bring that to your attention. Also, applaud Travis for what I see as a continuing effort on their part to engage the community in a wide range of ways that is much more robust than sort of technically oriented fact sheets going out every now and then. They provide a certain amount of inspiration to me. And then again, I'll just invite those of you who are potential sponsors for the Flyway Festival to contact me. I'll be attempting to get ahold of you soon. And also, just for those of you who didn't put it on your calendar yet, the tenth anniversary Flyway Festival to be held on Mare Island January 27 through 29, and a location to be arranged with Gil and his team.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Not Gil, not this year.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: No, Craig.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, all right.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Thank you, Myrna. And last, but not least hopefully, is the Navy update. And hopefully folks have a copy of it. There is a picture of the U.S.S. Kitty Hawk on the top. An aircraft carrier that used to be stationed in San Diego, and I think that is North Island in the background. And I think it's now out in Japan, home quartered out in Japan. The Navy's field work was discussed in the two topics on the Marine Corps Firing Range and the DRMO, so I won't talk too much about that or those two projects. In addition, though, we have done some work -- actually right around the last RAB meeting we were installing groundwater monitoring wells around building 742, and that's to help determine groundwater flow in that area because of some detected solvents in the groundwater out there.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Where is 742?

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: 742 is actually an area that Steve pointed out that's on the Lennar property. It's one of these environmental responsibilities that the Navy retained.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, uh-huh.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: It's highlighted in the area C2 on the Lennar map.

MR. FARLEY: It was the secret building.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: It was the old degreasing pits that were the source of that contamination that used to be in that building. In addition, we've been -- we've also been doing some interesting work -- it's the very bottom right paragraph, but pictures are actually on the back side of the handout.

We were doing sediment core samples at the end of September also along Mare Island Strait and Carquinez Strait just off of the south shore area. And these were samples to help determine the sedimentation rates or erosion conditions out there for purposes of helping us figure out -- if there are munition items out there, will the sedimentation dynamics change the exposure potential and create different risk scenarios in the future? So this is work that really follows up to comments from DTSC on our approach for dealing with munitions in the offshore environment. And so those cores were taken, and that data will be useful as we press forward with some of that work for the offshore munitions.

Our next RPM meeting is November 9th at Mare Island. And for those who are interested and available to attend, you're more than welcome to attend here at building

535 on Mare Island starting at 9:30 or 10:00 o'clock that morning. The other significant activity the Navy undertook this past month is in the area of early transfer. We had a meeting with Gil and Lennar, really a teleconference on October 9th. And that was really to prepare for a couple of significant meetings with DTSC on the 19th and the 26th. And those two meetings involved -- one of 'em, a technical discussion on how to deal with munitions on some of the early transfer parcels; what kind of expectations does DTSC have for, if Lennar were to take on those cleanup responsibilities; how to address them or what they would expect Lennar to do for cleaning up that area.

And then the second meeting on the 26th -- it was really just yesterday -- to give an overview of the entire early transfer project; all the different parcels involved, the different environmental issues beyond just munitions; and the overall schedule for how to get there. The DTSC, as well as the other regulatory agencies, will play a role in that. And that can involve everything from regulatory cleanup agreements that need to be negotiated between Lennar, the city, and the regulatory agencies, to reviewing the finding of suitability for early transfer, as well as just getting the feedback to help Lennar's team really determine what is a cleanup, what's the conceptual cleanup expectations for all of the environmental issues so that they can use that and present to the Navy a solid proposal. So we're really starting to get into the meat of the early transfer, and you'll hear more about it over the next coming months. What we're looking for is, the overall schedule is for an actual transfer to happen in the September timeframe next year.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Jerry, I'd like to just make similar comments that I expressed to Sheila earlier in the week when she mentioned this meeting. And that is -- and Gil, you can correct me -- will reuse area ten and the remainder of the regional park listed as parcel 7B, will those go to the State Lands Commission as part of the settlement agreement and then come back to the city with a deed restriction on them?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Exactly.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: All of those -- that entire two portions will? I would highly recommend that the team use the experience that Weston Solutions has and the community has from the western early transfer. Because that involved land transferring to the State Lands Commission, and DTSC as a sister agency does advise the State Lands Commission on, you know, various issues that State Lands should be paying attention to in these properties. And I would assume that both -- since both of these have ordnance issues, that there will be similar kinds of concerns raised by State Lands staff and DTSC staff as there were with the dredge ponds.

So I think you already have some expertise available to you that would be -- I'd very much encourage you to take advantage of both the State Lands staff as well as the Weston staff that negotiated that western early transfer. The other thing about the State Lands Commission role is that the State Lands Commission has a pretty robust -- makes a pretty robust effort at community involvement. It's very respectful of the public because it serves -- its purpose is to serve as the public, the manager of lands that are used for public trust uses. And so I would encourage you, quite different from, I think, your

previous eastern early transfer -- I would encourage both agencies to engage the community, similar to the way Weston did on the western early transfer. Members of the RAB served on the anomaly definition review board that was devised by Weston and its contractor. And that brought a tremendous amount of value, I think, to the community and to the process. That's quite different from your much more closed negotiations that -- that you have done in the past, I feel. But because this is State Lands property that will go to them directly, I think they will encourage you to also have quite a bit of public involvement in this process. And also because the regional park is still slated to be public use recreation, it would just make sense for you to involve the public.

And the only other thing that I will say about that is I will continue to be very interested in seeing our participation in the development of your land use control approaches for that, for those parcels, particularly for the regional park. But both parcels are going to need very robust and permanent environmental or education program on ordnance. That, again, is not something that was required of your eastern early transfer. My remembrance is that you actually were barred by your insurer from accepting, doing work that related to ordnance or radiological contamination. So I'll be interested to see how you get around that. But I just want to really stress that this is going to be a completely different kind of land use control because it is going to require active, active public education in perpetuity at that site; both for the reuse area ten which you have proposed or are slated to use for a commercial development, light industrial, as well as for the park.

And the last thing I'll say on that is that in conversations with the Navy staff, Cindy Turlington and Paul Yaroschak at Salt Lake City when Jerry and Diane and I were back a year ago to the national RAB conference, RAB co-chairs conference; Cindy and Paul indicated that the Navy could entertain a proposal for providing in the remediation documentation or requirements of a successful remediation plan them funding permanent environmental education tools such as might be in displays, or interactive educational materials in something like a bomb museum, which is one thing that we, many of us are still very supportive of in that regional park area. So whether it happens on your property at area ten in a situation there, or if there's some type of a facility built in the regional park, both of those, according to the Navy, they felt that a one time contribution by them as part of the remediation plan would be acceptable to them, or at least would be entertained.

So I think when you're doing that early transfer negotiation, and you're trying to put a budget together, be sure that you have a budget together that is for displays and interpretive panels and interpretive materials for that type of a facility, or something comparable. And again, I think the public here, and the RAB members in particular, are keen on seeing a successful cleanup of that area and reuse of it in the way that the city and developers have planned. But we definitely are standing by ready to help you develop successful and doable programs in that area and on that topic.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Thank you, Myrna. I would say probably within the next few months it may be a good idea to present the early transfer overall concept to the RAB and discuss some of the specific issues at each of the various parcels. So we'll keep that in

mind and see what progress we make in the next few months. I think the important piece is getting that DTSC input to kind of let, really, the Lennar team figure out what their strategy is to address some of those things you've mentioned, as well as cleanup, the direct cleanup itself.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, I would just encourage them to actually come to the community in the development of the strategy rather than bringing a strategy and then, you know, us having to just respond to it. I feel that the process that Weston used was highly effective in helping to get a strategy that was -- that met with DTSC and the State Lands Commission's acceptance. And we wasted a whole lot of time without having all the decision makers at the table that I think Lennar could avoid. From that experience we know that if we have a path forward, and we have the community involved, and DTSC decision makers involved early, it will be a much better path forward, particularly regarding the ordnance. And in these two meetings that you've had with DTSC, have they confirmed what Gil told us last meeting about the, wanting you to clean up to twelve feet --

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: No.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- for ordnance?

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: No.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: They haven't told us anything.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: They haven't told us anything. We've kind of fed them the information and they're chewing on it if you will.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Because, there again, I think the public could certainly serve a useful purpose in being -- expressing our views on that. And I'll go on the record now, as I did last week -- last month, in saying that I think that is, it would be really inappropriate, given the expected uses and types of uses of the park. I don't envision any kind of residential use on any of that shoreline area. And I don't envision, you know, digging demonstrations -- or I don't know what. It just sounds like maybe they have their wires crossed ever so slightly there. I don't -- I just can't see what the motivation is, but I'll be interested to hear how that comes along.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: I hear your point. I would equate this to the landfill remedy in coming up with a remedy with community input before the final decision is made. With that in mind, maybe we consider it not at a RAB meeting -- formal RAB meeting, but maybe more of a focus group meeting, and invite DTSC decision makers to attend, possibly before your proposal to the Navy.

MS. ROEBUCK: Uh-huh.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: With that, thank you, Myrna, for your comments and input. That was the end of my update. Are there any questions or input for any of the issues on Mare Island and our cleanup program here? If not, meeting is adjourned. Thank you all.

(Thereupon the foregoing was concluded at 9:02 p.m.)

#### **LIST OF HANDOUTS**

The following handouts were provided during the RAB meeting:

- Presentation Handout – Update on the Cleanup of the Marine Corps Firing Range (Weston Solutions).
- Presentation Handout – Update on the Cleanup of the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office Site (CH2M Hill)
- Weston Solutions Mare Island RAB Update October 2005
- Lennar Mare Island Mare Island RAB Update October 2005
- Navy Monthly Progress Report Former Mare Island Naval Shipyard October 2005

# CDM Transmittal

**CDM.**

100 Pringle Avenue, Suite 300  
Walnut Creek, California 94596  
(925) 933-2900  
(925) 296-8161

**To:** Diane Silva  
**Organization/Address:** Navy SWDIV  
937 N. Harbor Drive,  
FISC Building, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
San Diego, CA 92132  
Phone: (619) 532-3676

**From:** Darlene M. McCray  
**Date:** March 7, 2006

**Re:** Mare Island Information Repository – Final Minutes for October 2005, November/December 2005, and January 2006 RAB Meetings

**Job #:**

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

**Enclosed please find:**

**For your information**

X

**For your review**

**For your signature**

**Approved**

**Approved as noted**

**Returned to you for correction**

● **Message:**

Diane,

Enclosed please find two copies each of the final RAB meeting minutes from the October 2005, November/December 2005, and January 2006 RAB meetings at Mare Island Naval Shipyard for the administration record/information repository. Please call me with any questions

Thank you,

Darlene M. McCray  
Project Manager

  
Signed