

**MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES
HELD THURSDAY, JULY 29, 2004**

Mr. Jerry Dunaway, RAB co-chair called the July 29,2004 meeting of the Mare Island Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) to order at 7:04 PM (1904 hours) with Five (5) RAB members; Thirteen (13) Regulatory Agency & Navy Representatives; Four (4) Community members and guests; and community relations' staff from CDM, Inc. including Doris M. Bailey, Court Reporter, in attendance.

RAB Members in attendance:

- Justice Budu
- Diana Krevsky
- Jim O'Loughlin
- Jerry Karr
- Michael R. Coffey

Regulatory Agency & Navy Representatives in attendance:

- Jerry Dunaway (Co-chair)
- Gary Riley
- David Godsey
- John Lucy
- Alan Freidman
- Carolyn d'Almeida
- Ray Leftwich
- Alec Naugle
- Michelle Trotter
- Chip Gribble
- Cris Jespersen
- John Kaiser
- Buck King

Community Members and Guests in attendance:

- Melissa Diamant
- Caitlin Gorman
- Steve Farley
- Dwight Gemar

RAB Support from CDM:

- Regina Clifford
- Wally Neville
- Doris M. Bailey, Court Reporter

The meeting was called to order at 7:04PM (1904 hours)

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

MR. DUNAWAY: Good evening, everyone.

We're going to get started here so we can get to our presentations. I know Myrna is not here yet, but I'm sure she'll be coming in shortly.

My name is Jerry Dunaway; I'm the BRAC Environmental Coordinator for Mare Island and Navy co-chair for the Restoration Advisory Board.

Why don't we start with introductions with the rest of the group?

Attendees introduced themselves, as requested.

II. PRESENTATION: Investigation Area H1 Groundwater Containment Barrier Construction Update (Dwight Gemar - Weston Solutions)

MR. DUNAWAY: And with that, Dwight is going to be presenting the first presentation for this evening, it's the update on where the construction progress is going with the H1 groundwater containment barrier for the groundwater project going on in the landfill area.

So I'll just turn it over to Dwight and let him have at it.

Mr. Dwight Gemar

Okay. Thank you, Jerry.

The topic of my conversation this evening will be the status of our groundwater containment barrier commonly known as the slurry wall, and our groundwater extraction system being installed around the landfill area within investigation area H1.

And just as a refresher, the line in blue is the outline of the slurry wall that encompasses the RCRA facility landfill in the surface impoundment area shown in yellow. And then also to the, just below the landfill on this photograph there's a former oil disposal area, and portions of other sites as well are encompassed by this area.

The purpose of the extraction system or the slurry wall is to contain the groundwater within this area. And the extraction system will withdraw groundwater. And then we'll also, this will be hopefully complementary to the potential future remedy for this site which may include a horizontal cap, dependent on the final radiological action plan that will be developed later this year.

And this is just a summary of some of the attributes of the system. The overall length of the slurry wall is 7,300 linear feet. And it's a trench about three feet wide and it's about 15 to 25 feet deep. And it keys into the underlying natural clay by five feet.

And the purpose, of course, is to provide a low permeability soil bentonite barrier. And this will, of course, restrict the lateral movement of groundwater out of the landfill area.

And in addition to this barrier, we also have a secondary line of defense, which is a groundwater extraction system that goes just inside of the slurry wall, and it's basically a French drain, which you may be familiar with, that is often used around the foundations of homes or retaining walls. And the purpose of this is just to withdraw water that's within the containment area and lower the water level in relation to the surrounding groundwater.

And this is just kind of a pictorial of what that looks like. The black vertical bar on the right is, represents the slurry wall, and you can see it extends into the underlying clay shown in brown.

And the groundwater extraction system is a shallower trench within the groundwater table that is lined with geofabric, and it has drain rock and a perforated pipe inside of that trench. And there are sumps located every 500 feet along the alignment. And the groundwater is pumped in order to lower the groundwater inside the barrier in relation to the groundwater surrounding barrier.

And, of course, again, this would be complementary to a future cap if that is selected as part of the final remedy.

And you've, you're probably tired of looking at this, you're all experts now on slurry walls, but this is a pictorial of the side-view or a cross-sectional view of the slurry trench. And you can see that the excavator on the left digs the trench roughly five feet into the clay, and then that trench is filled with bentonite slurry, which is, bentonite is a natural clay type material in which mixed with water it forms basically the consistency of drilling mud. And that keeps the trench open and it also forms a very low permeability filter cake on either side of the trench, which helps to minimize the water flow through the trench.

And then also, part of that slurry is then mixed with the soil that's removed as part of the trench construction, and it's backfilled behind the excavation, and this process is repeated as the trench is constructed around the landfill.

This is just a photograph of what the bentonite slurry preparation looks like. The bentonite is stored in these large white containers, which are called super sacks. And they are discharged through a small chute in the bottom of the super sack into a venturi type-mixing device attached to a water pump, and it's pumped into a holding basin where the various parameters of the slurry are tested before it's used in the trench.

As the excavator digs the trench it is filled with slurry, as you can see in this photograph. And then every ten feet along the alignment of the slurry trench, an operator will boom out over the trench and will take a weighted tape and basically measure the depth of the trench. And that's done, again, to verify that we're at the depth that we want to be.

But in addition to this, we also have a geologist who's monitoring the excavation and he verifies when we've reached the top of the underlying clay, the competent clay layer, and then we go five feet deep.

So we have a pretty good idea of where we're going to be at based on the previous investigations that have been completed, but we also check it with the geologist during the excavation.

And this is a very messy picture but this is, in fact, about what it looks like all the time. You can see that the excavator and the dozer in this picture work together to mix the soil and the bentonite slurry, and this is done to make a homogenous mixture and to generate a consistency of basically wet concrete. And in fact, a sump test is performed on the slurry just as it would be on concrete before it is dozed into the edge of the trench.

And the edge of the trench is sloped, as I showed in that previous picture. And the material basically slides down into the trench, and then the slurry is displaced further down in the trench where the excavator is digging the new part of the trench.

In addition to the slurry wall we're also installing this groundwater extraction trench, which I mentioned. And this is a trench that's inside the slurry wall, and it is typically about ten to fifteen feet deep depending on the groundwater levels in that area.

And as you can see here, the trench is lined with a black geofabric, and that, the purpose of that is to let water flow into the trench but to keep the dirt out of the trench. And it is filled with drain rock, and you can see some of that drain rock being placed by this loader next to the gentleman giving him directions.

And as the trench is filled with drain rock -- well, I should mention also that the perforated drain pipe is placed one foot above the bottom of the trench, and then the drain rock is backfilled up to the level that we're, that we have in the design for this system.

And then the excess fabric that you see on either side of the trench is folded over the drain rock, and basically the technical term for that is the burrito wrap, so it looks like a giant burrito. A little crunchy though.

As those activities are being performed, we do a number of quality control steps along the way. As I mentioned, we check the depth of the slurry wall and the extraction trench every ten feet.

For the slurry wall we check the key-in depth to make sure we're five feet into the clay, and the geologist logs that as we go.

The bentonite slurry is tested for various parameters, performance parameters as it's being mixed and before we use it in the trench, and it's actually checked in the trench itself four times a day.

The backfill, as I mentioned, is checked for the slump before it's pushed into the trench. And we also take samples of the backfill and check that for hydraulic conductivity, because that's really the name of the game, what we're trying to achieve is a very low hydraulic conductivity, so that means that the water will not pass through the mixture very easily, so we check that. That's done at an off-site lab.

And then after this, the slurry trench is installed, we'll also go back and take samples with what's called shelby tube, and that will be taken from the slurry trench itself. And that's, again, just to do a final check that the slurry, as placed, is meeting the performance criteria for hydraulic conductivity.

And usually slurry trenches get better with age because there's some natural consolidation as the material settles and consolidates which lowers the hydraulic permeability even more, which is what we're looking for.

And then for the extraction trench, we checked the drain rock elevations both at the bottom of the trench and at the groundwater mark. And of course, we also check the materials that are used in the extraction trench as well as in the slurry wall. And things like the fabric and the pipe and the drain rock all have to meet certain specifications.

It hasn't been all fun and roses. As you can see, here we ran across a few obstacles during installation of the extraction and slurry wall systems. And here you can see some rather large granite monoliths that weigh several tons each that were deposited along the western side of the landfill. And there's also concrete pilings and things like that that had to be removed and clean fill replaced before we could excavate the slurry trench.

MR. DUNAWAY: What's that pipe, is that the dredge pipe?

MR. GEMAR: That's actually a dredge pipe in the left, right, which is abandoned in place.

And we also ran into some munitions scrap. Fortunately we haven't run into any live munitions, but here's just a listing or a photograph showing some various items, some casings on the left, some three inch rounds on the lower right, and just a close-up of a very shiny back end of a, business end of a twenty millimeter cartridge.

And here's just a few more photographs. The interesting thing is that some of the munitions that we found, including this three inch seventy caliber training round, was that it was a training round because it was, you know, it had screwed fittings so you could actually take it apart, that was basically the first clue to the USO technician that this was

not a live round because you could take it apart with screwed fittings. And it contained in the projectile mineral oil and/or sand. And it's kind of hard to tell in the photographs, but the cartridges actually contained lima beans. Every one of these had lima beans in 'em. So we were going to make some soup but decided, no, it's been there too long.

And a related activity is also occurring adjacent to the slurry wall in an area that was a lead disposal area that's called IR16 sub area B-3 to B-5. We are in the process or we will be installing a small treatment plant for the groundwater in this area, as well as conveyance piping from the extraction system to the treatment plant, and then it will be discharged to the, after meeting the performance criteria it will be discharged to the Vallejo Sanitary and Flood Control District.

But we've excavated and stockpiled the contaminated soil in that area prior to the excavating activities. I've just listed some of the results. All of the soil above 750 parts per million was removed. And typically when you do that you usually end up with quite a bit lower than that ceiling.

And in this case our average lead concentration after the soil removal was 151 parts per million. And most of this area has been backfilled with off-site borrow soil, most of it coming from the, I think it's the coal, department storeroom construction on the other side of Interstate 80. So that soil is actually, makes up most of IR16 now.

And again, we're going to be constructing the conveyance system and the treatment area in this, on this location in August and September.

And amongst our other activities we hosted some dignitaries, and some members of the RAB also showed up -- no, I'm just kidding.

But anyway, we had a very nice group, Diana, Myrna, and Justice and Paula, I think. And some, we had a couple of people from the newspapers, the Vallejo and the Fairfield newspaper showed up. And we had a very nice article in the Vallejo paper, I'm not sure if the one in the Fairfield has come out yet, he mentioned that it might be a week or so.

But anyway, we had kind of an open house so that folks could see the construction activity for the slurry trench and the extraction system being performed, and hopefully that was useful.

So just to kind of wrap up with the three summary slides. We do take air monitoring during the disturbance of contaminated soils. And you can see a listing of our analytes that we monitor more and the action levels and the actual maximum levels that we've seen.

And as you can see, if you compare the criteria on the left with the recorded values on the right, we've been consistently extremely low compared to the action levels. So the troops out in the field have been doing a very good job on maintaining a dust control.

Regarding the slurry wall update then. In summary, the mobilization and beginning of the slurry wall started on June 7th. I did this yesterday, and I expected that we're actually going to complete it by tomorrow, however the subcontractor is running a little short on bentonite so actually it will probably be next week before they finish. But they're very close. They're in the last probably 250 feet to go before they'll close the loop.

And we've taken, to date, seventeen samples of the backfill material, and the average concentration is listed here, 4.6 times ten to the minus eight centimeters per second, and that's basically a factor of two better than what the requirement of one times ten minus seven is, so we're doing a good job there.

And here's a summary on the extraction trench we also started about the same time as the slurry wall. And again, this is just the various listing of the processes that are done to construct the slurry wall. We're about 50 percent complete. And as, when we complete that part of the system, then we'll continue with the conveyance system, we'll put the pumps in the sumps, and we'll lay the conveyance piping and the compressed air piping to operate the pumps since they're going to be operated by air, compressed air. And then we'll put in our treatment pad.

And we'll be doing some testing initially just to get a feel for how much volume, volumetric flow rate we can extract from the system as well as what the various parameters are looking like.

We're primarily concerned with arsenic. That area, Mare Island is naturally high in arsenic, and there is a limit of 40 parts per billion for intake or discharge to the Vallejo Sanitary and Flood Control District, so we may be required to pre-treat the water before discharging it.

The water will also go through an oil water separator, since we know that some areas that are inside the containment area do contain some free product in the area of the old disposal sumps, so we'll be doing that as well.

So that is what I have for you today and I'll be happy to answer any questions.

Questions and Answers

MR. O'LOUGHLIN: On the air monitoring results under the column called recorded, there's three of them in the middle that have ND. First, is the AS, does that mean arsenic?

MR. GEMAR: Yes, and those are non-detect.

MR. O'LOUGHLIN: Those are what?

MR. GEMAR: ND stands for non-detect.

MR. O'LOUGHLIN: Non-detect?

MR. GEMAR: Yeah.

MR. O'LOUGHLIN: Okay, thank you.

MR. GEMAR: Sorry.

MR. O'LOUGHLIN: And another question is under extraction trench update, there's the acronym HDPE drain piping is mentioned, what does that stand for?

MR. GEMAR: High-density polyethylene.

MR. O'LOUGHLIN: Thank you.

MR. GEMAR: Yes, Diana.

MS. KREVSKEY: I just wanted to underline the value of the tour, and particularly the sequence. Actually seeing the real thing first and then the presentation really helped instead of the other way around. The photographs are good but there, you really can't replace actually seeing the real thing. And I found it easy to grasp by just, you know, a shorter period of time.

So thank you for that, I think it's a good idea to do more often.

MR. GEMAR: Well we enjoyed it too, and hope that you all are stylish in your Weston, you know, construction vests.

MS. KREVSKEY: I was going to say I'm going to return it, I have nowhere to wear it too.

MR. GEMAR: Halloween ball or something. Any other questions?

MR. BUDU: I have one question. Exactly what is the purpose for all of that? I'm kind of new and I still don't understand what the purpose for building all of these things as to what it is needed for in the future.

MR. GEMAR: Well basically the objective is to not let any of the contaminated groundwater that's underneath the landfill seep out into the surrounding areas. And so one of the common ways to do that is with what they call a cutoff wall, a slurry wall, they're kind of synonymous. And these are very impermeable barriers that will let very little water through them.

And normally I use the example of levees for rivers where the interior part of the levy is usually a core of soil bentonite. And normally when the levee doesn't give way, such as it went in the area just down the way on Highway 4, it does a very good job of containing the river.

But in this case the purpose is to make sure that that groundwater stays put. And then the extraction trench is basically a secondary tool that we use to suck the water down inside of that bathtub, if you will.

And that way if there is ever was a problem with the slurry wall, the groundwater would flow in toward the landfill rather than out, you know, from the landfill. So it's kind of a double protective measure.

MR. BUDU: Thank you.

MR. GEMAR: You're welcome. Anything else?

I appreciate it then. Thank you.

III. PRESENTATION: Marine Corps Firing Range Cleanup Update (Jerry Dunaway)

Mr. Jerry Dunaway

Thank you, Dwight. I'm going to hand out copies of my presentation. Would you pass that around? And there should be enough copies to go out to the audience also.

My presentation is on the Marine Corps Firing Range removal action, providing you an update. We are in a period of transition and just wanted to bring you up to speed on that.

For those of you who aren't familiar with this site, the Marine Corps Firing Range sits in the middle of the base. On this aerial photograph it's a rather predominant feature from the sky, it's right in the middle of the base, and it's the old small arms training facility for the Marine detachment, the Marine Corps detachment that was, used to be stationed here at Mare Island.

This is a closer shot of the site. And the site consists of really two sites in one where there's two different cleanup objectives. And the Marine Corps Firing Range itself is composed of a rifle range and then three smaller pistol ranges.

Also in this area here next to the rifle range is a historic outfall 4S that used to discharge dredge material out to the dredge ponds in this general area here. And the two different cleanup goals we had were uniquely different, and I'll describe that next.

The firing range soils, the target, the cleanup goal here was essentially cleaning up the bullets, and the primary contaminant of concern is lead, of course, from the lead projectiles. Our goal is to clean up those soils and the bullet fragments down to 200 parts per million in soil, that's basically our cleanup criteria.

And for the outfall material we would also look at soils there for lead, but we didn't have that concern really there, bullets weren't being fired in that area, what we were seeking to do was clean the soils up for munitions and radiological items that came through with dredge material from the waterfront.

The status of the project is that we started the work out there in September of last year. And for the firing range soils, we talked about it a number of times since we started the project, what we had done was conduct excavations, and we started in the south pistol range, if I could just back up.

The excavation work had been, the first phase of excavation had been completed here. We actually conducted a RAB tour in October of last year and took you all out there.

We also excavated the central pistol range, and generated soils from that.

One of the problems we experienced was once we got the soil out of the ground, our goal was to do a type of treatment process to get the bullets out of the soil, and that proved to be ineffective.

At the same time it got towards December and we were getting a pretty heavy rain there early in the winter season, so we took a break from working on the site, and did some assessments to determine what are better treatment methods to take the bullets out of the soil. That was the bulk of our work during the first few months of this year.

For the outfall area we essentially had some existing stockpiles that were left over from the work that was completed at that outfall site in 2000. And we had been under the assumption based on the previous work that the soil stockpiles had been screened. When we got out there, though, and started moving around the soil, we found some items that caused some concern, so we decided let's rescreen all of that soil.

So without doing any further excavation in the outfall area, we had to do some rescreening of the existing stockpiles that were out there, roughly about 5,000 yards, so it was a fair amount of work.

We also looked at the site this year just recently and did some more magnetometer surveys, and determined that the site extent was a bit broader than we had thought. And so we had some additional work beyond what we had originally planned.

So we revised our approach to tackle this project. And with the firing range side of the project, the work that we did really starting late last year and through the winter months. In addition to just testing other treatment methods to screen the soil, we also had our contractor go out and comprehensively sample the entire site. And that helped us define what areas needed to be excavated down to 200 parts per million or below.

What we were approached, how we were approaching it before was we had an assumption about what needed to be excavated and we would confirm after excavation. This is basically like doing a pre-confirmation to characterize the site and get a better definition of what kind of excavation is needed.

So we've got that. The outfall 4S, we also have a better definition of the extent of what areas need to be cleared for munitions and radiological items.

And then the existing stockpiles, we had stockpiles that we had generated from excavations, we also had previously excavated stockpiles from the work in 2000, as I mentioned earlier.

We had characterized that this year and tested the soils to determine what kind of disposal is necessary for that, so we have lots of data on the soil stockpiles out there. What this all means is that we have better defined the site conditions and the work requirements.

And what our goal is now is we're going to shift from a cost reimbursement type contract that we had been using, and those work well for uncertainties, it gives you flexibility, let's the contractor do work that may not be well defined. But now that we have a better definition of the work, we're going to a fixed price contract, and that will allow us to get a better, get a better bang for the buck, if you will.

You've seen this map before too, so I'm not going to spend too much time on it. But this is the result of all the sampling we had done. These little boxes basically tell us the areas and how deep we have to go in those areas to clean up to under 200 parts per million for lead.

And this is an estimate of the volumes that we calculated based on that. Plus it does show the quantities for existing stockpiles that exist on the site.

The soil disposal plan is changed a bit too. Now that we know what kind of soils we're going to be generating, the quantities that we have and the type of soils, you know, how contaminated is that soil, we have a plan that varies slightly from what we originally planned.

Non-RCRA soils are things that are; RCRA is the federal regulations for waste management. Non-Federal RCRA soils, but still hazardous under California regulations, is essentially the bulk of the soils we believe we'll be taking off the site. We also will be taking soils that are characterized as non-hazardous but still above the site cleanup levels. So we need to remove it from the site even though it's not a hazardous waste.

Both the non-hazardous and the non-RCRA Cal hazardous soils we plan to, or propose to haul to the landfill. We had already planned to haul the non-hazardous soils there.

So the variance here or the different approach is that for the California hazardous soils we also want to include that in the materials that would go to the landfill area, the landfill that Weston just talked about, and in areas there that essentially need soil for fill to help grade the site to a suitable grade for hopefully future construction of the landfill cap.

The, and DTSC and the Navy have talked. Chip is going to help us out, look into that option and see what we need to do from a regulatory standpoint to make that change happen.

For the federal hazardous soils, if you will, we are looking at an option. The first option is what we had already planned to do, that is off-site disposal, taking it to another landfill that's certified to take hazardous soils.

But the second option here is one where, depending on how much of this soil we think we'll generate or that we will actually generate, which is a minority of the total quantity of soil that we'll be taking out, if there's enough of it to justify treatment and reducing it to California hazardous, we would include it in this category of disposal.

If not, there's not enough, if it's, you know, just a minor amount, a couple thousand yards, we would consider just hauling it off-site just like option one here.

So that's something that we would need to make a field decision on based on actual data once we get there.

For outfall 4S, this one is a bit more of a challenge. There's some uncertainty here since we haven't really started excavating in there. We have done some intrusive or some investigative work in this area, but we haven't truly defined the extent.

And the reason why this dredge pond outfall is challenging has to do with the location of where it sits relative to the waterfront.

And I don't have a good map to show on the projector there, but the outfall is essentially in the middle of the base and it runs out to the waterfront right where the dry docks are and where the finger piers are, a little bit to the south. And this area was the area most used by the Navy vessels that would come in, whether during World War II or after World War II. And that's where most of the stuff that was disposed overboard ships or into the water got picked up by dredge material or dredge machinery and pumped through this pipe and discharged at this outfall.

And we have compared data to other outfalls and know that this area is just bigger than the other areas, so this one does pose a greater challenge, it has more scrap metal to deal with, more material to excavate, and more of a chance to find munitions and radiological items.

And so that makes it a bit of an uncertainty of the extent. We know it's within the boundaries we've defined for the site, we just need to figure out deep we have to go and how confident we can be in excavating and removing all of those items.

The improved screening techniques for the excavated soils is something we developed with Foster Wheeler a bit, but we're hoping to get some better results with our new contract to increase the production. We weren't really processing that much, say, on a per day basis.

Our goal is to perform to the maximum extent possible to reach one hundred percent removal of these items, but that is yet to be determined.

Any necessary land use controls will be evaluated separately from this removal action.

We are not going to define removal actions here, this site will move into a remedial investigation phase with a feasibility study later, and at that point land use controls can be determined.

And what we do after we screen the soils, we obviously have to also characterize for proper storage, or reuse if it's clean for backfilling, or disposal off-site.

So to wrap it up, we have a better-defined site, and that's based on data that we've acquired over the last ten months of working out there. We're going to reacquire

remediation services under a fixed price contract based on a better definition of the work. We expect to have that new contract in place and running next September.

And the Navy will make its best efforts to complete the work by December, but depending on the weather and how things go out there we may roll over into 2005.

That's it for my presentation. Are there questions?

Diana.

Questions and Answers

MS. KREVSKY: What will be the improvement of screening, the screening process with this change? I mean what type is going to be better than the one that was used?

MR. DUNAWAY: It has to do with the type of equipment out there and how you incorporate automation versus manpower to oversee the material that's coming through the machinery.

We had been working with Foster Wheeler and they had actually proposed some alternatives, so we'll look at what they proposed.

But who we're thinking about is Weston. Because of the connection to the H1 landfill we think that we can get a better cost benefit from using them and capitalizing on the work that they already have going on at H1. And we've discussed some things with them just today actually, and they seem to have some ideas. We'll look at their proposal. If we choose to go with them I'm sure we'll come up with something better than what we've been doing.

But it is a matter of the type of equipment out there and how you, how do you make sure that it's pulling out the right equipment, either by automated means or by manpower. We hope to go automated, manpower is expensive.

MS. KREVSKY: Will you be telling us what the choices are? Because apparently the problem was the clumping up of the clay and the clogging --

MR. DUNAWAY: The clumping of the clay was the problem for getting the bullets out and the bullets, you know, we're talking things as small as maybe a quarter inch in diameter.

That's one thing I didn't mention so it's a good thing you brought up that issue.

With the disposals to the landfill, we're basically saying let's not try to screen out the bullets, it's not causing, it's not beneficial because we're still disposing it to a contained system. The removal of the bullets does not yield any benefits and it's extremely expensive to try and do that. So do we really need to do that?

Those are things that obviously we need to make sure we have agreement with regulatory agencies on, but that's what our idea is here.

The machinery to screen out the ordnance and radiological items, those are bigger items that may be, you know, this big, or the twenty millimeter projectiles are that big and almost an inch in diameter, they're much easier to screen out and find in the 4S outfall area. So as far as screening bullets out and the clumping problem that we had at the end of last year, we hope to avoid that problem all together.

Other questions? Okay. Well I will call it early here and we can take our break if there's no other questions. Why don't we take a longer break here till 8:00 o'clock.

(Thereupon there was a brief recess.)

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS (Myrna Hayes, Jerry Dunaway)

MR. DUNAWAY: I'm going to run through my standard administrative business. The June meeting minutes are in your handout or the mailer that you received this week or, yeah, earlier this week. If you have any comments or changes to those meeting minutes, go ahead and provide them to Myrna or myself or to Regina.

V. FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

MR. DUNAWAY: Going into the focus group reports. We had an interesting event over the weekend, our chief of naval operations folks hosted a, the second of its kind, a Navy Marine Corps National RAB Workshop where we brought all the co-chairs together in Salt Lake City, both the installation co-chairs like myself and the community co-chairs like Myrna, for all the Navy Marine Corps RAB's around the country. And it was a good time Friday through Sunday; we had activities and shared ideas.

And because Myrna was asked to facilitate one of the breakout sessions of community co-chairs, kind of a brainstorming idea or event to improve RAB's and get ideas from across the country, Mare Island was the one RAB that had two members at the workshop. And Diana was asked to attend, and she, I think, was willing to do that and enjoyed it. She had some interesting times out there too.

The Mormon Tabernacle Choir did a special performance, actually for the Tenth Circuit Court District staff, they had a conference out in Salt Lake City, did a special performance

for them. Of course we got to go in there since it was open to the public. It was a very patriotic themed ensemble of songs, and that was kind of neat.

(a) Community (Diana Krevsky)

MR. JERRY DUNAWAY: But for your community report do you want to talk about that workshop in general and your thoughts on it?

Ms. Diana Krevsky

Yeah, actually I have two things. First off I'll talk about the coverage of the KY slurry wall in the Times Herald. I thought, "There's an example of coverage of something that, some of the cleanup that's happening on Mare Island without a big sensational controversial headline."

So I thought that was an improvement. It's just a way of inviting the press, and it's educational tool, and I thought that was a good thing, so --

As for the conference, yeah, I was fortunate to be able to attend. I think it was a good conference and the -- I thought Myrna would be here to tell you all about it, but I was going to speak about the community outreach aspect of the conference.

They did cover a lot of areas, and some are technical and some were about the munitions program, the munitions response program. They had remediation technologies, and they had risk communication workshop. They had site closeout and land use controls. And they had regulatory standards, how regulatory standards are set, that's the only one I missed.

So, and then there was an opportunity to brainstorm. And it was interesting to see what the other RAB people came up with. They, really the RAB was represented across the United States and as far as Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Florida, and lots of people from California.

And some of the issues that came up and were just mentioned and put down as some issues of concern in the community outreach aspect of it was that attendance seemed to be dropping off in the RAB meetings, and interest in the cleanup itself seems to be waning for a lot of the RAB's, although some bases had a lot of interest.

And it seems, we didn't really get to talk about why their particular bases were successful in that world, so at some point they suggested that we share our information nationally between the RAB's to see what was, you know, successful RAB's and what, you know, how those could be translated to all the people who were having a lot of trouble.

And I would say Mare Island seems to be kind of one of the top RAB's in how active the RAB's are with the, all the stakeholders, the regulators, Navy, and -- but we do have that community outreach barrier, so I was just going to speak about that.

It seemed to be, RAB attendance seemed to have something to do with the trust level of the public. A lot of times there was just suspicion of the Navy in general that's just there. So, you know, one of the challenges would be to have to overcome that block which is, you know, gain trust. And the RAB actually acts as ambassadors for the Navy in that connection for trust between the public and the Navy.

So that was brought up a few times that we are the ambassadors. And if we are, then the Navy should be taking more advantage of the accomplishments that were done. Things like even the conference, awards, the accomplishments of cleanup and how, you know, recognize that to show the public that things are being done. So that that was an important part of it.

Another thing that was lacking was attaining mixed demographics; you know, race and age. They seem to be not attracting the young crowd, the under 35 crowd apparently.

Like I said earlier, they were trying to, the RAB would like to have information dispersed on a national level, and they talked about websites and, of course, Myrna having represented Mare Island and being a facilitator at the same time was able to mention Mare Island at every turn. So we got well publicized, our situation got mentioned and examples put forward.

Let's see. One of the workshops, the risk communication workshop in particular had emphasized the need to explain technical information in a less complex way. And not necessarily to dumb down the information, but to be very conscious of not overloading with acronyms and very, you know, kind of explain things as you go along the way, and make sure people are grasping it as you go along. Otherwise they're just going to tune it out and become alienated, not be interested and they can't process it.

So one RAB, I think they, I don't remember which base it was, but they assess the level of technical understanding of each RAB member and, community RAB member, and then train those particular people who are lacking in their knowledge to get them up to snuff. And I thought that was an interesting approach.

Do you remember what base that was?

MR. DUNAWAY: That must have been during your community only, because I didn't hear that in the wrap up session. But it sounds like an interesting approach.

MS. KREVSKEY: Yeah, that's kind of just in a nutshell, as they say, the RAB in a nutshell.

A lot was covered about the whole policy installation, cleanup policy budget from the top, the Navy, and how they budgeted BRAC bases and munition response, you know, as a separate element to that.

And pretty much there was a lot of information that I won't go on trying to explain. I did bring a notebook if anybody wants to look through it. I think Myrna might, you know, be presenting in more detail, and I think it would be helpful to do that.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I didn't think to bring it, but the wrap up session I worked on the counterpart of the group that Myrna was facilitating, I was working with the installation side.

I know one of the things I had thought of as a theory is that BRAC would have more highly attended RAB's because of base closure interest, but that turned out not to be true. I took a poll of all the installation co-chairs, and it just seemed like it really depended on your environmental program and the type of community interest you have there. So it's not at all relative to base closure or operational bases.

But what was definitely consistent is that RAB's tended to be a default public venue for public comments or criticisms, and so that's why even at the operational bases people bring in issues that are not cleanup related, complaints about noise from aircraft, other projects that are generating traffic through their communities, just like the issues that come to this RAB. Our RAB's, because they are essentially the only public forums that are required by our policies and procedures, become default public venues for airing issues. And yeah, everybody had to deal with that at some level or another.

But at the end of the conference we put together a handout that summarized issues that the community co-chairs developed and brainstormed, and the installation co-chairs did the same. Plus on top of that the staff that were operating, that was operating the workshop put in something that was called RAB in a nutshell, it was soundbytes of what certain RAB members thought of their own RAB.

It was kind of interesting to hear some of the questions they would ask as what's your most important question? What's your most significant accomplishment? What's your biggest challenge? And you'll see that most of the RAB's have similar challenges and successes that we've dealt with here. So I'll bring that in and hand it out next month.

But thanks for your report, Diana.

(b) Natural Resources (Jerry Karr)

MR. DUNAWAY: Let's move on to the Natural Resources Focus Group report.

Jerry.

Mr. Jerry Karr

Nothing to report, Jerry, other than just continuing document review, and an excellent and most successful day salmon fishing today.

Thank you.

(c) Technical (Paula Tygielski)

MR. DUNAWAY: No pate for the RAB? So let's move on to technical. I don't think Paula is here so if no one else has a technical report?

(d) City Report (Ray Leftwich)

MR. DUNAWAY: Ray, you want to give the city report?

Mr. Ray Leftwich

We're just continuing on with some of the reconstruction of utilities to the island, and beginning some of the grading operations for some of the residential areas in the western part of the developed part of the island.

(e) Lennar Update (Jeff Morris)

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Ray.

Steve, for the Lennar update.

Mr. Steve Farley

Usually we do this sort of seated, but there's some of the new folks here tonight, some of which I've known for a long time, some of which I just met tonight, so I thought we'd do it up here.

I'm Steve Farley with CH2M HILL representing Lennar.

I think what I'd like to do is, I believe you all have a handout. I want to talk, first of all, about the color-coding here for those of you that haven't been here before or are relatively new.

The blue areas represent areas that are closed, NFA certification, no further action certification received from the agencies. And that's the area up here, A-3 and recently IAD 2. So in a general sense these two areas are done, wrapped up.

And this area up here Lennar has actually sold some parcels.

This area down here they're working actively on some of the new housing developments.

The other areas that will soon become blue are these green areas. And this area here is D1. There's another portion down here of D1. And like Ray just said, these areas and this area labeled D2 are the areas where Lennar is spending a lot of their time right now with rough grading and utility installations.

And the focus for our work right now, for Lennar, is on the area generally west of Azuar Drive, which is pretty much, this area here. And the only real remaining issues with respect to those areas are the lead and soil from lead based paint.

And I think there's been a number of discussions recently, we've been working very closely with the agencies to get those issues resolved. I'll talk a little bit more about the progress on that.

But these areas are going to become blue very shortly. And then the area east of Azuar in D1 will then become blue, that's the next focus area. And then hopefully this area here called H2 followed by the area here called B. And we may have to carve out a piece or two from B, but that's kind of the sequence of events.

The areas that are blue were done, the areas that are green we're focusing right now on the areas called D1, and then we'll go to the green areas labeled H2, and the yellow area labeled B, and the other areas will come sometime down the road.

So that's kind of the big picture for completing the work and getting the property declared essentially clean and no further actions necessary.

We've been also busy with some UST work. A couple of tanks up here that Jeff reported on last time. We've completed the work, submitted the request for closure for those.

Another UST over here that we worked on recently.

We've also spent some time with the IR 14. IR 14 is the old industrial wastewater pipeline system. And I think Jeff reported on last time that we were working closely with the agencies to determine what had to be done to clean and flush that pipeline system. We're making progress on that.

We just completed some video scanning of this segment here. And actually this photograph over here in the lower right on the far right-hand side, right hand of your handout is actually an internal video of the pipeline system that, the color is from the fact that it's vitrified clay pipeline. And you can see that the pipeline is relatively clean. So we're spending some time with that.

This section here we've already video scanned, this is another section down towards the bottom of your handout where we'll do some more video scanning, probably sometime in the next two months.

We've worked on a FOPL segment here, this segment that's shown in sort of the magenta color. We've recently done some cleanup activities there.

And I think that's pretty much it for kind of the big picture. I guess what I'd like to do is spend a moment talking about the lead based paint work that we've done.

There's three photographs here. The one on the top left shows work that we've recently completed at the Q quarters. The Q quarters are the areas on the east side of Azuar, and it's the old -- well, it's the housing area where the Touro students were living, and they're now not there.

And this shows a photograph of some of the hand work that you have to do to work around vegetation or small areas where big equipment can't get in to remove the lead that's in the soil.

The photograph below that is an area that shows where we've backfilled. And the important thing there is, and really what we're trying to convey is where we could we've saved mature, you know, important vegetation, rose bushes, and some of the mature shrubbery to try and maintain that vegetation.

The photograph in the upper right, this is an area -- this is building MO. It's an area that is east of Azuar, and we'll be working on that probably sometime next month.

We have several documents that are in review. Jeff talked about a number of these last month. I think the main one I'd like to just point out right now is the one on the bottom here, IA D1.1, implementation report. That report summarizes the cleanup work that's been done in a portion of IA D1.

It's the area, as I mentioned earlier, that's west of Azuar Drive. And that implementation report is necessary essentially to get the property from green to blue. So that's in the hands of the agencies and we're hoping they can review that. And if everything goes as we expect it, we'll receive NFA certification on this portion of the property fairly soon.

A couple of milestones. I touched on one a moment ago for IA D2. We received the NFA certification, or excuse me, the certification and termination of RCRA corrective actions within IA D2. That step was necessary in order to get to the NFA or the no further action certification from DTSC. So that was a big milestone.

We also submitted the H2 remedial action plan that identifies what steps are necessary to get to final cleanup for this area we refer to as H2, so that's another really important milestone.

A couple of public comment periods coming up are shown here. One for the interim remedial action work plan for PCB sites, and the other for the notice of termination of RCRA corrective action for D1.1. So I think that's kind of the big picture. I think that covers all the major things that have gone on in the last month, month and a half, and that, the things that are coming up in terms of important public meetings over the course of the next month.

So if you have any questions I'd be happy to answer.

Yes, Michael.

MR. COFFEY: You were talking about several areas, the blue area that's just recently been turned over, and you were talking about pictures of them working around all the vegetation and things of this sort.

MR. FARLEY: Uh-huh.

MR. COFFEY: I recently have been given photographs by some people who work on Mare Island where areas that I understood many of these were areas of vegetation that were supposed to be protected, older trees, historic trees that were being clearcut, bulldozed, and knocked down. And I've been asked to look into it by people on the island who were very fearful that many areas of Farragut Village were going to be clearcut for new housing developments.

I was hoping Jill was going to be here tonight so she could, you know, respond to some of these areas. I know you work for CH2M HILL, but I wanted to notify the RAB committee that I was going to be looking into some of these areas, because this photographic evidence that I have is very disturbing.

MR. FARLEY: I think that's a very good question. We've worked very closely with both the agencies and with a company who is, has been working with Lennar and with the agencies on preservation of all the vegetation that needs to be preserved.

And I can assure you that nothing has been removed without the approval of the, I'm not sure what to call it, but they're the folks who look at the vegetation and make an assessment of whether or not, based on the contamination that's in the soil and the type of plant, the age of the plant, where it's located, whether that, whether the balance between the contamination in the soil and preserving the vegetation would require the vegetation to stay and something else be done or the vegetation can go.

So if there's anything that you would like to show us or Lennar, we'd be happy to talk to you about it and explain why what you saw happened and what process we went through to make sure that that was okay.

MR. COFFEY: That's what I was asked to do is explain to some of these people who were concerned about it, and that's one of the questions I wanted to ask you.

They were concerned that these areas were being blocked off so nobody could see that this was happening.

MR. FARLEY: I think the only areas that were, had any kind of screening was of the type here where there's the orange fencing. And that's just, that's just to protect people and make sure that nobody inadvertently goes in an area where there's some active work going on.

MR. COFFEY: So I'll bring photographs next time around in the next committee.

MR. FARLEY: Yeah, I would encourage you. In fact, if you can, if you can get me those photographs I'll make sure that I get 'em handed over to the right folks and they can be prepared to answer your questions.

MR. COFFEY: Okay.

MR. FARLEY: So I'll be happy to do that.

MR. COFFEY: Great.

MR. FARLEY: Jerry.

MR. KARR: Steve, just a quick one. The lower left area shown in the backfill area, just curious, are you putting topsoil on top of your clean backfill?

MR. FARLEY: Yeah, in fact, I'm glad you mentioned that. Because what I would have loved to have shown was photographs that show the vegetation that we've replaced and the product, basically, if you will, of watering that vegetation and essentially replacing what was there.

This, the step we're at right now is backfilling with soil. The next step will be to bring in topsoil and replant and reestablish vegetation in those areas.

So I'm glad you mentioned that because this is an interim step, the next step will be to replace that vegetation.

MR. KARR: Thank you.

MR. GRIBBLE: Hello.

MR. FARLEY: Yes, Chip.

MR. GRIBBLE: Yeah, Steve, you said in the, up in the north end A-3 parcel or IA A-3.

MR. FARLEY: Yes.

MR. GRIBBLE: And you said some of that acreage has been sold again. Can you tell me more about that? Can you roughly point to what areas were sold and to whom?

MR. LEFTWICH: I can probably answer that better. The northernmost of the buildings, that area was sold to Alcoa, the scrap metal company. I'm not aware of any other sales transactions having been completed in that area. But that one parcel that was occupied by Alcoa was a tenant, they now own it.

MR. COFFEY: Do you know anything about a sports facility that's supposed to be purchasing property at this side of the island to put a sports training facility there?

MR. LEFTWICH: I've heard talk with a sports academy in regards to use of the, what we call the Howard Johnson's, those barracks on G Street, and also use of Morton Field, but I don't know, I haven't heard that anything has been completed. I haven't heard of any sales discussion in regards to it.

The only part of the island that's been parcelized off for sale is the four, those four buildings up in A-3, and those are all more of a light industrial R&D type of use. It wouldn't be, it's my understanding they would not be appropriate for the sports academy type use.

MR. JESPERSEN: Mike, maybe I can touch on that since we're working with the city on that potential reuse option. It is the former BEQ there on the corner of Azuar and G, potentially also Morton Field across the street, and also the former Base Exchange building, 891 I think it is.

MR. LEFTWICH: But that would be more of a lease, not a sale.

MR. JESPERSEN: Yeah, we're essentially looking at them as an interim use as development gets started over there.

And again, that negotiation has been ongoing for some period of time, and it looks like it will continue for some additional period of time.

MR. GRIBBLE: This may now sound like an odd request, but I, personally I would appreciate hearing about these secondary or tertiary, whatever you want to call it, property sales as they occur. Not that we necessarily have any regulatory role, but from a couple perspectives.

One is that some of us have been around long enough that it's simply just a curiosity that it's, it is, has some meaning to some of us that have been around for a long time to see that go that far.

But the other one is it's relevant from a more immediate way in that I'm kind of used to or getting used to not being able to have free rein of the place, driving around looking at things. And sometimes I do like to drive through some of these areas to look at something else. So it's, there's some value to my knowing that that is now not just Lennar property but it's really private property, with all respect to Lennar. And so that I, there's some sensitivity that some of us will need to adjust to.

So if you can, I would appreciate that if you can just, kind of as a routine, if you can announce those as they occur?

MR. FARLEY: I think that makes good sense. There's going to be a lot of changes in the next, you know, twelve, eighteen months out there. I will, I'll talk with Lennar and see what we can do to present that information on a regular basis.

MR. GRIBBLE: I appreciate it. Thank you.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Steve. Along the lines of property reconveyance also, I would think it's kind of important because the property Lennar owns was conveyed through an early transfer, and those properties, to my knowledge, we've never issued, after the property has been cleaned up, what's called the CERCLA covenant from the federal government that says all necessary response actions have been taken, and that we will come back if any new discoveries are made in the future.

Under an early transfer we defer that covenant until the property has been cleaned up. Through our cleanup agreement the Navy is obligated to provide that covenant once we

get proof that the property has been cleaned up. And Steve, I don't think we've done that for any of the properties on the EETP.

Let's see, it's not my turn yet, it's Cris' turn.

MR. GRIBBLE: Jerry, on that, if I can interrupt for a minute. Has there been any conversation on that in the timing or the sequencing of that such as with this Lennar stuff? Or is this just kind of coming to mind now that this is a step that you need to take still?

MR. DUNAWAY: Well I've always known it's a step that's necessary.

MR. GRIBBLE: Yeah, but I mean has there been any dialogue with the agencies or Lennar on when you'll do that for these properties yet?

MR. DUNAWAY: The onus is on them to request it from us and to bring us the proof of, you know, all remedial action has been completed. Your remedial action plan certification, if you will, and that has not happened yet. I've mentioned it to folks on CH2M HILL staff and Lennar staff, and quite frankly I haven't heard anything from them.

But I think that would be important, particularly when you are reconveying the property. It may make it difficult for the Navy to then issue our covenant to some of those other parties.

MS. KREVSKEY: Could I just ask?

MR. DUNAWAY: Diana.

MS. KREVSKEY: So if Alcoa has that building, is Alcoa going to be cleaning it or Lennar?

MR. DUNAWAY: No, that property has already been cleaned; it's in a blue area, is it?

MS. KREVSKEY: Oh, yeah, but I --

MR. FARLEY: Done.

MR. DUNAWAY: They're transferring clean property.

MS. KREVSKEY: You just don't have the covenant yet?

MR. DUNAWAY: It's just an administrative instrument that we would issue that runs with the land.

MS. KREVSKEY: Oh, okay, an agreement.

(f) Weston Update (Cris Jespersen)

MR. DUNAWAY: It's essentially in Alcoa's interest to have it.

Cris, the Weston update.

Mr. Cris Jespersen

We all have our handout here, and Dwight covered about half of the information in his presentation, so I won't belabor the information there on the slurry wall extraction trench and the RAB tour other than to mention I was happy to see a number of members of the RAB in attendance, and certainly we enjoy being able to host a function like that, let you guys get out and essentially kick the tires on some work we do. I think it's helpful to actually see it live in person what's going on.

Two other items here on our update involve the investigation area H1 remedial investigation and feasibility study. And the draft final remedial investigation was issued the end of last week. We're currently working on the draft feasibility study, and hope to have that out the door about 45 days behind the draft final remedial investigation.

And finally, had a little blurb in here about the status of the dredge pond reuse EIS EIR which has been presented to the RAB several months ago. We received comments, and had hoped to have our response to comments and our revised document out in early August. Right now we're still working on the final sixty comments, so it looks like that schedule has sort of slipped to the first part of September, again pending the city's approval of our response to comments. So that's our goal we're working towards.

And I'll keep it short and sweet. That's it unless there's any questions?

(g) Regulatory Agency Update (Chip Gribble, Gary Riley, Emily Roth)

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Cris.

I'll move on to the regulatory update. How about we go clockwise?

Carolyn, you want to start first?

Ms. Carolyn D'Almeida

Well, the biggest news for EPA, and some of you, many of you already know is Emily retired this last month, so anyway she, and she's already left, it happened very quickly.

And I wanted to introduce John Lucy who is going to be backfilling her vacancy.

John, you want to wave or stand?

MR. LUCY: Hello.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: John has long been for many years the project manager for Travis Air Force Base, and he's going to be joining us on Mare Island half time. And he's going to be working on the landfill and Weston issues. And I'll be taking on the rest of the island. That's the main news.

The other one thing of note that has been happening, our management in the Superfund program has been speaking with the management of the TSCA program about how we can facilitate the process of reviewing the PCB letters under the TSCA consent agreement and final order.

And they are working on getting delegated authority down to, hopefully to me or maybe to my new boss, I'm going to have a new boss also as our section chief is leaving. Getting it delegated down to us so that we can just review them and get them out the door, because that's been the main thing that's holding up these letters has been the multiple level layer of review, as we have to send, after we review it then we send it to the TSCA program for them to sign off on it because we didn't have the delegated authority.

And hopefully that's going to change pretty soon, and that's going to make things go a lot quicker on the review and receipt of these letters.

And that's it.

MR. DUNAWAY: Thank you, Carolyn.

Gary.

Mr. Gary Riley

Thanks, Jerry.

We actually have had some staff changes for the Mare Island project. As you know, Sarah Raker was assisting with some of the Lennar document reviews, and she has moved onto another department at the Water Board, so we have a replacement in Alan Freidman who is in the audience and will identify himself as an engineer in our office, and actually brings many years of experience in all of our programs. So that should be an exciting thing to help us move through Lennar's document workload as quickly as possible.

And he also joins Alec Naugle who is also out in the audience, and I know he was here at the RAB before, and he's working on the H1 landfill area specifically for us.

And just a couple of highlights in what we've been doing over at the Water Board. Alec submitted a number of comments on some of the groundwater sampling plans and related issues for the landfill.

And we'll be reviewing the remedial investigation report, which Cris has just submitted to us as of days ago.

And we're also working on bringing in some of our wetlands staff and their expertise to the wetlands mitigation, that will be required as part of the likely remedy for the landfill.

If the landfill is, in fact, covered with a soil cap, which is the likely outcome at this point, wetlands X, as it's called, a small wetland that's established itself on top of the landfill will need to be covered and basically filled in as part of that remedy.

And Weston is proposing a mitigation and wetlands enhancement project near the old wastewater treatment plant to improve wetlands habitat in that area and create some more potential pickleweed habitat for the salt marsh harvest mouse. So we look forward to being involved in that.

And a number of other highlights. We've received, under our order what will be most likely the last document for investigation area D1 which is green, meaning nearing completion, but Steve would like it to go blue meaning no further action.

This is an implementation report, which will describe all the cleanup that CH2M HILL has done on behalf of Lennar for underground storage tank sites and fuel pipeline sites within D1 in an attempt to get that site certified as complete for the reuse they want to use 'em for.

And somewhat outside the scope of strictly cleanup, but we have had the second meeting recently with Weston Solutions dredge ponds permitting folks to begin talking about their plans to commercialize the dredge ponds, and some permitting requirements that the Water Board will need to issue to allow the dredge ponds to go, receive dredge spoils and water.

And also, once the dredge materials have settled out, the decant water will travel over, I should say strictly through the pipeline out in the San Pablo Bay. And our permit would establish limits on that discharge water to make sure it doesn't cause any impairment to San Pablo Bay waters.

So that's about it. And I can take any questions.

MR. GRIBBLE: Thank you, Gary, Chip. I can see Lennar is trying to politicize before the election.

MR. KARR: You waited all night for that?

MR. GRIBBLE: Was it worth it, Jerry?

On the, on this, I have a question on the, this RAB conference and conversation that you, that you talked about it a little bit. Does this rise to the level of an agenda topic for a future RAB meeting?

MR. DUNAWAY: I'll talk with Myrna and see if she wants to make it, a formal presentation is what you're suggesting maybe?

MR. GRIBBLE: I mean is there anything of value, enough -- is there enough substance to that to make a presentation that we would all find to be worthwhile?

MR. DUNAWAY: I don't know. Diana, you want to give your comments?

MS. KREVSKEY: Well they did ask one question, how were you going to communicate what happened at the workshop to the RAB and/or public, so that would be one way.

MR. DUNAWAY: If it is something that Myrna and I think we can actually put together to make a formal presentation maybe, it would definitely be next month. So if anything, we could look forward to seeing something on it in August if, at a minimum, during the focus group meetings we can discuss and I'll provide the handout that I talked about earlier tonight.

MR. GRIBBLE: Okay. Then one issue I wanted to mention to the RAB members that are here, there is a, there's a document, a document that was recently put out by the Army's, United States Army Reserve Center. And, of course, you know that there's an Army Reserve Center in the southern, southeastern part of Mare Island, but they've put out an environmental assessment for a thirty day public comment period which I think ends in August, August --

MR. RILEY: 11th.

MR. GRIBBLE: Is it August 11th? And they're proposing to demolish a handful of buildings down there, which if you'll recall these are the buildings that were used by the California Conservation Corps a few years back. It's just, just north of the ball field there, which is just north of the gate to the ordnance manufacturing area.

It appears as though, I haven't talked to, talked to the Navy about this at all, but it, reading through that strikes me that there hasn't been any communication between the Army's, Army Reserves and the Navy. And it strikes me that they are completely oblivious about the environmental issues on their property here. And we're not talking about a landfill, but we are talking about something.

Gary and I have identified a number of UST sites down there, several PCB sites, and some other things that are outstanding unresolved issues. And if they proceed with, and it's my opinion then if they proceed with this project that they will cause significant problems in our ability to clean that up or even complicate, obviously complicating it if they're going to level the buildings and regrade the site for redevelopment.

Anyway, there's an, the environmental assessment report is out for the public comment period which closes, I believe it's August 11th. If you want to know anymore about that you can contact them if you know how to do that, or you can call Gary or me and we can tell you how to contact them or whatever your question is.

And then another thing, we have a, I've got a new geologist, DTSC has a new geologist assigned to Mare Island to help out with the investigation area H1 project, Buck King. And he's here, if you can stand up and show your face?

Buck is actually a new person to DTSC as well, and seems like a lot of the other consultants here have known him from past lives.

MR. FARLEY: All good things.

MR. GRIBBLE: All good things to say, it better be.

MR. FARLEY: That happens to be true, but --

MR. GRIBBLE: So we're, Buck is going to be helping us out in the review of the remedial investigation report for H1.

We are trying to, trying to process that by the end of August which is slightly over thirty days to review that RI report which is kind of, which is a substantial report and I, it's a critical report. So anyway, we appreciate Buck's involvement in the project, as well as the other people that have joined on, Alec and our new EPA person as well.

Carolyn, are you going to put out a new letter, a formal letter for the new lead RPM representing EPA, a point of contact to replace --

MS. D'ALMEIDA: I didn't realize I was supposed to do that. Who does it go to, it goes to Jerry? I, I need to send a letter? What am I supposed to do?

MR. GRIBBLE: Yeah, address it to Jerry and copy the Board of DTSC.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Oh, okay. Yeah, I guess I can do that.

MR. DUNAWAY: Yeah, I think that's the way it was done when you took over for Michael Rushett. I recall, or maybe I didn't get one, I don't know. But Carolyn, you're going to be the lead?

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Apparently so. I wanted to also mention one more thing I forgot to mention in my report because apparently a lot of new people are going to be starting working on the landfill.

I forgot to mention that our contractor Tech Law has the new ecotoxicologist who just started, Jeff Raines, maybe some of you have met him; he's been here before, project manager. He's assigning her also to look at the H1 landfill. So you've also got an eco risk assessor looking at the wetland project as well.

So how many regulators does it take to build a cap?

(LAUGHTER.)

MR. GRIBBLE: That's it.

VI. CO-CHAIRS' REPORT (Jerry Dunaway, Myrna Hayes)

Mr. Jerry Dunaway

Thanks for the report, Chip. And for Carolyn here, Gary, and Chip, if your new folks, and I appreciate the agency's acquiring the new resources that we desperately need here at Mare Island. If you need some of these folks to help report to the RAB and sit at the table, let Regina know and we'll make name plates and have that ready for them at the next meeting.

So let me go ahead to my report. It looks like we're not going to see Myrna tonight, so I'll hand out the Navy report and go over that to finish up the evening.

We had a hard time keeping it to a single page and had to go to the larger format. Much of it is because of the back page; you'll see all the pictures from the April ten year anniversary celebration.

But starting at the front there's a few items I want to talk about that I did not talk about yet earlier tonight.

The bottom right hand picture shows the soil gas sampling area near building 742. And that work was conducted earlier this month and actually was happening in some part today also. I believe that was today, or was that down at F1? Is that both areas?

Moving onto the second page, and you can read more about it in the text. The second page shows some of that equipment that was used for screening munitions items and radiological items.

That's a trommel screen there in the pictures. And the gentleman standing with the safety vest on is washing a conveyor belt for one of the output conveyors. And he's looking like he's looking for munitions items. See that safety screen to his left and piece of plywood there, it's for his protection, as well as the face shield that he's wearing, but you can't see that too well.

On the third page we talk about perchlorate sampling. And you guys may have heard about perchlorate as the new mystery chemical that everybody is concerned about in the State of California, as well as across the country. It's been called a rocket fuel, but I think that's a misnomer. What perchlorate is for rockets is it essentially is the air that is needed to combust with the fuel. Kind of like a car engine, it intakes air to mix with the fuel, and that's how you get your combustion so your car goes.

With a rocket it operates in places like out in space, and there's no air out there. Perchlorate provides the air component to a rocket combustion. And it's a simple compound, it's actually a very common compound studied in most chemistry classes.

But we were asked to look at perchlorate because of the problems across the state, drinking water supply. And we kind of got a jump-start here at Mare Island in perchlorate sampling, actually started last year.

And even though there's still not a regulatory cleanup requirement out there, we went ahead and had to get a waiver from DOD to allow for perchlorate sampling, I talked about that last year. We did that in two areas so far.

Dwight and his group out there at the landfill are continuing to sample for perchlorate.

On the Navy's side down at investigation area F1 we've been doing perchlorate sampling, that's the manufacturing area for munitions, and so it was one of the potential areas for perchlorate to exist.

However, we had very little history of ever doing any, we have no history of rockets, rocket manufacturing, handling, or storage here. We did produce flares and tracers,

which have a component of perchlorate in them, but very small quantities compared to the other munition components that we manufactured at the island here.

For the sampling we've done, we've shown that we just don't have anything of substance. There's been some detections, all below one part per billion which across the state or across the country one has been the lowest standard that any of the regulatory agencies in the country has set as far as just an advisory level, and that was US EPA that did that.

So we've sampled, EPA has sent us a letter agreeing that we no longer need to sample for perchlorate there. We're hoping the state will do the same, and we can move on past that issue. But that is a pretty big milestone.

And then on the back of the handout, as I mentioned, are the pictures from three months ago. And that was one of the things I learned is that not many RAB's actually celebrate things like our RAB does. And I didn't really want to tell them what we did, they'd get jealous. So we'll think about the idea of presenting something from the RAB workshop and have that possibly for the August RAB meeting.

Are there any other questions on things going on with the Navy's work?

I did want to mention with the early transfer, we're still scoping and talking with Lennar and Weston, but nothing has been decided, no great milestones have been achieved.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

MR. DUNAWAY: If there are no questions, then I will call the meeting adjourned.

(Thereupon the foregoing meeting concluded at 9:02 PM 2102 hours)

CDM Transmittal

CDM.

9444 Farnham Street, Suite 210
San Diego, California 92123
(858) 268-3383
(858) 268-9677

To: Diane Silva
Organization/Address: Navy SWDIV
1220 Pacific Hwy., Bldg 129
San Diego, CA 92132
Phone: (619) 532-3676

From: Regina Clifford
Date: October 25, 2004

Re: Mare Island Information Repository – Final Minutes for the June, July, and August RAB Meetings

Job #:

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

closed 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 June, July, and August RAB Meetings at Mare Island Naval Shipyard for the administration record/information repository. Please call me with any questions

Thank you,

Regina Clifford
Project Manager

Signed 