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Naval Fuel Depot Point Molate
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting
Agenda

DATE: April 4, 2001, WEDNESDAY
TIME: 7:00 – 9:00 p.m.
LOCATION: 330 East 25th Street, Employment and Training Building, Conference Room #1

TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	DESIRED OUTCOME
7:00 – 7:15	Welcome & Meeting Minutes Approval	Don Gosney & Marianna Potacka, RAB Chairs	Finalize minutes from previous meeting
7:15 –7:45	IR/EBS Program Presentation	Brian Schuller, TtEMI	Presentation of the status of the IR and EBS programs
7:45 – 8:15	Compliance Program Presentation	Brian Werle, TtEMI	Presentation of status of the compliance program
8:15 – 8:30	RWQCB Update	Adriana Constantinescu, RWQCB	Update on recent RWQCB activities
8:30 – 8:45	City of Richmond Update	Sunjay Nair, City of Richmond	Update on recent City of Richmond activities
8:45 – 9:00	Community Input/ Wrap-up	Don Gosney & Marianna Potacka, RAB Chairs	Community questions and suggested topics for next meeting

PLEASE NOTE THE MEETING DAY FOR APRIL IS: WEDNESDAY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARAR	Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
AST	Aboveground storage tank
BCT	BRAC closure team
BEC	BRAC Environmental Coordinator
BRAC	Base realignment and closure
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene
Cal/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CTO	Contract task order
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DQO	Data quality objective
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
EE/CA	Engineering evaluation and cost analysis
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FPALDR	Fuel product action level development report
FS	Feasibility study
FWP	Field work plan
HHRA	Human health risk assessment
IR	Installation restoration
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
JP-5	Jet petroleum fuel
MCL	Maximum contaminant level
MTBE	Methyl tertiary butyl ether
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NFD	Naval Fuel Depot
ORS	Oily-water recovery system
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
PP	Proposed plan
PRG	Preliminary remediation goal
QA	Quality assurance
QAPP	Quality assurance project plan
QC	Quality control
RAB	Restoration advisory board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial investigation
ROD	Record of decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region
SI	Site inspection
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbons
TPH-e	Total petroleum hydrocarbons - extractable
TPH-p	Total petroleum hydrocarbons - purgeable
TRPH	Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons
TtEMI	Tetra Tech EM Inc.
UST	Underground storage tank

DRAFT
NAVAL FUEL DEPOT, POINT MOLATE
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
7 March 2001

Richmond City Hall, Conference Room 1
Employment and Training Building
330 25th Street
Richmond, California

Purpose: 1) to finalize last month's meeting minutes; 2) to present Technical Document Review Committee (TDRC) past comments on the Site 1 Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) and Action Memorandum (AM); 3) to present information on the water treatment systems at Point Molate; 4) to provide an update on Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) activities; 5) to provide an update on City of Richmond activities; and 6) to solicit community questions and topics for the next meeting.

These minutes summarize the items discussed during the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting. This is not a verbatim transcript. Attachment A provides the attendance list.

Meeting Attendees:
RAB Community Members: Bruce Beyaert, Elizabeth Dunn, Lucretia Edwards, Sarah Eeles; Gaye Eisenlord, Sharon Fuller, Don Gosney, Arnie Kasendorf, Jil Kiernan, Stephen Linsley, Sharon Maves, Terry Swartz; Eileen Whitty.

Government Agencies/Regulators: Marianna Potacka, Navy RAB Co-Chair/Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator; Michelle Gallice-Sondrup, Navy Remedial Project Manager (RPM); John Kowalczyk, Navy RPM; Adriana Constantinescu, RWQCB RPM.

I. Welcome and Meeting Minutes Approval

Mr. Don Gosney, Community Co-Chair, called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. and welcomed attendees. He called for corrections or amendments to the draft minutes of the February 7, 2001 meeting. There were no changes, and the minutes were approved as presented for the February 7, 2001 RAB meeting.

II. Presentation on TDRC Comments on Site 1 EE/CA and AM

Mr. Gosney presented TDRC comments submitted to the Navy on the Site 1 EE/CA and AM. Overheads accompanied his presentation, which was conducted in response to RAB member Henry Clark's request at the February 7th RAB meeting for a report to the full RAB on TDRC comments.

Ms. Eeles asked Mr. Gosney to list the current members of the TDRC. Mr. Gosney said there are approximately five or six TDRC members, who change periodically. The members who often review documents for the TDRC are Mr. Gosney, Mr. Linsley, Ms. Kiernan, Mr. Beyaert, Ms.

Whitty, Ms. Ford, and Ms. Maves. The committee reviews the documents and makes individual comments, which then are combined into one comment set submitted to the Navy. Generally, the Navy reviews the comments and hosts a meeting with the TDRC to review each comment. There was a 2-hour meeting last night with the TDRC and Navy to review two more sets of documents. Although the TDRC and Navy do not always agree, many questions are answered and a better understanding is reached. Most reports the TDRC receives from the Navy for review are in draft form. The TDRC is able to help modify the documents so that, by the final version, the document is more understandable to the public. Recently some of the documents have been rushed through the review process because of Ms. Linda Dorn's (RWQCB) departure. Many of these documents were internal Navy drafts and the TDRC considered this in its review.

Last year the TDRC reviewed two documents for Installation Restoration (IR) Program Site 1: the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, or EE/CA, and the Action Memorandum, or AM. The Navy reported to the RAB on the draft EE/CA in January 2000 and the TDRC reported its comments on the draft EE/CA in March 2000. There was a public meeting on the draft EE/CA in April 2000 and, in about September/October 2000, the Navy reported on the final draft EE/CA. There have been no significant changes to the EE/CA to warrant further comments on this report. The AM, which formalizes the remedy selected in the EE/CA, was issued a few months ago.

Mr. Gosney showed a map of IR Site 1 illustrating the landfill area/ravine. The removal action objectives at IR Site 1 include overall protection of human health and the environment, and elimination of complete exposure pathways to landfill refuse and Site 1-related contaminated soils and groundwater. After completing the removal action, a risk assessment will be performed to determine how well the removal action addressed the objectives and if further action is warranted. The action under discussion is an engineered soil cover with drainage controls, groundwater and methane monitoring, and land use controls consistent with future land use. If the Navy cannot completely remediate the site through these actions, the city of Richmond (City), the property's expected recipient, will need to know how to address the property to avoid problems. Ms. Edwards asked if the Navy is able to make any further recommendations to the City once the property is turned over. Mr. Gosney explained that the deed accompanying property transfer would spell out to the City the proper land use institutional controls for the site.

Mr. Gosney said that although the TDRC may have a concern about actions stated in a Navy document, the Navy may have reasonable explanations for those actions. However, the TDRC felt that the Site 1 AM did not address remediation of significant subsurface waste that may lie below the water table. The AM stated that contaminated soil would be excavated and a cap placed over the site, but there were indications that contamination may occur below the water table. There was concern about contamination migration down-slope. The TDRC hoped the Navy could address this more substantially. Mr. Brian Schuller of Tetra Tech EMI (TtEMI) said that potential migration of landfill contaminants was being addressed, and TtEMI has included landfill monitoring and data evaluation in the program to make sure no further action is required.

Mr. Gosney pointed out that about 20,000 cubic yards of debris -- primarily construction debris, associated contaminated dirt, and oily waste – were deposited on the site. There is no evidence of organic waste or garbage disposed of in the landfill. For perspective, 20,000 cubic yards of

uncompacted debris would cover the 1-acre site with a cap 13 feet deep from edge to edge, although it is unlikely the debris is spread out evenly over the site.

The TDRC also had concerns about the migration of petroleum hydrocarbons and the dirt cap "presumptive remedy". Ms. Edwards asked for clarification of the dirt cap. Mr. Gosney explained that the purpose of the cap is to ensure there is no access to any remaining surface contaminants. The cap does not address the potential migration of subsurface contaminants. The presumption is that the cap addresses the site problems.

Mr. Gosney reported that the AM also called for creation of a post-closure maintenance plan, which explains how the site will be maintained after the Navy has completed remedial action. The TDRC wanted to ensure that the plan included proper monitoring in addition to regular landscaping. Mr. Kent Kitchingman asked if the TDRC felt the proposed groundwater monitoring was adequate. Mr. Gosney responded that if there was sufficient monitoring, yes. Mr. Gosney then spoke individually and not for the TDRC, saying that he personally preferred that all contaminants be removed so there is no potential migration, rather than the proposal to cap the site and monitor for contaminant migration. Ms. Whitty pointed out that there is an underground storage tank (UST) program that addresses the containment of contaminants to prevent migration. Mr. Gosney agreed that under the UST program, with associated pipelines located mostly south and east of Site 1, proposals are in place that should help ensure that contaminants do not migrate from those areas into Site 1. However, Mr. Gosney said, there is still the potential for Site 1 contaminants to migrate off-site. Mr. Schuller of TtEMI mentioned there is action underway to reevaluate the potential for UST/pipeline problems on the south and east of Site 1.

Mr. Gosney said one problem that concerned the TDRC was the discovery of methane (landfill gas) in one of the test wells that is 4.3 times the action level. The TDRC wanted to know the cause and origin of the methane, since methane usually results from the breakdown of organic material (i.e., the decomposition of garbage), and there is no indication that garbage was deposited at the landfill. The methane could have resulted from decomposing dead animals and/or plant life. The AM calls for continuous methane monitoring in the test-well area. Ms. Eeles asked about future monitoring after property transfer. Ms. Gallice-Sondrup said the Navy currently is doing methane monitoring, having sampled in November 2000 and February 2001, and one more quarter of methane monitoring will take place. Once all the data have been collected, the Navy will decide if a venting system is warranted and will incorporate it into the cap design if needed. The decision to include a venting system is under consideration. Ms. Gallice-Sondrup added that it is not an arbitrary decision whether the Navy uses a venting system or not, but that regulations exist governing acceptable methane levels allowable within landfill boundaries. The Navy is following those regulations to make a decision by monitoring methane to see if what is released meets or exceeds the regulations. Ms. Edwards pointed out that, years ago, buildings used hazardous materials which may now be in the construction debris in the landfill. Ms. Potacka responded that the landfill is 1 acre in size, and that there are many, much larger landfills with far more significant problems. The Navy is considering all the data, following the law, and working with the regulators to address the methane issue. Mr. Gosney remarked that methane was detected in only one area of the site and, even though the concentration was 4.3 times higher than the action level, the volume of methane was not significant. He said that RAB member Mr. Terry

Swartz told him about methane venting being done in Berkeley using a 48-inch pipe, which is a substantial amount of methane, and what is being discussed here is minor in comparison.

Mr. Gosney reminded the RAB that he was reporting on comments given on a report that was issued 3 to 4 months ago, and which was based on information that was gathered 4 to 5 months before that. A lot of the information has changed. Some of the questions and concerns expressed now have been addressed. This report on the TDRC's earlier comments fulfills the request from the prior RAB meeting.

Mr. Gosney said another concern the TDRC had with the Site 1 EE/CA and the AM was the type of landfill cap selected. Four alternative cap types were considered; the two most likely were a soil cap and a clay cap, and the TDRC preferred the clay cap. The Navy and regulatory agencies decided that the soil cap was the better alternative. The TDRC still believes the clay cap is better and have noted it on every document reviewed since. Ms. Eeles requested further information on the clay cap. Mr. Gosney explained that the proposed dirt cap consists of a geotextile fabric and 3 feet of dirt over the site. A clay cap uses clay instead of dirt; Ms. Eeles remarked that clay is still soil. Mr. Schuller added that the concept of a clay cap is for prevention of water infiltration into the waste to the already-contaminated groundwater, which could then potentially migrate off site. Mr. Schuller said that in this case, even with the clay cap, groundwater would still be generated because it will enter the site from the sides and from above. TtEMI's analysis of clay versus soil concluded that there is no additional benefit of a clay cap.

Mr. Gosney said the RAB reviewed quite a few documents, and the reports should be written in such a way that they are understandable to the public. He noted that the information repository contains an estimated number of 20,000 to 30,000 pages of documents available to the public.

On the Site 1 EE/CA working-final draft, the TDRC commented further on the methane issue. In addition, there was a concern about clearing the land because of the current landscaping. The TDRC suggested assisting the state in the mandated reduction of green waste by 25 percent next year, recycling as much of the waste as possible, and that a clay cap rather than a soil cap be used. It was noted that most of the TRDC's comments are not significant – or interesting -- enough to present to the full RAB, but if the TDRC feels there is a significant issue it will be presented to the RAB, as has been done in the past. Much of the information reported tonight were comments that were made over the past 15 months. Ms. Fuller suggested that copies of the comments be made available. Mr. Gosney said he would provide them, although he warned that the way the comments are written it would make very little sense unless the reviewer has read the original document because the comments refer to very specific items in the document. However, the TDRC can make comments and original documents available at any time. Ms. Fuller recalled that in the past the TDRC has summarized its comments and it was useful. Mr. Gosney said copies of the comments were present at the meeting tonight and he would be happy to share them. Ms. Kiernan added that everyone who reads the documents gives individual comments to Don, and reviewers may have completely different opinions, but that everyone's comments are valuable. Mr. Gosney concurred, noting that each TDRC member views things differently. He, for example, reviews the documents from a construction point of view. Mr. Beyaert reviews them from an ecological point of view, and Mr. Linsley evaluates the numbers. The TDRC has individual contact names and numbers on each of the comments so that the Navy is able contact each

individual or bring the TDRC together for discussion. Ms. Eeles said that this discussion helped her better understand the document review process. Mr. Gosney agreed to bring sets of the comments to the RAB meetings for anyone to read. Mr. Linsley pointed out that the comments are always a lot shorter than the documents.

III. Presentation on Water Treatment Systems at Point Molate

Ms. Cathy Polityka of IT Corporation gave a presentation on the Point Molate water treatment systems. Overheads accompanied her presentation. Ms. Polityka is an environmental engineer who has designed the groundwater and stormwater treatment plants at Point Molate for the past 2-1/2 years. The goal of her presentation was to cover the objectives of the treatment plants, the operation of the groundwater treatment plant and stormwater treatment plant, and discuss water quality monitoring. The purpose of the treatment plants are to contain and collect the groundwater and stormwater that are mixed with petroleum hydrocarbons, and to treat the water before it is discharged to San Francisco Bay.

Groundwater Treatment System: Ms. Polityka showed a diagram of the five components of the groundwater treatment plant: the extraction trench, the flow control tank, the bioreactor, the sand filters, and the granular activated carbon vessels. The *extraction trench* is located near the Bay and has a containment wall between it and the Bay. The wall catches any groundwater that flows towards the Bay. The water is pumped out by the extraction wells and sent to the groundwater treatment plant. Ms. Kiernan asked if there was more than one trench. Ms. Polityka said there is only one trench – about 1000 feet long – but several different wells. Ms. Gallice-Sondrup clarified that this is the trench that is in front of Site 3, which has been the subject of discussion at several RAB meetings.

The pump from the extraction wells turns on and off, depending on the level of water in the wells, and will pump anywhere from 1 to 12 gallons per minute for each pond, depending on the water level. The *flow control tank* regulates the flow of water so the bioreactor can treat the water more efficiently. The *bioreactor* has microorganisms that digest the fuel and convert it into water and carbon dioxide. Mr. Beyaert asked how long the water remains in the bioreactor. Ms Polityka responded that it depends on the flow rate; in the summer it can take several days and in the winter it may take less than a day. The water flows through five different chambers and gets cleaner through each chamber. In response to a comment from Mr. Beyaert, Ms. Polityka agreed that the microbes are very efficient, as they eat the fuel and reproduce rapidly. In response to a question from Ms. Eisenlord, Ms. Polityka confirmed that the microbes were aerobic. Ms. Kiernan asked whether a controlled environment was necessary for the microbes to reproduce and function. Ms. Polityka said no, they do well naturally although occasionally they will be fed nutrients and corn syrup if there is not enough fuel. Mr. Kitchingman asked about the efficiency of the treatment plant in summer and winter conditions. Ms. Polityka said that recently the system has been cleaning the fuel to a "non-detect" level, meaning the treated water is considered clean. In the winter, however, the water in the bioreactor is usually 75- to 80-percent clean of fuel, with the rest of the flow cleaned in the sand filters and carbon vessels.

After the water flows through the bioreactor it goes through three *sand filters*, which catch any extra product remaining in the water. Finally the water goes through *the granular activated*

carbon vessels. Mr. Linsley asked what is done to prevent any breakthrough in the carbon vessels. Ms. Polityka said analytical monitoring is done by taking samples before, between, and after the flow goes through the filters to make sure all of the product is captured. If there is breakthrough the filters are changed and replaced. In response to a question from Mr. Linsley, Ms. Polityka confirmed that the filters are "backwashed" periodically. In response to a question from Mr. Beyaert, Ms. Polityka said there is a full-time operator, 40 hours per week, to monitor the water daily and do monthly sampling. The system operates 24 hours a day and is equipped with auto-dialers to call the operator at home should there ever be a problem; every few weeks the operator is called in the middle of the night.

Mr. Gosney asked about the size of the bioreactor. Ms Polityka said it is about 8 feet wide, 20 feet high, and 15-20 feet long. In response to a question from Ms. Edwards about how the "bugs" get into the bioreactor, Ms. Polityka said the microbes come from a sewage treatment plant. Mr. Bill Schaal of IT Corp. added that these are common microbes and they reproduce themselves. Mr. Gosney asked what a "truck of bugs" costs; Ms. Polityka said the "bugs" are free because they are plentiful. About 10 gallons of bugs are received at a time and they are replaced perhaps once a year. Ms. Maves asked how long the treatment system has operated; Ms. Polityka said the groundwater treatment plant has operated since April 1997 and the stormwater treatment plant has operated since September 1997. Ms. Polityka said the water quality complies with the local RWQCB requirements. The plants are permitted by RWQCB and operate under the required regulations.

Ms. Polityka showed a picture of an autosampler that collects water samples. A composite of the sample is taken and sent to a lab for analysis. In response to a question from Ms. Edwards, Ms. Polityka said IT Corp. does not do its own laboratory work, but sends samples to a lab and receives the analytical results, and then reports the results to the RWQCB. In response to a question from Ms. Eisenlord, Ms. Polityka explained that there is a secondary containment system in place and a cement floor to catch any water. Mr. Gosney asked about the timeline between sending the sample to the lab and the time IT Corp. receives the results. Ms. Polityka said it takes about two weeks to get the results. Mr. Gosney pointed out that the effluent has already been discharged to the Bay prior to receiving the results of the water analysis, and he asked what happens if the results show a problem and the water has been discharged into the Bay. Ms. Polityka responded that, fortunately, this has never occurred, but if it did the problem would be found and resolved, because it would mean a violation of RWQCB permit requirements, and IT Corp. would report immediately to RWQCB and report corrective actions taken.

Stormwater Treatment System: The stormwater treatment system is composed of an oil recovery system, settling and aeration ponds, sand filters, and granular activated carbon vessels. Ms. Polityka explained that the stormwater treatment plant collects surface water that flows on base. Oil or fuel captured can be recycled through the *oil recovery system*. Mr. Beyaert asked for a description of the collection system. Ms. Polityka said that much of the water is runoff straight to the ponds at a low point. In the past there were French drains that caught the runoff. After the water is collected and the fuel recovered and stored for recycling, the flows are then run through three ponds. First, the *settlement pond* settles out fuel from the water, similar to the bioreactor at the groundwater treatment plant. The water is then sent to the *aeration pond* containing two aerators. Mr. Gosney asked if any skimming or mopping is used to remove oil that is floating on

top. Ms Polityka replied that it's not necessary because the oil recovery system has already collected the oil. Regarding the volume of oil that is recovered year to year, Ms. Polityka said it varies, and that at first there was a lot but the volume diminishes with every year. Ms. Edwards asked if the stormwater treatment plant would be needed in the future, and Ms. Polityka said the Navy is considering closing the ponds. Mr. Schuller explained that because there is no longer any fuel in the tanks, collection systems around the tanks would be phased out, including the need for stormwater collection and treatment. In addition, working with the RWQCB a plan has been implemented to block the surface-water flow; for most of the facility this is already complete. Therefore, the stormwater system does not have a source of water to treat as it once did, and is now planned for removal. Mr. Beyaert asked whether the stormwater at the south end of the base reaches the system. Mr. Schuller said that the "free flow" gets to the catch basin system, which is part of IT Corp.'s other work on the base. In response to a question from Ms. Kiernan, Mr. Schuller said that the product recovery system was just implemented and they have just begun to evaluate it, so he doesn't know at this time how much oil has been recovered. Ms. Gallice-Sondrup asked Ms. Polityka to provide the information to the Navy, and Mr. Gosney noted that this would be an action item and asked that this question be answered at the next RAB meeting. In response to a question from Mr. Beyaert about the timing trends, Ms. Polityka said that they were high at first but have decreased over time, and Mr. Kowalczyk added that the weather controls timing trends. This year, the stormwater treatment plants were not operating until January. Prior to January, there was not enough precipitation to push water into the system, so there has been no product recovered since January 2001. The microbes in the ponds are also found naturally in the soil, and it's been noticed that even near the fuel tanks over the last four years there has been a significant reduction in the concentration of product. This is true for most fuel sites, whether it is an engineered or naturally occurring system.

Ms. Polityka explained that the *three sand filters* collect the remaining oil particles, the effluent flows through the *granular activated carbon vessels*, and then the effluent is discharged to the Bay. Mr. Linsley remarked that the carbon vessels appear to be parallel and there is only one layer of filters and no backup, should any particles permeate the filters. Ms. Polityka said that by the time the water reaches the carbon vessels it is clean and there hasn't been any breakthrough of particles thus far.

Ms. Edwards asked whether the "bugs" die if there is a slowdown in the amount of fuel particles going through the [groundwater treatment] system. Ms. Polityka said the microbes might be dormant and then "awake" again when there is fuel/food. Ms. Edwards asked if the microbes were present forever. Mr. Schaal said the microbes have a definitive life span, but they reproduce so quickly there is rarely a shortage. When the food source diminishes the population declines, and when the food source increases the population also increases.

Ms. Polityka showed a picture of the stormwater treatment system, including the treatment ponds containing the aerators. Mr. Roger Hoges asked if the water in the treatment ponds was harmful to waterfowl, and Ms. Polityka said she believes it is clean. Mr. Hoges said he is aware of other water treatment systems that have turned into vibrant ecosystems due to high concentrations of nutrients that draw many different bird types, making them ideal for bird watching. Mr. Beyaert commented that with the machinery and aerators in the first pond, attracting birds and bird watchers might be difficult. In response to Ms. Kiernan's questions about aerators, Ms. Polityka

said there are three aerators in the first pond, two in the second, and none in the third pond. To keep the oxygen at appropriate levels a piping system recycles the water from the third to the first pond. Ms. Edwards asked if there would be a time when the ponds are no longer needed. Ms. Polityka said yes, they might be removed in the next two years, and Mr. Schuller clarified that it's not because the ponds would dry up, but because the inflows and the fuel storage -- the reasons why the water is being treated -- will not exist anymore.

Ms. Whitty asked about the wall indicated on the diagram of the groundwater treatment system. Ms. Gallice-Sondrup said the wall, nearly 1000 feet long, is located underground and will not catch stormwater because it does not stick up above the ground. All that is visible aboveground are the extraction wells. The extraction trench is to the right of road toward the Bay. Ms. Whitty asked about the future of the wall, and Ms. Gallice-Sondrup said it would remain in place longer than the stormwater system because it is part of the cleanup for Site 3. The Navy's goal is to remove the free product and clean up the area so that the extraction wall can be removed and the natural flow of groundwater can go directly to the Bay. In response to Mr. Beyaert's question, Mr. Werle said the wall is constructed of sheet pile.

Ms. Polityka showed a picture of the carbon filter at the stormwater treatment plant. Ms. Kiernan asked if the large tank in the picture was part of the stormwater treatment plant. Mr. Kowalczyk said it is one of the aboveground fuel storage tanks. In response to Ms. Edwards' question, Mr. Kowalczyk said that the tank was empty and would be removed in 5 or 6 weeks. Ms. Edwards asked if there were other bases in the U.S. being cleaned up. Ms. Potacka said there are approximately 330 other military bases undergoing environmental cleanup. Many of these bases are far bigger and will not be cleaned up for many years. Mr. Werle remarked that many of the cleanup systems in use are "off-the-shelf" technologies, and that many other military and private sites may be using treatment systems and extraction systems similar to those at Point Molate. The pump-and-treat system may not always be the best site cleanup method because it takes so long, but it is an interim measure to prevent discharge into the Bay. Ms. Edwards remarked that years ago there never would be treatment systems like these and the water would just run into the Bay.

Ms. Polityka explained the daily monitoring system. The operator monitors the water daily in four different locations. The permits require a pH balance between 6.5 and 9.0. In response to a question from Ms. Edwards, Ms. Polityka said the system was shut down one time, when the pH level exceeded 9.0, but the problem was quickly resolved. Mr. Schaal added that the system has never been shut down for discharge reasons, only for maintenance purposes. In the groundwater treatment system, an analytical monitoring system is located before and after the bioreactor, between the carbon filters, and at the system's end. In the stormwater treatment system, sampling is done before the treatment ponds, after the sand filters, and after the carbon vessels. Chemical parameters analyzed for are total petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile aromatic hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, metals, phenols, cyanide, and fish toxins. Normally most of these parameters are absent, but testing is continued to ensure there are no problems.

Ms. Polityka elaborated on the fish toxicity test by explaining that a five-gallon sample tank and a control tank are used. One type of fish, usually trout or minnows, is put in both the sample tank (with treated water from the stormwater system) and the control tank. The tanks are then observed and the number of fish in each tank is reported daily to see if there is a population

decline. Mr. Werle said this test is an effective way to determine if chemical concentrations are affecting organisms, which is usually difficult to determine in a risk assessment. It is a live way of seeing what happens if any of the discharge enters the Bay and how species would react to it.

Ms. Maves asked if many metals were found in the water. Ms Polityka said they have not found many metals, although zinc was recently found. Mr. Sunjay Nair of the city of Richmond asked what is done with the used filters, and Ms. Polityka said the used filters are sent back to the manufacturer and the carbon is regenerated.

Mr. Gosney and Ms. Potacka thanked Ms. Polityka for her informative presentation. Mr. Gosney said the water treatment process used at Point Molate is virtually the same as that used in the oil industry, which works extremely well, and Point Molate is fortunate to have this type of system.

IV. RWQCB Update

Ms. Adriana Constantinescu of the RWQCB gave a summary of her activities over the last four weeks. On the second day of her assignment to the Point Molate project she spent 12 hours on base meeting the project team, touring the base, and doing a site reconnaissance. On February 27 she received a presentation on Site 3. She will have comments on the Site 3 work plan by the third week of March. Yesterday she visited the base to see details of the Site 1 final landfill cover design. Soon she should receive the November 2000 and February 2001 Site 1 methane gas data and then be able to make recommendations regarding the methane issue. Today she reviewed the Navy's priorities for the summer 2001 field program. She will her send comments to the Navy by the end of March. She also has reviewed the Site 1 AM and will forward comments to the Navy.

V. City of Richmond Update

No report.

VI. Navy Update

Ms. Potacka said the Navy is continuing to move forward.

VII. Community Input/Wrap-up

Following the current meeting schedule, the July RAB meeting is scheduled for Wednesday the 4th. It was suggested that this RAB meeting be moved to the following Wednesday, July 11th. Ms. Potacka asked if RAB members were planning to take summer holidays and would be out of town. She suggested foregoing the July meeting. Mr. Gosney suggested that since the July meeting was still five months away, to reschedule the meeting tonight and then revisit the issue in a few months and decide if there were any pressing issues to discuss in July. The RAB meeting was therefore rescheduled for July 11th.

Often one of the spring/summer RAB meetings is combined with a site tour. Ms. Eeles suggested Mr. Beyaert lead the RAB on a wildflower tour. Mr. Beyaert suggested a visit to the old molasses tank painted with graffiti "art" located on the left side of Western Drive, instead of a flower tour.

Mr. Gosney asked for any other comments. Mr. Beyaert noted that in the February 7th RAB meeting minutes there was a comment about watering vegetation to encourage growth during the summer months. He said this was a bad idea and that it would be better to wait for the rainy season and let nature take its course but, if necessary, straw mulch could be used.

Mr. Gosney asked for suggestions for future agenda topics. Mr. Linsley requested that a score card be used on the different parcels to determine what is done and what is left.

Mr. Gosney announced that there are still two vacancies on the RAB and encouraged RAB members to invite friends and others who may be interested in becoming RAB members.

Mr. Gosney thanked everyone for attending and the meeting was adjourned at 9:00 p.m.

Next RAB meeting: April 4, 2001, 7:00 p.m.

RAB meeting minutes are located on the Navy's Southwest Division Environmental Web Page:
http://www.efdsw.navfac.navy.mil/DEP/ENV/default.htm

FINAL
NAVAL FUEL DEPOT, POINT MOLATE
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
7 February 2001

Richmond City Hall, Conference Room 1
Employment and Training Building
330 25th Street
Richmond, California

Purpose: 1) to finalize last month's meeting minutes; 2) to introduce the new Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) representative and community relations/RAB meeting support contractor; 3) to present the landfill cover design for Site 1; 4) to provide an update on RWQCB activities; 5) to provide an update on City of Richmond activities; 6) to provide an update on the Community Membership Subcommittee activities; and 7) to solicit community questions and topics for the next meeting.

These minutes summarize the items discussed during the RAB meeting. This is not a verbatim transcript. Attachment A provides the attendance list.

Meeting Attendees:
RAB Community Members: Henry Clark, Lucretia Edwards, Gaye Eisenlord, Bunny Ford, Richard Frisbie, Don Gosney, Arnie Kasendorf, Jil Kiernan, Stephen Linsley, Nagaraja Rao, Jean Siri, and Shirley Butt.

Government Agencies/Regulators: Marianna Potacka, Navy Co-Chair/BRAC Environmental Coordinator; Michelle Gallice-Sondrup, Navy Remedial Project Manager (RPM); John Kowalczyk, Navy RPM; Adriana Constantinescu, RWQCB.

I. Welcome and Meeting Minutes Approval; Introductions

Don Gosney, Community Co-Chair, called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. and welcomed the attendees. Mr. Gosney introduced the new community relations/RAB support contractors from Bechtel, Ms. Betty Schmucker and Ms. Alison Abbott, as well as the new RWQCB representative, Ms. Adriana Constantinescu, who is replacing Ms. Linda Dorn. Mr. Gosney also introduced Ms. Constantinescu's supervisor, Mr. Dennis Mishek, of the RWQCB. Ms. Constantinescu spoke briefly about her background and experience prior to joining the Pt. Molate team. Mr. Gosney then called for corrections or amendments to the draft minutes from the meeting of January 3, 2000. There were no changes, and the minutes were approved as presented for the January 3, 2000 RAB meeting.

II. Installation Restoration Site 1 Landfill Cover Design Presentation

Ms. Ellen Miller of Tetra Tech EM, Inc. (TtEMI) gave a presentation on the Site 1 Cover Design. Overheads and handouts accompanied Ms. Miller's presentation. Site 1 is a waste disposal area located in the center of Point Molate and is composed predominantly of construction debris and

landscaping waste. No records of garbage waste disposal exist. Aerial photographs were reviewed and interviews conducted with past facility employees to better understand the nature of the waste material. Interviews confirmed construction debris, landscaping waste, and some oily wastes were disposed of there. The site was used from about 1957 until 1979. The waste fill volume is estimated at approximately 20,000 cubic yards and includes cover soils.

An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for Site 1 was conducted which evaluated four alternatives for addressing the landfill. An Action Memorandum (AM) was then prepared which documented the selected alternative, and the AM is now being finalized. The project is currently in the draft engineering design phase.

Mr. Gosney commented that the Draft EE/CA and AM were presented to the RAB's Technical Document Review Committee (TDRC) and were reviewed in a timely fashion. Ms. Lucretia Edwards asked whether the Navy listened to the RAB's comments on the documents. Mr. Gosney said yes, that the Navy responded to the comments. Mr. Gosney said that he and members of the TDRC have met with the Navy and TtEMI to go over the TDRC's comments, and that he and the other TDRC members greatly appreciated this effort. Mr. Henry Clark inquired whether the full RAB, or just the subcommittee, made comments. Mr. Gosney said that the subcommittee provided comments and that the full RAB was presented with the EE/CA early last year, and the AM just recently. Mr. Clark requested that the subcommittee report back to the full RAB on the comments it provided to the Navy. Mr. Gosney stated he would do this at the next RAB meeting.

Ms. Miller explained that the objective of the cover design is to protect human health and the environment and takes into account California state requirements, future land use, regulatory input, standard engineering practices, and input from the RAB and local community. The components of design are site preparation, foundation layer, import soil cover, vegetative cover, surface water diversion and drainageways, and monitoring systems.

Construction will begin with clearing and grubbing, removing surface debris, and monitoring well abandonment. Ms. Edwards asked how many wells exist around the site; Ms. Miller responded that there are 10 wells. Mr. Nagaraja Rao asked what "grubbing" meant. Ms. Miller explained that this involves pulling out trees and clearing brush. Ms. Jean Siri asked whether the monitoring wells found anything "exciting". Ms. Miller responded that she would expand on the results of groundwater well monitoring later in her presentation.

A cross-section diagram of the proposed cover design was shown and Ms. Miller pointed out the various layers. The foundation layer will provide a stable surface to hold the 3-foot imported soil cover. Ms. Jil Kiernan asked for clarification of the cross-section orientation, and Ms. Miller explained that the view on the drawing was oriented looking north. Mr. Gosney asked about the source of the imported soil; Ms. Miller said she thought the soil would be brought in from off site. The foundation layer will be built from existing site soil that will be regraded and compacted. The import soil cover comprises 2.5 feet of clean imported soil and 0.5 foot of topsoil to support the vegetative layer. The soil cover will be graded and compacted.

The construction contractor will be required to make sure the vegetative layer is established. Ms. Kiernan asked what that entailed; Ms. Miller said laying mulch, applying fertilizer, preventing erosion, and ensuring that no one drives over the site. Ms. Kiernan asked what happens after one year. Ms. Miller responded that an extended maintenance and monitoring plan would be in place at that time. Mr. Brian Schuller of TtEMI said that the first year is very important for establishing native grasses and said, in response to the concern voiced by Ms. Kiernan, that water would be provided if rainfall was inadequate during the first year. Mr. Gosney asked whether the maintenance program included measures (i.e., landscaping maintenance) to ensure vegetative growth is not excessive; Ms. Miller said the maintenance plan is in progress and not finalized yet. Mr. Gosney's concern was that planting grasses in early spring could mean that, by mid-summer, the growth could be subject to seasonal fire. Fire is a concern, especially with eucalyptus trees and the Chevron facility nearby. Ms. Miller said his input was appreciated and would be taken into consideration. Mr. Schuller said that the grasses to be planted are natives, like those already present, and that some eucalyptus trees will be removed as part of constructing the vegetative cover. Ms. Kiernan said that there are some non-native weeds present on the shoreline area that should be avoided in the seed mixture. Mr. Sunjay Nair remarked that there is an existing maintenance contract for the base that could help with maintaining the vegetative cover. Ms. Michelle Gallice-Sondrup of the Navy said it would be helpful if the city of Richmond could assist with this.

Ms. Miller explained construction of the surface water diversion and drainageways, designed to collect and divert water away from the landfill cover. These will consist of grassed channels with erosion control matting, concrete channels, and riprap outlets. Ms. Kiernan asked about the low-lying marsh areas, which Ms. Miller identified on the map. Construction was designed to avoid impacting these low-lying marsh areas. Ms. Gaye Eisenlord asked how visible the concrete channels would be and whether there would be vegetation on the edges. Ms. Miller said the channels would be about 40 feet long, 4 feet wide, and very shallow, and would be vegetated along the grass channels. Riprap would be located at grade.

Methane monitoring is being conducted at Site 1 to identify areas of concern and to determine whether a vent collection system is needed in the final design. Currently, the design shows perimeter soil gas wells and groundwater monitoring wells upgradient and downgradient of the landfill, as well as on the landfill. Ms. Kiernan asked about the removal of existing monitoring wells, and Ms. Miller replied that existing groundwater wells to be removed during cover construction will be replaced by new monitoring wells to within 5 feet of the old wells, as per Ms. Linda Dorn's (RWQCB) request. Mr. Schuller commented that not all the wells would be removed as a few key wells continue to provide data. Mr. Clark asked whether methane would be burned or be vented to the atmosphere. Ms. Miller responded that not enough methane is being generated to either treat or burn, but if venting is determined to be necessary, then the Navy would work with air quality regulators on this issue. Ms. Sharon Maves asked whether the ultimate design included methane monitoring wells on the landfill or just along the perimeter. Ms. Miller replied that methane monitoring wells are planned along the perimeter, in accordance with California Code of Regulations Title 27 (landfill regulations), and no other methane monitoring wells are planned at this time.

Permanent site monuments are the last phase of cover construction. These survey markers (MS1-1 and MS1-2 on the site plan) are installed to monitor movement of the cover and cover integrity. Mr. Carl Michelson asked why no soil gas well was planned on the north side of the landfill. Ms. Miller responded that no methane was detected on the north side so it's not perceived to be a problem there.

Ms. Miller presented the schedule for design and construction. The final design is expected in May of 2001 and construction should start in September and last approximately 2 months. Following construction, a post-closure maintenance plan should be finalized in the winter of 2002. This concluded Ms. Miller's presentation and she thanked the audience and opened the floor to questions.

Mr. Gosney commented that when the TDRC reviewed the EE/CA and AM for Site 1, concerns about the treatment of methane were expressed, particularly in the one area where there was a high methane detection. Committee members wanted to make sure the proper processes were in place for methane collection and venting. The Navy is still collecting data and the committee will continue to watch the methane issue. Mr. Clark inquired whether there would still be ongoing methane monitoring, especially since methane levels can change over time; Mr. Gosney responded yes, that continuous methane monitoring would take place. Ms. Maves asked whether the monitoring would last the usual 30 years. Mr. Schuller responded that during development of the EE/CA, Contra Costa County (the local enforcement authority for Title 27 regulations) asked that the Navy monitor quarterly for 3 years and then reevaluate whether more frequent monitoring was needed or whether monitoring could be discontinued. One consideration for this request was that the landfill contains construction debris and not typical household waste, which contains organic materials, so there was less concern about methane production. Ms. Maves asked how long monitoring for settlement would last. Mr. Schuller responded that 30 years is consistent with the regulatory requirements. Mr. Kent Kitchingman mentioned that a number of institutional controls would be placed on the landfill area. Ms. Gallice-Sondrup expanded on institutional controls, which may include prohibiting digging or any other activity that could degrade or jeopardize the integrity of the landfill cover. Mr. Kitchingman asked whether posting of signs would be necessary to keep people out. Ms. Gallice-Sondrup explained that when the property is transferred to the city of Richmond (City), the institutional controls go with the property deed. The area may be used for recreational activities, but the City will be responsible for maintaining the integrity of the landfill cap. Putting up signs may be one answer. Mr. Kitchingman asked if people could walk through the area, with regard to the design and grassed waterways. Ms. Miller said the design should handle walking, but signs may be needed in some areas to prohibit people from potentially driving on the cover.

Mr. Arnie Kasendorf said it sounded as if no construction would ever be allowed on the site. Mr. Schuller and Ms. Gallice-Sondrup commented that the area is hilly with a steep-sided ravine, and Ms. Siri remarked that no one would want to use that area for recreation, since it was a dump. Mr. Kasendorf thought someone might desire a hillside house. Ms. Gallice-Sondrup said that although the area is slated by the City for recreational use, the institutional controls will run with the land and building or any construction requiring digging would not be allowed because these activities would affect landfill cover and stability. If some future owner did want to improve the property by building on it, that person would have to pursue regulatory channels (with RWQCB,

for example) and perform full cleanup (or whatever agencies required at that time) to meet residential or industrial requirements, depending on proposed use. Mr. Gosney said that the site topography was not amenable to building. Mr. Kasendorf asked whether records would exist showing certain controls were on the land; Ms. Gallice-Sondrup responded yes. Ms. Miller asked whether Ms. Siri's earlier question about monitoring wells was answered. Ms. Siri had no further questions.

III. RWQCB Update

Ms. Adriana Constantinescu, Associate Engineering Geologist with the RWQCB, remarked that she started this position on February 5th. She provided background on her 19 years' experience on previous projects in California as well as Eastern Europe. She explained that she had received her introduction to the Point Molate project team that afternoon and promised to do her best to meet document review schedules. Mr. Gosney remarked how lucky the team was to have Adriana and to have Linda Dorn's position filled so quickly. On behalf of the Navy, RAB Co-chair Ms. Mariana Potacka welcomed Ms. Constantinescu. She said that the team had a wonderful working relationship with Ms. Dorn, and will miss her. She also thanked Mr. Mishek for his diligence in filling Ms. Dorn's position so quickly, which will allow projects to continue in a timely way.

IV. City of Richmond Update

Sunjay Nair said that the mayor and redevelopment director went to Washington DC a few weeks ago to try to resolve issues in the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). In the meantime, the City is trying to develop alternative avenues for resolving concerns over residential reuse. In terms of day-to-day activities at Point Molate, he said that Tank A, part of the fire suppression system, had developed a small leak and the City's caretaker staff is addressing that.

V. Community Membership Committee Update

Mr. Gosney said that the *Point Molate Focus* Winter 2001 edition was mailed to RAB members a few weeks ago. He brought some extra copies for those who did not receive one. The next issue will be coming out in early April.

Mr. Gosney noted that the RAB Charter calls for 21 members and membership has dropped to 18. He said that a prospective new member, Ms. Sharon Maves, had applied. Her application was turned over to the Community Membership Committee for review and he asked Ms. Edwards to discuss the subcommittee's finding. Ms. Edwards read parts of Ms. Maves' application, outlining her past experience with other environmental boards and committees. Ms. Edwards said the four committee members voted unanimously to approve Ms. Maves' application. Mr. Gosney called for a motion to accept Ms. Maves as a RAB member; a motion was made and seconded, and the RAB members voted unanimously to accept Ms. Maves' application. Mr. Gosney welcomed Ms. Maves and said that the RAB would like to tap her expertise on various subcommittees. Mr. Gosney asked for the RAB's assistance in bringing Ms. Maves up to speed on the Point Molate projects, RAB membership, acronyms, and so forth.

VI. Community Input/Wrap-up

Mr. Gosney commented that Point Molate was a large project and much has been accomplished, but from time to time a status update is needed to see what's been done and what's left to complete. He suggested meeting with the Navy to assess the status, perhaps on a parcel-by-parcel basis, of the sites.

Mr. Gosney called for comments and agenda items for future RAB meetings; there were no comments. For future agenda items, Mr. Gosney suggested a presentation on Mr. Clark's request for a report on the TDRC's comments on the Site 1 EE/CA and AM and the Navy's responses to those comments. Ms. Gallice-Sondrup remarked that a public meeting was held last March for the EE/CA and, since the EE/CA process is a little more formal, all comments received and responses provided were included as an appendix in the Final EE/CA. This document is available in the information repositories.

Mr. Clark asked whether, with the new federal administration, Point Molate and other closed bases might be considered for reopening. Ms. Potacka responded that, as far as she knew, BRAC bases would not be reopened. She speculated that although the president said he would "beef up" the military, that doesn't necessarily mean more military sites; rather, more people would probably be consolidated into existing sites. Mr. Rao asked if the *Point Molate Focus* is available on-line. Ms. Gallice-Sondrup said that from now on newsletters will be provided in a suitable format to the Navy's public affairs officer, who will post them on the Navy's web site. Mr. Rao suggested providing Ms. Maves with issues of past newsletters to help familiarize her with Point Molate. Mr. Gosney offered to provide back issues.

Mr. Gosney announced the next RAB meeting would be held on Wednesday, March 7. Ms. Gallice-Sondrup added that the July meeting would fall on July 4th, and suggested moving the meeting to another date. Mr. Nair said he had already reserved the RAB meeting room for July 11, the following Wednesday. The RAB will vote on this issue at an upcoming meeting.

Mr. Kasendorf asked who chose the date for the Town Hall Meeting with Congressman Miller in September. Mr. Gosney replied that Congressman Miller chose the date, and that the RAB was invited to participate in his meeting. Mr. Kasendorf said the Town Hall Meeting conflicted with the shoreline cleanup, which gave the appearance of a split community since some members attended the cleanup and others went to the Town Hall Meeting. He remarked that community members shouldn't have had to make a choice between events. Mr. Gosney agreed that the timing was not good (the Olympics also began on the same day), and he brought it to the attention of Congressman Miller's Chief of Staff, who was unaware of the conflicts.

Mr. Gosney thanked everyone for attending, and the meeting was adjourned at 8:00 p.m.

Next RAB meeting: March 7, 2001, 7:00

RAB meeting minutes are located on the Navy's Southwest Division Environmental Web Page:
http://www.efdsw.navfac.navy.mil/DEP/ENV/default.htm

NFD Point Molate
Installation Restoration Site 1
Cover Design

Overview

- Site Background
- Project Approach
- Design
- Schedule of Design
- Questions

Site Background

- Predominantly construction debris and landscaping waste
- First visible in 1957 / Ceased by 1979
- Estimated volume of fill approximately 20,000 cubic yards
- Fill includes the deposited waste and the existing cover soils

Project Approach

- Engineering Evaluation / Cost Analysis (EE/CA)
  - evaluated alternatives
- Action Memorandum (AM)
  - selected alternative
- Design
- Construction

Design

- Objective:
  Protect human health and the environment
- Considerations:
  - California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 27
  - Future Land Use
  - Regulatory Input
  - Standard Engineering Practices
  - Local Community and RAB

Components of Design

- Preparing the site for construction
- Foundation Layer
- Import Soil Cover
- Vegetative Cover
- Surface Water Diversion and Drainageways
- Monitoring Systems

Preparing the Site for Construction

- Clearing and Grubbing
- Surface Debris Removal
- Well Abandonment

Foundation Layer

- Built from existing site soils
- Re-grading
- Re-compacting
- Provides a stable surface to hold the 3' import soil cover

Import Soil Cover

- 3 feet thickness over Site 1
  - 2'-6" feet clean import soil
  - 6" feet top soil layer
- Graded to enhance runoff
- Compacted to prevent erosion and settlement

Vegetative Layer

- Native Grass Mix
- Prevent erosion
- 1 year maintenance period for establishment

Surface Water Diversion and Drainageways

- Designed to collect and drain water away from cover
- Consists of:
  - Grassed Channels with Erosion Control Matting
  - Concrete Channels
  - Riprap Outlets

Monitoring Systems

- Methane:
  - Vents will be determined by on-going data collection
  - Perimeter Soil Gas Wells
- Groundwater:
  - Replace original wells to monitor groundwater contamination
- Permanent Site Monuments:
  - Survey markers to monitor movement of the cover

Schedule

- Final Design: May 2001
- Construction Starts: September 2001
- Construction Duration: 2 months
- Post Closure Maintenance Plan: Winter 2002

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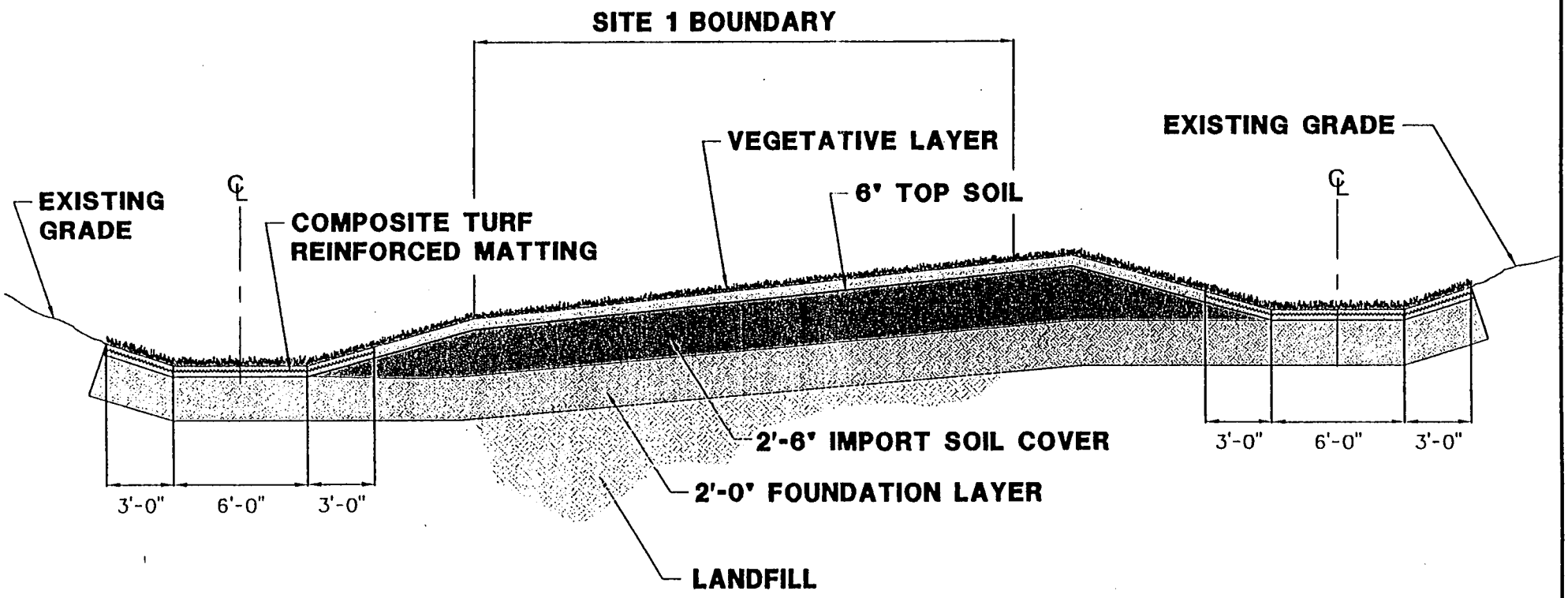
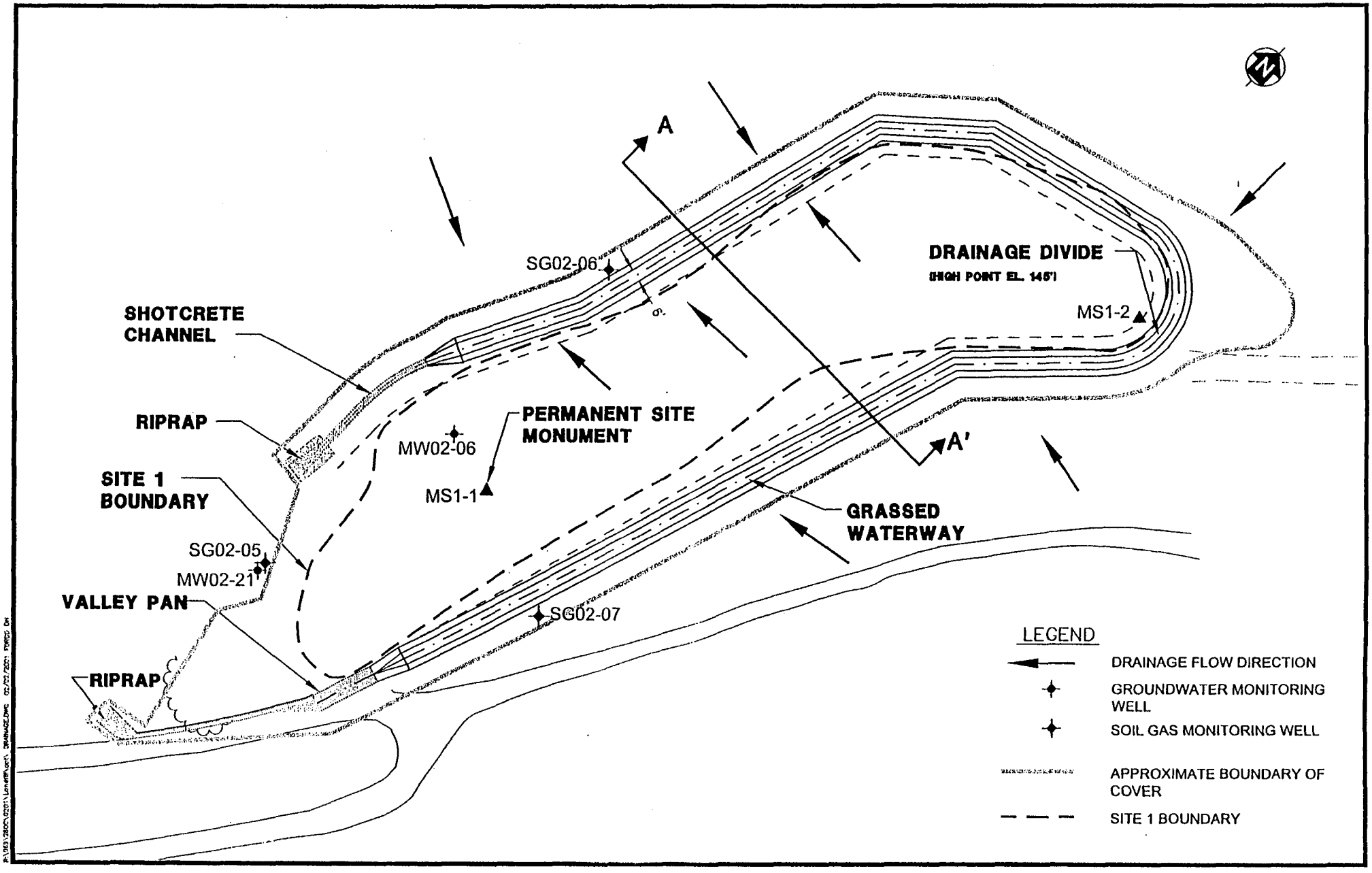


CROSS SECTION A-A'


A
A'
SG02-06
DRAINAGE DIVIDE
(HIGH POINT EL. 145')
MS1-2
SHOTCRETE CHANNEL
RIPRAP
PERMANENT SITE MONUMENT
MW02-06
MS1-1
SITE 1 BOUNDARY
GRASSED WATERWAY
SG02-05
MW02-21
VALLEY PAN
SG02-07
RIPRAP
LEGEND
DRAINAGE FLOW DIRECTION
GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
SOIL GAS MONITORING WELL
APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF COVER
SITE 1 BOUNDARY

Naval Fuel Depot, Point Molate
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Attendance

FEBRUARY 7, 2001

RAB Member	Present	Alternate	Present
Bruce Beyaert		Shirley Butt	
Henry Clark		Lucille Allen	
Elizabeth Dunn			
Lucretia Edwards	L.E.	Barbara Vincent	
Sarah Eeles			
Gaye Eisenlord			
Bunny Ford			
Richard Frisbie			
Sharon Fuller			
Don Gosney			
Arnie Kasendorf			
Jil Kiernan			
Stephen Linsley	SL	Phil Maynard	
Sharon Maves			
Nagaraja Rao			
Jean Siri			
Ellie Straus		Rosemary Hegarty	
Terry Swartz			
Eileen Whitty			

Naval Fuel Depot, Point Molate
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Attendance

FEBRUARY 7, 2001

Regulators/Agencies	Present	Agency Representing
Sunjay Nair		City of Richmond
Alan Wolken		City of Richmond
Kent Kitchingman		City of Richmond
Adriana Constantinescu		Regional Water Quality Control Board
Don Perez		City of Richmond, Fire
U.S. Navy	**Present**	**Title**
Michelle Gallice-Sondrup	MGS	Navy Remedial Project Manager
John Kowalczyk		Navy Remedial Project Manager
Marianna Potacka		Navy Co-Chair, BRAC Environ. Coord.
Robert Montana		Community Planner
Tetra Tech EM Inc.	**Present**	**Title**
Brian Schuller	✓	
Brian Werle	✓	
Bechtel National, Inc.	**Present**	**Title**
Alison Abbott		Community Relations Specialist
Janet Argyres		Project Manager
Betty Schmucker		Community Relations Specialist

Naval Fuel Depot, Point Molate
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Attendance

FEBRUARY 7, 2001

Public/Guests	Address/Telephone/E-Mail
Bill SCHAAL	IT Corp, 4005 Port Chicago Hwy, Concord, CA 94520 925 288 2334; WSchaal@theitgroup.com
ALISON ABBOTT	BECHTEL, PO Box 193965 San Francisco CA 94109 adabbott@bechtel.com
Carl Michelsen	PES Environmental 1682 Novato Blvd, Suite 100 Novato, CA 94947

The museum will host a gala benefit April 14 to raise funds for its education and transportation fund, said publicist Jon Hart. Guests are encouraged to dress in period attire for the $150-per-ticket, Titanic-themed banquet, which will feature music of the era and a portion of the museum decorated to resemble the ship.

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City of Richmond
Notice of Unclaimed Monies

Notice is hereby given that unclaimed monies in the amount of $121,005.17 are being held in a fund account by the City of Richmond. Said monies are the result of asset seizures by the Richmond Police Department and are held in Fund 7061. Anyone wishing to claim unreturned monies should telephone Ronald Thompson, Property Clerk for the Richmond Police Department, at (510) 620-6682 or (510) 620-6652.

ALL MONIES NOT CLAIMED BY TUESDAY, MAY 22, 2001, WILL BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND

Diane Holmes
City Clerk

City of Richmond

Point Molate

PUBLIC NOTICE
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

The Department of the Navy (Navy) has partnered with environmental agencies and the community to coordinate the environmental restoration and cleanup of Point Molate under the Navy's **Installation Restoration (IR) Program.** The Point Molate **Restoration Advisory Board (RAB),** which supports the IR Program, meets every month. This meeting is **OPEN TO THE PUBLIC** and is intended to provide an open forum for the community to attend and participate in all aspects of the environmental investigation and cleanup of Point Molate.

Join us on **Wednesday, April 4, 2001, at 7:00 PM** at the **Richmond City Hall Complex Employment and Training Building, 330 East 25th Street, Room #1** (enter from the east side of building), for the next RAB meeting.

The Point Molate RAB is currently accepting applications for new RAB members. Applications are available at all RAB meetings, and can also be obtained from Don Gosney at (510) 233-2060.

If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Marianna Potacka, BRAC Environmental Coordinator, Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, San Diego, CA, at (619) 532-0941 or by e-mail at potackamk@efdsw.navfac.navy.mil

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page A-6

BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

CLEAN 3 TRANSMITTAL/DELIVERABLE RECEIPT

Contract No. N-68711-95-D-7526 **Document Control No.** CTO 015/0027

File Code: 0216.6

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

DATE: July 16, 2001
CTO #: 015
LOCATION: Point Molate

FROM: [signature]
for Janet L. Argyres, Project Manager

DESCRIPTION: Community Relations Support - Materials from April 2001 RAB Meetings for Admin Record File and Information Repositories – Dated July 2001

TYPE: Contract Deliverable (Cost) ___ CTO Deliverable (Technical) X Other ___

VERSION: N/A (e.g., Draft, Draft Final, Final, etc.) REVISION #: 0

ADMIN RECORD: (PM to Identify) Yes X No ___ Category ___ Confidential ___

SCHEDULED DELIVERY DATE: N/A ACTUAL DELIVERY DATE: 07/16/01

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