

**FORMER MARINE CORPS AIR STATION EL TORO**  
**RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING**

**May 31, 2006**

***MEETING MINUTES***

The 81<sup>st</sup> Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro was held Wednesday, May 31, 2006 at Irvine City Hall. The meeting began at 6:40 p.m. These minutes summarize the RAB meeting discussions and presentations.

**WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, AGENDA REVIEW**

Mr. Darren Newton, Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator (BEC) for Former MCAS El Toro and Marine Corps RAB Co-Chair, welcomed everyone to the meeting. He asked Ms. Marsha Rudolph, RAB Subcommittee Chair, to lead the Pledge of Allegiance. Mr. Newton reviewed the agenda for the meeting and said the key presentation will cover Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Sites 18 and 24.

**Announcements**

Mr. Newton said the excused absences from the RAB members include Ms. Mary Aileen Mathis, RAB member and IRWD Board member and Mr. Don Zwiefel, RAB member. If any RAB member is unable to attend, please contact Mr. Bob Woodings, RAB Community Co-Chair.

Mr. Newton reviewed the available handouts on the information table including, fact sheets, Navy project contacts, regulatory agency contact information, useful website listings, and the Administrative Record and Information Repository information. Mr. Newton then read the RAB Mission Statement which reads,

“The mission of the RAB is to promote community awareness and obtain timely constructive community review and comment on proposed environmental restoration actions to accelerate the cleanup and property transfer of MCAS El Toro. The RAB serves as a forum for the presentation of comments and recommendations to USMC, Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) of U.S. EPA, and DTSC.”

Mr. Newton briefly summarized the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process which guides the IRP process, the program under which Former MCAS El Toro functions for cleanup of the station. He briefly outlined the process that begins with the Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of contamination present. The next step is the Feasibility Study (FS) that is conducted to determine alternatives for addressing the contamination. This is followed by the development of a Proposed Plan that summarizes the FS Report and presents the Navy’s preferred cleanup alternative. A public comment period, along with a public meeting, is also held to obtain community input on the preferred remedy in the Proposed Plan. The next step involves preparing and issuing the Record of Decision (ROD) which is the document that presents the selected alternative, and this requires concurrence of the regulatory agencies. This is followed by Remedial Design (RD) where the engineering design of the selected remedy is developed. Remedial Action (RA) involves the construction, testing, and operation and maintenance of the selected remedy.

Mr. Newton briefly mentioned that the environmental cleanup involved 25 IRP sites and there are 11

remaining that are currently being addressed. Also, there are 409 underground storage tanks of which only 33 are still being addressed. He added that significant progress has been made at cleaning up the former station.

Mr. Newton also addressed reuse information pertaining to Former MCAS El Toro, explaining that while the Navy is not redeveloping the property the Navy has retained “carve-outs” of the former station that are still the responsibility of the Navy. A handout that provides reuse information is available on the information table.

Mr. Newton wanted to say good-bye and thank you to Mr. Dean Gould, Former RAB Navy Co-Chair for Former MCAS El Toro and outgoing Base Closure Manager for both El Toro and Former MCAS Tustin. Mr. Gould will be leaving soon to serve on his third tour in Iraq. Ms. Content Arnold, Navy Lead RPM, said she and the RPMs admired Mr. Gould for his hard work and his “work as late as it takes” attitude and his appreciation for all those that worked for him. She wished him all the best.

Mr. Newton explained that RAB meetings are one component of the Community Relations Program for Former MCAS El Toro. He emphasized that tonight’s meeting is the 81<sup>st</sup> RAB meeting, and that the RAB became operational in 1994. All RAB meetings are advertised in both the *Los Angeles Times* and the *Orange County Register*. Mailers are sent with RAB meeting agendas and minutes from the previous meeting to those on the RAB mailing list that currently lists 325 recipients. He added that it is important for those that are attending their first RAB meeting tonight and for RAB members as well, to become better acquainted with the ongoing efforts of the Community Relations Program conducted in support of the environmental investigations and restoration activities. The focus is two-way communication between the Navy, regulatory agencies, and the community. The Community Relations Program also provides opportunities for community members to obtain information on environmental investigations and cleanup options, comment on documents and provide input that is considered during decision-making steps.

Mr. Newton said the Community Relations Plan (CRP) was developed in 1991, and is updated every few years, and it serves as the “blue print” for implementing two-way communication. In development of the CRP, interviews were conducted with community and RAB members to obtain insight on community concerns and to discover the best methods for communicating with stakeholders. The CRP provides information on the history of community involvement, summarizes community recommendations, and presents public participation requirements, public information and outreach activities. The BRAC Cleanup Team, composed of the Navy, U.S. EPA, Cal/EPA Dept. of Toxic Substances Control, Regional Water Quality Control Board-Santa Ana Region, provides input into the Community Relations Plan, reviews and comments on all Proposed Plans and fact sheets. He added that it is an ongoing team effort to keep interested community members informed and involved.

Mr. Newton said the Navy hosted a RAB Site Tour on May 3, 2006 that was open to the public, and over 50 people attended. He showed a number of photos/slides taken during the tour and described the IRP sites that the RAB visited. This included IRP Site 2, Magazine Road Landfill, where landfill cap construction is underway. Those on the tour also stopped at IRP Site 24, the source area for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and got a look at the soil vapor extraction system that was used to remove and cleanup VOC contamination from the soil. Tour participants also got to see some of the recently installed extraction and pumping equipment for removing VOC-contaminated groundwater.

### **Review and Approval of the March 29, 2006 RAB Meeting Minutes**

Mr. Woodings asked if anyone had changes to the RAB meeting minutes. There were no changes and the minutes were approved without amendment by the RAB.

Mr. Woodings said in late April 2006 he was able to present to former RAB member, Mr. Jerry Werner, the RAB acknowledgement letter presented at the March 29, 2006 RAB meeting for his years of service. Mr. Woodings said that Mr. Werner was very grateful for the recognition.

### **RAB Subcommittee Report**

Ms. Marsha Rudolph said it is nice to see some new people in attendance at tonight's RAB meeting. She added that the RAB focuses on cleanup and remediation issues.

She said the MCAS El Toro Site Tour on May 3, 2006 was a success with the largest turnout ever. There was a handout provided at the RAB Site Tour that is an excellent information resource for the sites visited and it answered all questions pertaining to VOC contamination and the plume. She said it is really assuring to hear the Navy say, "here is what we have found and here is what we are going to do about it." She added that it would be helpful if IRP Site 1, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Range, could be included on a future site tour. She suggested that anyone who has never been on a RAB Site Tour should do so and she acknowledged it is a little sad for those that remember the base when it was fully operational.

She said the RAB Subcommittee meets around 5:30 p.m. prior to the regular RAB meeting to discuss items with regulatory agency representatives and review documents. One topic that Mr. Rich Muza, U.S. EPA Project Manager, discussed at today's RAB Subcommittee meeting was biodegradation for perchlorate and this was suggested as a potential presentation topic at a future RAB meeting. She suggested that the RAB would be interested in knowing what the Navy would do if contamination is found during redevelopment on property that has been transferred.

Mr. Peter Hersh, RAB member, asked now that the runways are being dug up, what would happen if the contamination is found. Mr. Newton pointed him to the Navy's Comeback Policy, which states that any subsequent discovery of additional contamination attributable to Navy activities will be the Navy's responsibility to clean up. Mr. Newton said a copy of the Comeback Policy is available on the information table.

### **NEW BUSINESS**

#### **Regulatory Agency Comment Update**

#### **Mr. Richard Muza, Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IX**

Mr. Muza said U.S. EPA has been reviewing a number of documents pertaining to IRP sites since the last RAB meeting. The agency had limited comments on the Draft Operating and Properly Successful (OPS) Report for IRP Site 16, Crash Crew Pit No. 2, where a small plume of trichloroethene (TCE), an industrial solvent, is present in the groundwater near the runways. The OPS Report is an evaluation that the remedy was installed properly and is successfully working.

Mr. Muza said U.S. EPA had limited comments on the Microcosm Study for perchlorate in groundwater present at IRP Site 2. He said study results show there is a link from IRP Site 1 to IRP Site 2 and the Navy is looking at the hydrogeology in the area. The link primarily involves the migration of perchlorate. Also, TCE and tetrachloroethene (PCE) are present in groundwater above cleanup standards. The Navy also conducted studies to determine if biodegradation is a suitable option to clean up perchlorate. These studies, presented in a draft document, examined if enhancing the groundwater with microorganisms is effective at reducing amounts of these contaminants in groundwater. Thus far, this enhancement method has been very effective on perchlorate but has not been effective on TCE and PCE.

Mr. Muza said landfill cap construction is underway at IRP Site 2. U.S. EPA concurred with Draft Technical Memorandum and Evaluation of the Selected Remedy for IRP Sites 2 and 17 that assessed the effectiveness of the landfill cap for containing limited amount of radiological substances. He said U.S. EPA also concurred with the Draft Work Plan and the Navy's plans to install an additional monitoring well at IRP Site 16.

U.S. EPA has received some email inquiries on IRP Sites 18 and 24 and U.S. EPA's written responses are available on the information table.

### **Ms. Sue Hakim, Project Manager, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)**

Ms. Hakim said DTSC is working on the same items as U.S. EPA.

### **Mr. John Broderick, Project Manager, Regional Water Quality Control Board**

Mr. Broderick said there are two other military bases he is assigned to work on besides Former MCAS El Toro. At March Air Force Base (AFB), after property transfer the developer recently uncovered two sites, a petroleum spill and a massive underground storage tank. He said both of those sites were cleaned up without incident. He said at Norton AFB, which is also being redeveloped, a petroleum spill and a buried waste site were found and cleaned up after property transfer. He said typically, sites uncovered after property transfers are not large areas and are cleaned up quickly and appropriately and are resolved within a few weeks to a month. He said finding something after transfer is not uncommon and is not as big an issue as people might expect. He said the cases he has experienced were very manageable and mostly involved surface soil problems.

### **Presentation**

#### **Part 1 - Update on the Groundwater Cleanup for Installation Restoration Program Sites 18 and 24, Mr. Darren Newton, MCAS EL Toro BEC and Mr. Marc P. Smits, MCAS El Toro RPM**

Mr. Newton said the presentation actually consists of two parts. In the first part, the Navy will provide a summary of investigation and cleanup activities in a timeline fashion for IRP Sites 18 and 24. The current status of the groundwater plume will be discussed followed by a rundown of groundwater cleanup activities being conducted on-station. In the second part, Mr. Steve Malloy, RAB member and Principal Engineer with the Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD), will present a slide show that covers the off-station groundwater cleanup of the VOC plume, and discuss the current status of the Irvine Desalter Project and the non-potable and potable systems. Mr. Newton said that overall, this presentation will provide RAB members and others here tonight with a good understanding of the cleanup program that is directly addressing the VOC plume that primarily contains TCE.

Mr. Newton said he would cover the key timeline highlights listed in the presentation handout. Poster board timelines were also developed with more details, a handout version is also available for RAB members and meeting attendees. Mr. Newton emphasized that the groundwater cleanup is a success story and the cleanup systems will be started up a few months from now. The groundwater extraction and treatment system constructed by the Navy and IRWD for IRP Site 24 is scheduled to begin startup operation in August 2006. The offsite (IRP Site 18) portion of the cleanup remedy has been constructed by IRWD and the Orange County Water District (OCWD) and will be operational in fall 2006. Overall, this project and the successful implementation of extraction and treatment systems have involved close coordination between the Navy and the water districts. He added that groundwater would be monitored on a quarterly basis to evaluate the effectiveness of the cleanup.

Mr. Newton said TCE in groundwater was discovered in 1986 by OCWD in an agricultural well west of Former MCAS El Toro. In 1987, the Regional Water Quality Control Board issued a Corrective Action Order to the Department of the Navy requiring actions be taken in response to the discovery of TCE. In 1988, the Navy conducted its first study to investigate the source of TCE in groundwater on the base. The Navy implemented a pump-and-treat system in 1989 to contain groundwater with TCE within the base boundary. In 1990, the base was placed on the Superfund National Priority List by the U.S. EPA based on TCE contamination in groundwater. In 1993, the Navy issued the comprehensive Phase I Remedial Investigation Report summarizing groundwater and soil data from IRP Site 24. Data indicate that the source of offsite TCE in groundwater is from on-base activities. The second phase of the remedial investigation was conducted and at IRP Site 24, the source area of TCE, soil gas surveys were performed to identify potential sources for TCE in groundwater. The aircraft maintenance hangars were identified as the potential source for offsite migration of contamination in groundwater.

Beginning in 1998, the Navy and IRWD and OCWD discussed the approach for addressing the offsite cleanup of TCE in the groundwater. Also, the water districts conducted focus groups to evaluate public input on methods and uses of treated groundwater from the offsite area. In 2001, a settlement agreement between the Navy and local water districts was signed to provide funding for offsite groundwater cleanup that involved extraction and treatment services performed by the water districts. The Navy also issued a Proposed Plan on the preferred remedy for groundwater cleanup and the public was encouraged to provide comments. In 2005, the Navy issued a 100 percent Remedial Design for IRP Site 24 groundwater providing the engineering details for implementation of the on-station groundwater cleanup. The water districts concurrently prepared the Remedial Design for the offsite (IRP Site 18) groundwater cleanup. Mr. Newton said the groundwater extraction and treatment system for IRP Site 24 was constructed by the Navy and IRWD and is scheduled to begin startup operations in August 2006.

Mr. Marc Smits, Navy RPM, provided details on the cleanup approach taken at IRP Site 24 where the VOC plume is located on-base and within the shallow groundwater unit. He said soil cleanup within the source area, using soil vapor extraction technology, was conducted to remove VOCs to eliminate the possibility that soil is contributing contamination to the plume. He added that soil cleanup efforts have been successfully completed. Mr. Smits explained that a comprehensive system of groundwater monitoring wells consisting of 64 on-station and 16 wells off the station is currently used to track conditions in the VOC plume. Higher concentrations of contamination are present on-site.

Mr. Smits showed a cross section view of the plume. In the shallow groundwater unit on-station, groundwater table is present at a depth of 80 to 90 feet below the ground surface. The area of the plume on-station is about 1.5 miles in length. The cross section also showed the plume as it migrates and gets pulled from the shallow groundwater unit into the principle aquifer as a result of the agricultural wells off site. Mr. Smits said there is approximately 200 feet of groundwater present above the offsite portion of plume which has not been contaminated. The off station portion of the plume is present about 250 feet below the ground surface and is approximately 2.2 miles in length. He noted that the majority of TCE contamination is located on-station. The contamination in the portion of the plume located off-station ranges from 5 to 50 parts per billion (ppb) for TCE.

As part of the Remedial Action for groundwater the Navy has installed 10 new multi-port groundwater monitoring wells. Depending on the groundwater sampling depths, these wells are either a single casing well or a cluster of wells. The purpose of these wells is to collect samples at several depths below the ground surface to evaluate TCE concentrations at the various depths. For example, groundwater samples from one on-base well are collected at depths of 116, 168, 218 268, 318, and 368 feet below ground surface. He noted there is one well located off-station that is a single port well which extends to a depth greater than 1000 feet below ground surface, and allows for 5 to 10 discreet

sampling locations within the one well. Cluster wells are individual wells that are grouped closely together and extend to approximately 300 feet deep and only allow for one sampling location from each well.

For the IRP Site 24 cleanup action, 35 extraction wells have been installed along with approximately 8,500 feet of conveyance piping to transfer the water from the wells to the treatment system. The transfer system was constructed with remote operation capabilities to monitor system activities. Electrical wiring has been installed for extraction well operations. A high voltage system is necessary for operating the extraction wells and requires a high voltage connection to feed two transformers, one located near the VOC source area and the other by the transfer station. The Navy is working with Southern California Edison on the design and installation of the high voltage connection. The Navy hopes to complete this task in the next few months.

Mr. Smits said the Navy collected 92 on-station groundwater samples and 55 off-station samples in March 2006. Routine groundwater monitoring will be conducted on a quarterly basis to evaluate the effectiveness of the cleanup activities.

He explained that the transfer station holds the two 5,400 gallon double-walled tanks to control the flow of extracted groundwater to be pumped to the IRWD treatment system. VOC-contaminated water that will be treated at a new treatment plant located on the fence line just outside of Former MCAS El Toro. The area here is an industrial area that will not be in the way of reuse efforts. Groundwater will be transferred to the tanks at a flow rate of approximately 400 gallons per minute. The transfer station will be equipped with a flow meter to track the amount of groundwater transferred to the IRWD treatment system. A control room has been built to provide remote access via computer for monitoring the operation of the extraction wells and the transfer station.

Mr. Smits said earthquake safety devices have been installed to control the stability of the tanks in case of seismic activity. Additionally, there are controls on the piping to control where the water is directed. The Navy conducted pressure tests on the piping prior to connection to the systems to ensure all piping operates to system specifications. The transfer station is fenced and lighting has been installed in case access is needed at night.

Mr. Smits presented a variety of photos/slides depicting construction activities and progress of the transfer station and installation, groundwater piping, and system points of connections.

Mr. Smits said the Navy is working to stay on track with the following schedule, the key steps include:

- Startup Activities – August 2006
- Draft Operation and Maintenance Plan – September 2006
- Final Operations and Maintenance Plan – February 2007
- Final Project Closeout Report – January 2008

He explained that the Final Project Closeout Report documents that the installation and all start-up operations of the system have been completed and installation and operations correspond with the remedial design and the Record of Decision. He added that the Navy will be working with IRWD to schedule the connection from the collection system to the treatment system. Also, the Navy will have the as-built drawings and manufacturing documents in case something needs to be repaired.

**Part 2 – The Irvine Desalter Project – A Groundwater Quality Restoration Project, Mr. Steve Malloy, Irvine Ranch Water District**

Mr. Steve Malloy, Principle Engineer for IRWD, explained that the Irvine Desalter Project is actually a water restoration project consisting of two water systems – one for potable water and a second for non-potable water. The non-potable system is the CERCLA component that will extract and treat TCE-contaminated groundwater from areas with the principal aquifer (IRP Site 18) that have TCE-concentrations above drinking water standards. IRWD will also treat VOC-contaminated groundwater that is piped from the on-station extraction wells to the transfer station and then to a newly constructed IRWD treatment facility located just outside the base boundary. The potable system will extract and treat groundwater from outside the VOC plume.

Mr. Malloy explained that IRWD gets its water from well fields in Santa Ana and the Colorado River. The water in Santa Ana has a lower salt concentration than wells situated in Irvine. The reason IRWD does not use the water from wells in Irvine for potable purposes is because it is too salty, therefore it is usually used for irrigation purposes. He added that Irvine well water also contains nitrates from fertilizers previously used on locally grown crops.

Mr. Malloy said in the early 1980s, OCWD/IRWD had plans for the Irvine Desalter Project to provide additional backup supplies of potable water. However in 1986, the OCWD discovered TCE in the Irvine groundwater. In 1989, well ET-1 was used to remove TCE from the plume. In 2001, the Navy and the water districts concurred on a settlement agreement that was signed by the federal government and the water districts. It stated that the federal government would pay costs associated with the VOC-contaminated groundwater cleanup. In 2005, IRWD obtained grant funds for the Irvine Desalter Project and has received over 1 million dollars in grant money for this project.

He explained the differences in the TCE concentration levels off-station. For instance, under Jeffery Road and Irvine Center Drive the concentrations of TCE are less than 15 ppb and under Woodbridge Village it is less than 6 ppb. The detection level of the instrumentation goes down to 0.5 ppb.

The CERCLA component includes Well ET-1 located at Jeffrey Road and Irvine Center Drive, Well ET-2, located on Irvine Center and Culver Drive, and Well 78 located at Culver Drive and Warner Avenue in Irvine. These wells will extract TCE-contaminated groundwater. It will be treated at the Principal Aquifer Treatment Plant and be used as non-potable water to irrigate the local golf courses or be reinjected. Well ET-2 and Well 78 will prevent the plume from migrating any further west. This treatment plant will remove the TCE from the water. He clarified that this water will not be for drinking water. The CERCLA component treatment systems include the air stripping towers and the granular activated carbon (GAC) units. He explained the tall height of the air stripping towers is necessary because a lot of air space is needed for the water to vertically trickle down for the air stripping process to be effective. The GAC units are used to trap the TCE vapors that result from the air stripping process so TCE is not dispersed to the atmosphere. These GAC units will be properly disposed of when necessary. The treated, clean water will either be reinjected in the aquifer for later use as non-potable water or discharged into the ocean through an outfall IRWD owns and already has the proper permits for. IRWD has conducted biological tests on fish to make sure the water is safe for ocean disposal and the water passed the necessary tests. Non-potable water will be used to irrigate local golf courses.

The Non-CERCLA component, the potable system of the Irvine Desalter Project will provide drinking water for a large number of residents. Water will be extracted water from outside and upgradient of the plume, removing salts and nitrates from the water to produce drinking water and be treated using reverse osmosis technology. Mr. Malloy described the wells that have been installed for the Non-

CERCLA component. These wells were formerly used by The Irvine Company for agricultural use. Each of those wells extends to a depth of 1,000 feet and as much water as possible will be extracted.

Well 76 is located at Heritage Regional Park in a fenced-in area.

Well 77, located right near Irvine High School, will also be in a fenced-in area. IRWD is paying a lease payment for use of this area.

Well 107 is being placed below ground behind a fence at Culver Drive and Interstate 5.

Well 110, near Walnut Avenue and Interstate 5, is also fenced off and hidden.

A fifth well may also be developed. The brine that results from the reverse osmosis treatment of potable water will be discharged to the sewage plant that serves Lake Forest. This plant has all the permits to make sure the salts removed during the treatment process do not impact the ocean when it is discharged through the outfall. The brine line has been installed along Muirlands Boulevard. IRWD was able to work at night to minimize traffic impacts and use of existing pipeline further minimized traffic impacts. All existing pipelines will be lined on the inside to minimize leakage.

The Irvine Desalter Purification Plant Site is being constructed behind the U.S. Post Office on Sand Canyon. The plant is located across the street from IRWD offices and operations center. A screening wall will hide all of the equipment at the plant. There are cartridge filters to filter sand, reverse osmosis treatment systems with some of the equipment housed within a small building.

Mr. Mallow said the following schedule will be followed by IRWD for completing the Irvine Desalter Project:

Shallow Groundwater Plant will begin operations in July 2006.

Principle Aquifer Plant will also start-up in July 2006.

Well ET-2 installation will be completed in September 2006

Slip-line on Culver Drive and Irvine Center Drive to Interstate 5 will be completed in June 2006.

The crossing at Culver Drive and Interstate 5 will be completed in August 2006.

The potable water plant will be online in August 2006.

### **Open Q & A -- Environmental Topics**

Mr. Newton asked if there were any other environmental questions. No questions were raised.

### **MEETING EVALUATION AND FUTURE TOPICS**

Navy Comeback Policy

Biodegradation for perchlorate

### **Upcoming RAB Meeting and Subcommittee Meeting**

The next RAB meeting will be held from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m., Wednesday, July 26, 2006, at Irvine City Hall, One Civic Center Plaza, Irvine. The next RAB Subcommittee meeting will also be held on July 26, 2006 from 5:00 to 6:00, in Room L-104, at Irvine City Hall.

### **Recent RAB Subcommittee Meetings**

The most recent RAB Subcommittee meeting was held May 31, 2006, in Room L-104, Irvine City Hall, before the RAB meeting.

### **RAB Meeting Adjournment – May 31, 2006 Meeting**

The 81<sup>st</sup> meeting of the MCAS El Toro Restoration Advisory Board was adjourned at 9:08 p.m.

**5/31/06 RAB Meeting Attendance:**

<u>TOTAL</u> PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE	<u>TOTAL</u> PEOPLE ON SIGN-IN SHEET	<u>TOTAL</u> RAB MEMBERS PRESENT	<u>TOTAL</u> RAB AGENCY MEMBERS PRESENT	<u>TOTAL</u> RAB COMMUNITY MEMBERS PRESENT	<u>TOTAL</u> EXCUSED ABSENCES RAB MEMBERS	EXCUSED ABSENCES – AGENCY RAB/ COMMUNITY RAB
32	20	10	7	3	2	1/1

**RAB and Subcommittee Meeting and Public Meeting Dates (May 2006-July 2006)**

RAB Members - The list below indicates which dates are currently reserved for RAB and RAB Subcommittee meetings at Irvine City Hall, Conference and Training Center, Room L-102, and Room L-104, respectively. Please note that dates on this list may also serve as combined RAB/public meetings or either stand-alone RAB or public meetings.

<b>RAB and Subcommittee Meeting Dates (meeting space confirmed)</b>	<b>RAB Meeting Conference and Training Center (CTC) or Room L-102 6:30 – 9:00 p.m.</b>	<b>Subcommittee Meeting Room L-104 5:00 – 6:00 p.m.</b>
Wed – July 26, 2006	CTC	Room L-104
Wed – September 27, 2006	CTC	Room L-104

\* possible public meeting date to present Proposed Plan

\*\*possible public meeting date to present Proposed Plan; could serve as combined RAB/public meeting.

**Materials/Handouts Available at the 5-31-06 RAB Meeting Include:**

- \*RAB Meeting Agenda/Public Notice –5/31/06 RAB Meeting – 81<sup>st</sup> Meeting.
- \*Meeting Minutes from the 3/29/06 RAB Meeting – 80<sup>th</sup> Meeting.
- MCAS El Toro RAB Mission Statement and Operating Procedures.
- MCAS El Toro – Navy Team contact information.
- MCAS El Toro – BRAC Cleanup Team Members and Key Project Representatives and Administrative Record File and Information Repository Locations and Contacts.
- MCAS El Toro RAB – Membership Application.
- MCAS El Toro RAB – Mailing List Coupon.
- MCAS El Toro RAB – Environmental Websites
- Former MCAS El Toro, Community Relations Program Synopsis
- MCAS El Toro Fact Sheet – Sites 2 and 17 Closure of Inactive Landfills, September 2005.
- MCAS El Toro Fact Sheet – Site 24 Groundwater Cleanup, June 2005.
- MCAS El Toro Fact Sheet – Site 11 Soil Cleanup, June 2005.
- MCAS El Toro Fact Sheet – Sites 18 and 24 Groundwater Cleanup, February 2006.
- Former MCAS El Toro, IRP Sites 18 and 24 Timelines, 1985-1999 and 2000-2006.
- Reuse – Redevelopment Information.
- One-Page Glossary of Technical Terms.
- Department of Defense – Responsibility for Additional Environmental Cleanup after Transfer of Real Property, July 1997.
- Department of Defense – Perchlorate Work Group Packet.
- Department of Defense – Institutional Controls, spring 1997.
- U.S. EPA Fact Sheet – A Citizen’s Guide to Natural Attenuation, October 1996.
- U.S. EPA Fact Sheet – Perchlorate Update, March 2002.
- U.S. EPA Fact Sheet – Superfund Sites: Five-year Review, June 2001.
- Navy Responses to Questions for Navy BRAC, State & Federal EPA and Associated Regulatory Agencies Overseeing the Clean Up of Superfund Site MCAS El Toro and Pollution Offsite Originating there from – Including but not limited to Woodbridge, City of Irvine, CA, May 30, 2006.
- U.S. EPA and DTSC Joint Responses to “Questions for Residents to Ask at MCAS El Toro Meeting,” May 2006.

- City of Irvine letter on the Environmental Baseline Survey, March 2003.
- Navy letter/email attachment to Ms. Watt, community member, from Mr. Darren Newton, BEC for Former MCAS El Toro, regarding Sites 18 and 24, May 2006.
- *Presentation* – IRP Sites 18 and 24 Groundwater Cleanup Update and Irvine Desalter Project Status.

\* Mailed to all RAB meeting mailer recipients on 5/25/06.

+ All recent fact sheets published by the Navy are made available at every RAB meeting. After fact sheets are printed and mailed to the public, copies are made available for viewing at the Information Repository located at Heritage Regional Park Library in Irvine.

### **Agency Comments and Letters - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)**

- No Items Submitted

### **Agency Comments and Letters – California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA)**

- No Items Submitted

### **California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Santa Ana Region**

- No Items Submitted

### **Additional Information Submitted – 5-31-06 RAB Meeting**

- No Items Submitted

*Copies of all past RAB meeting minutes and handouts are available at the MCAS El Toro Information Repository, located at the Heritage Park Regional Library in Irvine. The address is 14361 Yale Avenue, Irvine; the telephone number is (949) 936-4040. Library hours are Monday through Thursday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Friday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.*

### **Internet Sites**

#### ***Navy and Marine Corps Internet Access***

***BRAC PMO Web Site (includes RAB meeting minutes):***

Primary Navy web site: <http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/>

For El Toro RAB information: [http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/bracbases/california/eltoro/rab\\_information.aspx](http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/bracbases/california/eltoro/rab_information.aspx)

Secondary Navy web site:

<http://www.efdsww.navfac.navy.mil/environmental/ElToro.htm>

***Department of Defense – Environmental Cleanup Home Page Web Site:***

<http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/>

#### **U.S. EPA:**

[www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov) (this is the homepage)

[www.epa.gov/superfund](http://www.epa.gov/superfund) (site for Superfund)

[www.epa.gov/ncea](http://www.epa.gov/ncea) (site for National Center for Environmental Assessment)

[www.epa.gov/federalregister](http://www.epa.gov/federalregister) (site for Federal Register Environmental Documents)

[www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-IMPACT/2004/April/Day-27/i9203.htm](http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-IMPACT/2004/April/Day-27/i9203.htm) (site for Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Proposed Designation of Critical Habitat for the Riverside fairy shrimp)

#### **Cal/EPA:**

[www.calepa.ca.gov](http://www.calepa.ca.gov) (this is the homepage)

[www.dtsc.ca.gov](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov) (site for Department of Toxic Substances Control)

[www.swrcb.ca.gov/](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/) (site for Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board)