

FORMER MARINE CORPS AIR STATION EL TORO
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

January 30, 2008

MEETING MINUTES

The 90th Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting for former Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro was held Wednesday, January 30, 2008 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. Rick Weissenborn, Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator for former MCAS El Toro and Navy RAB Co-Chair, welcomed everyone to the meeting. Ms. Marcia Rudolph, RAB Subcommittee Chair, led the Pledge of Allegiance. Mr. Weissenborn introduced himself and then asked for self-introductions from those in attendance.

The RAB meeting agenda was reviewed by Mr. Weissenborn. Topics covered included the review and approval of RAB meeting minutes from the November 28, 2007 RAB meeting, the Community Co-Chair election, follow-up to Action Items from the last RAB meeting, decision on quarterly RAB meetings, regulatory agency update, and the State of the Station presentation.

Review and Approval of the November 28, 2007 RAB Meeting Minutes

Mr. Bob Woodings, RAB Community Co-Chair, asked if there were any comments or amendments regarding the November 28, 2007, RAB meeting minutes. No objections or input were noted and the minutes were approved without amendment.

RAB Community Co-Chair Election

Mr. Weissenborn said he checked the by-laws for electing the RAB Community Co-Chair. A person can be elected by any number of RAB members present at the meeting and a quorum is not required. Ms. Rudolph moved to nominate Mr. Woodings. The motion was seconded by Ms. Mary Eileen Matheis, RAB member. Mr. Woodings agreed to continue in his service as Community Co-Chair. He was unanimously re-elected by a show of hands. Mr. Weissenborn thanked him for volunteering again.

Announcements/Review of Action Items

Quarterly RAB Meetings - Mr. Weissenborn said two emails were sent out to the RAB with the proposed meeting dates for quarterly meetings. He noted that the format of the first email was difficult to follow and the second email contained the same information but was provided in an easier-to-read attached file. The proposed dates in the emails were April 30, August 27, and November 19, 2008. Based on feedback from the regulatory agencies at today's BRAC Cleanup Team meeting, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) requested that the meetings be sooner in the months of April and August. The new proposed dates are April 23 and August 20, 2008.

Potential presentation topics for the April 23rd meeting are the Groundwater Pilot Test for Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Sites 1 and 2, the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan for IRP Site 17, and the Remedial Action Work Plan for IRP Sites 8 and 12. Mr. Weissenborn said it may be premature for the Groundwater Pilot Test in April. For the Groundwater Pilot Test, it may be worthwhile for the RAB to take a field trip and observe the operation. For IRP Sites 8 and 12, the Navy is hopeful this remedial action for excavation and offsite disposal of contaminated soil will occur during May 2008.

There are no documents scheduled for issuance in the timeframe of the August 23rd meeting. Potential presentation topics include IRP Sites 8 and 12, the design-build remedy for IRP Sites 3 and 5, and results of the Groundwater Pilot Test at IRP Sites 1 and 2.

The November 19th meeting would be the IRP Site 1 Proposed Plan public meeting, and this would be conducted jointly with the RAB meeting. This could be the sole topic or another topic could be added.

Mr. Weissenborn noted that the frequency of RAB meetings is being cut back since many of the sites are in a monitoring and operation-and-maintenance (O&M) mode. Hopefully, there would be one detailed presentation at each RAB meeting. He said if there is a topic the RAB would like to discuss to please let him know. The conducting of such topic-oriented meetings is an option that the Navy is willing to entertain and this is done at other bases as well.

Mr. Weissenborn asked for a motion to approve the quarterly RAB meeting schedule. Ms. Matheis made the motion, and it was seconded by Ms. Rudolph. By voice vote the RAB approved the quarterly meeting schedule.

MCAS El Toro RAB Subcommittee Report – Ms. Marcia Rudolph, RAB Subcommittee Chair

Ms. Rudolph said the RAB Subcommittee met earlier this evening. She thanked the regulatory agency representatives for participating. Key points raised by the RAB Subcommittee are listed below.

The RAB Subcommittee is interested in the Navy's response to a DTSC letter dated January 24, 2008, regarding the pipeline underneath Agua Chinon Wash. Of particular interest is the first paragraph in the letter.

The RAB Subcommittee discussed Borrego Canyon Wash. The County of Orange is the lead agency for construction of the Alton Parkway extension, and the City of Lake Forest is concerned since this could impact development in that city. Of interest are the reports that will be developed that have to do with the road right-of-way, and how this impacts the Borrego Canyon Wash and the boundary of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) habitat area as it backs up to Lake Forest and Orange County property. Ms. Rudolph said there are questions as to who is the lead agency that would determine where the property boundary is – the FAA, the Navy, County of Orange, or the City of Lake Forest.

In regard to IRP Site 1, the RAB Subcommittee's biggest question of concern has been lurking in the background. It is the understanding of the RAB Subcommittee that the Navy will remediate the site and then the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will take it over and continue using it for training and disposal purposes as has been done in the past by the military. The RAB Subcommittee is asking what sense it makes to use a cleaned up site for similar purposes that pollute it. What plans does the FBI have? Can the Navy help inform the RAB and the community of these plans?

Ms. Rudolph noted that the Navy has done a good job with RAB meetings and communicating with the community since 1993. Citizens have been provided the opportunity to know what is being done. The fact that there are not a lot of citizen concerns at this time shows that the Navy is doing a good job. Mr. Weissenborn proposed that the questions raised by the RAB Subcommittee be action items for the next RAB meeting. Ms. Rudolph said she did not expect answers today but expects the Navy to respond at the next RAB meeting.

Regulatory Agency Comment Update

Mr. Rich Muza, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), said he did not have any comments tonight.

Mr. Quang Than, DTSC, said the agency generally concurred with the Navy's determination regarding the former fuel pipeline that was removed during fall 2006. Based on field observations and sampling results, there has been no release of hazard substances from the pipeline during its operational years or during the

removal procedures. However, he noted that this concurrence can not be extended to the 100-foot-long sealed off section of the pipeline in place underneath the Agua Chinon Wash. For the Record of Decision (ROD) for IRP Sites 3 and 5, previously the California Department of Public Health (DPH) expressed concerns with the remedy. DTSC received a determination from DPH of concurrence with the Navy's remedy for these landfill sites that it is protective of public health and the environment.

Mr. Weissenborn noted that the signature page for agency approval and the revised text pages for the Final ROD for IRP Sites 3 and 5 are to be sent out by the Navy to the regulatory agencies later this week.

Presentation – State of the Station, presented by Mr. Weissenborn

Mr. Weissenborn said this presentation is different from those done in past years. Historical information has not been included and the presentation focuses on key accomplishments during the last year and upcoming plans for this year. He noted that if RAB members have questions, they should not hesitate to ask them. Mr. Weissenborn provided an overview of the presentation. Key sections of the presentation include Funding, Station-wide Projects, IRP Program Sites, and Property Transfer. An acronym list of environmental terms is included at the back of the presentation.

Funding

Mr. Weissenborn said he will not discuss funding for each site at the former station since this can change. He explained that \$223.8 million has been obligated to date for environmental restoration at former MCAS El Toro. Of this, \$165.4 million is for the IRP Program for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) work. There has been \$58.4 million funded for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) work for the Compliance Program. This primarily consists of petroleum tanks, oil storage tanks, and similar sites.

The budget for fiscal year (FY) 2008 is \$12 million. This is lower than last year's budget of \$23 million because funds for landfill restoration have been obtained and most groundwater treatment systems are in place and operational.

The estimated cost to complete environmental restoration is about \$60 million from FY 2009 and out (costs through operation and maintenance phase). He added that there are a couple of sites where groundwater monitoring will be conducted through approximately the FY 2033 timeframe.

Groundwater Monitoring

Groundwater monitoring involves collecting samples from a network of wells. Sampling results are used to determine trends and groundwater movement. The Navy needs to know if concentrations of contaminants are decreasing. Generally, monitoring provides information on what the contaminants are doing and if the remedies in place are working. For example, at IRP Site 24 groundwater monitoring provides data is used to determine if hydraulic containment is working or if contamination is migrating.

In November 2007, the Navy issued a Revised Final Groundwater Monitoring Plan that was specific to IRP Sites 1 and 2 and Anomaly Area 3. Mr. Weissenborn mentioned that IRP Sites 18 and 24 have a remedy specific groundwater monitoring plan. After data for a particular monitoring program are collected, they are evaluated and interpreted to determine if concentrations are staying the same or decreasing. If concentrations are not decreasing, the Navy will try to figure out why this is occurring. This effort provides the Navy with the data it needs to monitor and keep track of groundwater quality over time.

In December 2007, Round 25 Groundwater Monitoring was conducted and that report is scheduled to be issued to the regulatory agencies in spring 2008. The Final Report for IRP Site 2 Supplemental Sampling was issued in December 2007. The Technical Memorandum for Supplemental Sampling at Anomaly Area 3 was issued during January 2008.

Radiological Program

Radiological constituents at former MCAS El Toro is primarily associated with paint used on aircraft dials. There was a paint shop on base and there were limited locations where radium-226 (Ra-226) is present. A Historical Radiological Assessment was completed in 2000 that concluded only limited areas would require additional surveys and assessments, and these have all been completed.

Mr. Weissenborn said that there are also some indoor sites which required additional surveys and/or assessments. The Navy issued a Miscellaneous Building Release Report for these buildings in late 2005. DPH conducted confirmation sampling in these buildings in January 2007 to verify the Navy's conclusions that these buildings are safe for release. The Navy has been informed that DPH concurs with the Navy's data. The Navy is waiting for documentation from DPH and DTSC that confirms these buildings are ready for release.

At IRP Site 8, Unit 3, cleanup of Ra-226 is planned for May 2008. At the landfill sites, IRP Sites 2 and 17 and IRP Sites 3 and 5, there is potential for small quantities of waste with Ra-226 to be present in the body of the landfills; however, the capping remedies will prevent potential exposure of Ra-226 which may be present at small quantities within the waste.

Potential Release Locations (PRLs)

PRLs were identified during conducting of the environmental baseline surveys as locations at former MCAS El Toro where a potential release of contamination may have occurred. PRLs have been divided up into various groups.

PRL Group I and PRL Group II reports concluded that no further investigation was warranted. Documentation for these two groups was submitted to the regulatory agencies for review and they concurred with the Navy's findings. Group III consists of 14 PRLs and the Summary Report was issued in November 2006. The Navy received regulatory agency concurrence on 10 of these and the other four were shifted to Group VI.

The remaining PRLs, consisting of Groups IV, V, and VI, require evaluation and/or documentation. For Group IV, which consists of six PRLs, the Summary Report is expected to be issued during the first week in February 2008. It is anticipated the Group V Summary Report for 12 PRLs will be issued in March 2008. The CERCLA program process is being applied to the six Group VI PRLs. A Site Inspection will be performed, and this is an early second step of the CERCLA investigation process. Samples will be collected and analyzed and results will help the Navy determine if these sites are a potential threat to human health or the environment. If there is such a threat then additional investigation, such as a Remedial Investigation (RI), will be conducted. If not, then no further CERCLA response is required and this will be properly documented.

Compliance Program – Work in Progress

This program addresses primarily petroleum-related wastes. In most cases, petroleum is exempt from the CERCLA program. There is a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Fuel Tank Program that provides oversight on the Navy's program. Currently under investigation are 32 underground storage tanks (USTs), 3 aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), 1 oil water separator (OWS), 2 aerial photographic features or anomalies (APHOs), and 5 solid waste management units/temporary accumulation areas (SWMU/TAAAs). SWMU, which is pronounced "shmoo," is a RCRA term and TAA refers to areas where wastes were first accumulated.

IRP Sites 3 and 5

In October 2007, a Draft Final ROD was submitted for regulatory agency review. According to the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) schedule, concurrence or dispute by the regulatory agencies was expected during November 2007. However, DTSC requested a 30-day extension and this was granted. Per the FFA, when the Navy, U.S. EPA, DTSC, or the RWQCB requests an extension for more time it

is almost always honored. Currently, the Navy is hopeful that the regulatory agencies will sign off on the ROD by mid- to late-February 2008.

After the ROD is signed, the Navy will contract with a design/build contractor for the remedy. By doing so, the same firm will design and construct the remedy. This eliminates the need for the Navy to be the intermediary when questions regarding the design come up during the construction.

Anomaly Area 3

This landfill construction disposal facility site is located in an old housing area and consists primarily of construction debris. In November/December 2007, the Navy completed supplemental groundwater sampling and a Technical Memorandum was issued for regulatory agency review on January 28, 2008. The Draft Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report is expected to be issued in March 2008.

IRP Sites 2 and 17

During the past year the RAB has learned a lot about progress made at IRP Site 2. The Navy is wrapping up the construction effort and re-vegetation. There were some setbacks from the October 2007 wildfire and recent rainfall. However, the new plants are very healthy. The imported cacti are also thriving.

Ms. Matheis asked if there were specific types of plants brought to the site. Mr. Weissenborn said thousands of plants were planted in design specified patterns, hydroseeding was conducted, and imported container stock including various native coastal sage scrub plants were transplanted as key parts of the habitat restoration at the site. At IRP Site 17, waste consolidation has been completed. Most of the foundation subgrade is in place and Navy contractors are preparing to install the foundation layer. A different re-vegetation contractor will be used at IRP Site 17. The Navy anticipates that the re-vegetation contract will be awarded during the next month or two. The Navy also anticipates that remedial action construction will be completed by mid-2008.

An Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) will be prepared for IRP Sites 2 and 17. For these sites, an Interim ROD was concurred upon by the regulatory agencies. One of the issues that the ESD will address is the groundwater remedy for IRP Site 2 (a groundwater remedy is not required for IRP Site 17). A different approach is now being applied to the groundwater. Groundwater at IRP Sites 1 and 2 will be addressed together with a common remedy.

The ESD document is needed to explain Interim ROD changes and why. The Navy and the regulatory agencies discussed different options including a memo to the file. U.S. EPA suggested that an ESD would be the best way to document these changes. The ESD will provide the public with information explaining that the remedy for soil (landfill capping) at the sites is final and not an interim decision, there is no change to the soil portion of the remedy, and the remedy is protective of human health and the environment.

IRP Site 1

There are two environmental cleanup programs underway that address IRP Site 1: the CERCLA Program for characterization of hazardous wastes to addresses lifetime risks; and the Military Munitions Response Program for unexploded munitions and explosives, which is set up to follow the CERCLA process to address immediate hazards. The paths of these programs mirror each other.

A Groundwater Pilot Test is expected to start up in early 2008. This pilot test will use the same *in situ* technology to treat perchlorate at IRP Site 1 and trichlorethene (TCE) present at IRP Site 2. The Navy intends to implement an innovative technology and try to clean up these contaminants together. Laboratory research indicates it should work. The Draft Final Feasibility Study (FS) Report will include the results of the pilot test and state whether the *in situ* technology is feasible for full-scale

implementation. This document is expected to be issued in 2009. It was noted that conducting of the pilot test slows down the FS process but the test is needed to answer key questions.

IRP Sites 8 and 12

At these sites contaminants are present in the shallow soil. Remediation is scheduled to begin in May 2008. Contaminants include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, Ra-226, and chlorinated pesticides and herbicides. Once these contaminants are in the soil, they tend to stay in place and not migrate to groundwater. For these contaminants, the remedy calls for excavation of the impacted soil for disposal at an offsite landfill.

IRP Site 16

At this former crash crew training pit site there are two different responses underway, a CERCLA Program action and Compliance Program action. CERCLA is addressing non-fuel chemicals that were burned for firefighter training at this site. The remedy implemented includes long-term monitored natural attenuation and it is operating properly and successfully (OPS). The Compliance Program action addresses fuels that were released into the soil during fire fighting training exercises. Soil gas vapor confirmation sampling was performed two weeks ago to make sure there is no rebound of contamination. The Navy is hopeful the closure report for the petroleum action will be issued sometime during spring 2008.

IRP Site 18

This site consists of the offsite portion of the TCE plume in the principal aquifer that originates at IRP Site 24. Cleanup system operations started in October 2006 and the system became fully operational in January 2007. There was a dedication ceremony on January 25, 2007 commemorating startup of the system and acknowledging the years of work performed by the team which includes the Navy, the Regulatory Agencies, Orange County Water District, and the Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD) on the project. Long-term monitoring is also being conducted along with system operation.

Mr. Weissenborn asked Mr. Steve Malloy, IRWD, to provide an update on the technical aspects of the groundwater extraction and treatment system for the principal aquifer. Mr. Malloy explained that system consists of three wells used to extract contaminated groundwater from the TCE plume, the piping and conveyance system, and the principal aquifer treatment plant.

Well ET-1, located at Jeffrey Road and Irvine Center Drive, extracts most of the TCE. Since August 2006 ET-1 has averaged a removal rate of approximately 106 acre feet per month which equals about 790 gallons per minute (gpm). This well has been operating at a fairly constant rate and 318 acre feet of groundwater was extracted during the last quarter of 2007. The total for all of 2007 consisted of 1,150 acre feet which is over 374 million gallons of water. The extracted water contains about 7.0 parts per billion (ppb) of TCE and the maximum contaminant level for drinking water level is 5.0 ppb, so extracted water from this well is just above the limit.

Extracted water is treated by an air-stripping unit at the principal aquifer treatment plant. As the water evaporates from the air stripper, salt scaling builds up. An anti-scaling feature will be added to the system. Ongoing monitoring of the air coming off of the system's carbon canisters is also conducted in addition to monitoring performed to meet South Coast Air Quality Management District requirements.

Well ET-2, located at Culver Drive and Irvine Center Drive, began operating in January 2007. Flow in the last quarter of 2007 has been averaging approximately 94 acre feet per month. Typically the flow is 126 acre feet per month, or 940 gpm. Over the last year, 1,376 acre feet (or over 448 million gallons) of water has been extracted and TCE concentrations are at about 1.0 ppb. Extracted water is placed into IRWD's non-potable system.

Well 78, located at Culver Drive and Warner Avenue, started pumping in April 2006. The pump motor burned out in September 2007 due to a damaged flexible column. A new pump and a hard-piped

column were installed in January 2008. During the last quarter of 2007 the well was shut down. Typical flow is about 91 acre feet per month or 678 gpm. For 2007, the total pumped was 692 acre feet or over 225 million gallons. This water also is pumped to the IRWD non-potable system. TCE concentrations are about 2.3 ppb.

Mr. Malloy noted that the final covers for the O&M manual were sent out on January 21, 2008. The final Interim-Remedial Action Complete Reports for IRP Sites 18 and 24 and responses to comments are a couple of months behind schedule, but will be completed and mailed out in the next week or two. Mr. Malloy said that the Navy has paid for the capital costs of the principal aquifer system and will pay O&M costs for many years. IRWD submitted its second bi-annual request for O&M payment. The Navy pays for O&M on an annual basis based on the amount of extracted water that is pumped to the treatment system. He said all prior payments have been made by the Navy.

A RAB meeting attendee asked if there is a possibility that TCE vapor could come up through the foundation of homes located over the TCE plume and if vapor intrusion testing has been conducted in these homes. Mr. Malloy said IRWD and the Navy are dealing with TCE that has dissolved in the groundwater and is present in the principal aquifer that is 500 to 700 feet deep below the ground surface (bgs) in areas off the base. He said that Well ET-1 is 750 feet deep with screens at depths of 500 to 700 feet bgs. Well ET-2 extends 800 to 900 feet bgs. In the on-base shallow aquifer groundwater is located at a depth of 100 to 200 feet bgs. At approximately Sand Canyon Avenue just off the base, the shallow aquifer drops down to the principal aquifer. Mr. Weissenborn added that the highest TCE concentrations on base were in the shallow groundwater. The Navy had completed an evaluation and concluded that the soil gas does not pose a risk to human health.

IRP Site 24

IRP Site 24 is the source area for TCE in groundwater in both IRP Sites 18 and 24. The shallow groundwater system started operating in October 2006 and was in an on/off mode until January 2007, while issues involving communication between the Navy's pumping systems and the IRWD shallow groundwater treatment system were resolved. The OPS Report was originally scheduled for last year, but not enough data had been obtained to determine if the system is operating properly and successfully. The Navy anticipates that OPS Report will be completed and issued during spring or summer 2008. The OPS Report states the environmental remedy is in place and is operating properly and successfully.

No TCE exceedances have been reported in the treated effluent. An anti-scaling system will be installed at the plant. There are 35 extraction wells at IRP Site 24. The recent rains impacted eight of the wells causing them to be shut off for repairs. These are in the process of being restarted. Overall throughout 2007, the system operated smoothly. Long-term monitoring is also underway.

Locations of Concern

Mr. Weissenborn presented a chart representing all the different types of environmental sites at former MCAS El Toro. The chart lists both CERCLA and RCRA sites including USTs, ASTs, OWSs, APHOs, SWMU/TAAAs, miscellaneous sites, PCB transformers, and IRP sites. The chart shows the total number of sites and provides data for each type of site. This includes number of sites by type, sites where no further action (NFA) or no further investigation (NFI) is required, percent complete, sites in closeout undergoing regulatory agency review, number of sites that are in progress, and anticipated dates for no further action.

USTs and ASTs are both 92 percent complete and this has not changed from last year. There are 32 USTs and 3 ASTs that are actively being addressed through underground *in situ* treatment and/or excavation of contaminated soil. There is one remaining OWS and two APHOs. There are five SWMU/TAAAs left with one other currently undergoing regulatory agency review. There are 35 miscellaneous sites including 24 PRLs. PCB transformers have all achieved NFA/NFI status. For the

IRP sites, 60 percent are done and the Navy expects to have NFA or long-term monitoring in place in 2012.

Property Transfer

The Navy's job is to get property ready to transfer. After the remedy is in place and operating properly and successfully, the Navy prepares a Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) document that specifies the property is environmentally ready for transfer. The FOST includes any appropriate notifications and restrictions. The Navy applied a new format for FOST documents starting with FOST #3. FOST #3 was issued for regulatory agency review and comments were just received by the Navy. The document presents the environmental history of the site, including information from the Environmental Baseline Surveys and other documentation; however, the new format references such documents instead of incorporating this information from these documents. During regulatory agency review of FOST #3 there was some confusion with the new FOST format and questions required clarification. The Navy anticipates issuing FOST #4 to the regulatory agencies in 2008. It covers roughly 65 acres of property for transfer.

The Navy also holds quarterly Reuse Forum meetings to bring the Navy and developers together to address reuse issues. The Navy's environmental and real estate teams are informed of the developers' plans. Information regarding excavation, grading, and construction is shared so there are no surprises. These meetings enhance communication and understanding of Navy and developer responsibilities.

Redevelopment in Carve-Out Areas

Carve-out areas are still controlled by the Navy, while areas surrounding the carve-outs have already been transferred. Carve-outs are needed for completing environmental investigations or for implementing remedies. Developers who want to redevelop land in carve-out areas that are leased must follow established procedures to obtain the appropriate approvals. Developers must develop project descriptions that describe how the work will be accomplished without adverse effects on the environmental remediation program, human health and safety, and the environment. The Navy's real estate team coordinates review of the project with the Navy's environmental team and the regulatory agencies in accordance with Lease in Furtherance of Conveyance requirements. The Navy reviews a developer's plans to determine if they will interfere with remedies in place and/or monitoring efforts, and are protective of human health and the environment. The regulatory agencies also review these documents. Potential impacts are identified and they work together to resolve them ahead of time.

OPEN Q&A/DISCUSSION -- ENVIRONMENTAL TOPICS

No other topics were discussed.

MEETING EVALUATION AND FUTURE TOPICS

Upcoming RAB Meeting and Subcommittee Meeting

The next RAB meeting will be held from 6:30 p.m. to 8:15 p.m., April 23, 2008, at Irvine City Hall, One Civic Center Plaza, Irvine in the Conference and Training Center. The next regular RAB Subcommittee meeting will also be held on, from 5:00 to 6:00 p.m., in Room L-104, at Irvine City Hall.

Future RAB Meeting Presentation Topics

Mr. Woodings suggested updates for Anomaly Area 3, FOSTs #3 and #4, and IRP Site 1 be presented at the April 23, 2008 meeting. It was suggested that the on-site groundwater pilot test for IRP Site 1 provides a good opportunity for a RAB site tour on a Saturday or conducting of a RAB meeting at the site. Mr. Weissenborn said to contact him with other ideas for presentation topics.

Recent RAB Subcommittee Meetings

The most recent RAB Subcommittee meeting was held January 30, 2008, in Room L-104, Irvine City Hall, before the RAB meeting. The RAB Subcommittee meeting report presented in these meeting minutes provides an update on the latest issues discussed.

RAB Meeting Adjournment – January 30, 2008 Meeting

The 90th meeting of the MCAS El Toro RAB was adjourned at 8:10 p.m.

1/30/08 RAB Meeting Attendance

<u>TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT MEETING</u>	<u>TOTAL PEOPLE ON SIGN-IN SHEET</u>	<u>RAB MEMBERS PRESENT</u>	<u>AGENCY MEMBERS PRESENT</u>	<u>COMMUNITY MEMBERS PRESENT</u>	<u>EXCUSED ABSENCES RAB MEMBERS</u>	<u>EXCUSED ABSENCES – AGENCY RAB/ COMMUNITY RAB</u>
30	30	9	6	3	0	0

RAB and Subcommittee Meeting and Public Meeting Dates

Future meeting dates for 2008 concurred upon the RAB:

Wednesday, April 23, 2008

Wednesday, August 20, 2008

Wednesday, November 19, 2008

Materials/Handouts Available at the 1/30/08 RAB Meeting Include:

- *RAB Meeting Agenda/Public Notice – 1/30/08 RAB Meeting – 90th Meeting.
- *Meeting Minutes from the 11/28/07 RAB Meeting – 89th 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 – Membership Roster.
- MCAS El Toro RAB – Mailing List Coupon.
- MCAS El Toro RAB – Environmental Websites.
- One-Page Glossary of Technical Terms.
- Former MCAS El Toro- IRP Sites 18 and 24 (Timelines 1985-1999 and 2000-2006), Activities Pertaining to Soil and Groundwater Investigations and Cleanup.
- Buildings/Structures/Facilities Within Leasable Parcels Finding of Suitability to Lease, August 2005.
- Environmental Condition of Property (with Carve-Out Boundaries), August 2005.
- Department of Defense – A Guide to Establishing Institutional Controls at Closing Military Installations, February 1998.
- Department of the Navy – Policy for Conducting Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Statutory Five-Year Reviews, November 2001.
- Department of the Navy – Policy for Optimizing Remedial and Removal Actions under the Environmental Restoration Program, April 2004.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Perchlorate Fact Sheet.
- California Environmental Protection Agency – Perchlorate Fact Sheet
- Environmental Protection Agency – Superfund Today – The Five-Year Review, June 2001.
- Department of Defense – Institutional Controls, Spring 1997.
- U.S. EPA Fact Sheet – A Citizen’s Guide to Natural Attenuation, October 1996.
- Environmental Data Quality.

- Commonly Asked Questions Regarding the Use of Natural Attenuation for Chlorinated Solvent Spills at Federal Facilities.
- Irvine Ranch Water District – Memorandum, Desalter Project Update January 30, 2008.
- *Presentation* – State of the Station, Rick Weissenborn, January 30, 2008 RAB Meeting.

* Mailed to all RAB meeting mailer recipients on 1/17/08.

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

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

- No Items Submitted

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

- 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):

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

For El Toro RAB information:

http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/bracbases/california/eltoro/rab_information.aspx

U.S. EPA

www.epa.gov (this is the homepage)

www.epa.gov/superfund (site for Superfund)

www.epa.gov/ncea (site for National Center for Environmental Assessment)

www.epa.gov/federalregister (site for Federal Register Environmental Documents)

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 (this is the homepage)

www.dtsc.ca.gov (site for Department of Toxic Substances Control)

www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana (site for Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board)