



FINAL MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Minutes

HELD THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2011

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for former Mare Island Naval Shipyard (MINSY) held its regular meeting on Thursday, December 1, 2011, at the Mare Island Conference Center, 375 G St., Vallejo, California. The meeting started at 7:05 p.m. and adjourned at 8:48 p.m. These minutes are a transcript of the discussions and presentations from the RAB Meeting. The following persons were in attendance.

RAB Community Members in attendance:

- Myrna Hayes (Community Co-Chair)
- Michael Coffey
- Paula Tygielski
- Chris Rasmussen
- Maurice Campbell
- Wendell Quigley
- Miguel Buchwald

RAB Navy, Developers, Regulatory and Other Agency Members in attendance:

- Janet Lear (Navy Co-Chair)
- Steve Farley (Lennar Mare Island, CH2M Hill)
- Neal Siler (Lennar Mare Island)
- Dwight Gemar (Weston Solutions)
- Cris Jespersen (Weston Solutions)
- Carolyn d'Almeida (United States Environmental Protection Agency [U.S. EPA])
- Elizabeth Wells (Water Board)
- Janet Naito (Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC])
- Lance McMahan (DTSC)
- Gil Hollingsworth (City of Vallejo)

Community Guests in attendance:

- Fred Ousey (Envirotech)
- Peter Biffar (Terradex)

RAB Support:

- Carolyn Moore (CDM)
- Kathleen Soloaga (Stenographer)
- Wally Neville

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Welcome everybody, to the Mare Island Restoration Advisory Board meeting. I am Janet Lear, the Navy Co-chair. We'll start with introductions.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Myrna Hayes, Community Co-chair from Vallejo.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Chris Rasmussen, Mare Island resident.

MR. CAMPBELL: Maurice Campbell, community RAB member.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Paula Tygielski, RAB member from Benicia.

MR. BUCHWALD: Miguel Buchwald, Mare Island resident.

MR. QUIGLEY: Wendell Quigley, Mare Island resident.

MR. COFFEY: Mike Coffey, American Canyon RAB member.

MR. SILER: Neil Siler, Lennar Mare Island.

MS. WELLS: Elizabeth Wells, Water Board.

MS. NAITO: Janet Naito, Department of Toxic Substances Control.

MR. McMAHAN: Lance McMahan, Department of Toxic Substances Control.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Gil Hollingsworth representing the City of Vallejo.

MR. JESPERSEN: Chris Jespersen with Weston Solutions.

MR. GEMAR: Dwight Gemar with Weston, representing Dump Road.

(Laughter.)

MR. OUSEY: Fred Ousey, Envirotech Services.

II. PRESENTATION: *Land Use Control and Monitoring* Presentation by Mr. Lance McMahan (DTSC)

CO-CHAIR LEAR: We have two presentations tonight; in lieu of a Navy presentation, DTSC has graciously agreed to give us a presentation on land use covenant monitoring, and the presentation will be given by Lance McMahan and Janet Naito.

MS. NAITO: Hi. I am just here to introduce Lance. Last meeting you guys asked us to come and explain a little bit about our land use covenant monitoring system, so Lance graciously volunteered to let me off the hook.

MR. McMAHAN: Thank you, Janet. Good evening everyone, and thanks for the invitation, and thanks for the Navy for letting me go first so I can go home and take care of my puppies.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You have puppies?

MR. McMAHAN: Well, they are three years old, but I still think of them as puppies.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, okay.

MR. McMAHAN: They still think of themselves --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: They probably behave like puppies.

MR. McMAHAN: Well, yeah, I saw the rug when I got home the other day.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Mm-hmm.

MR. McMAHAN: Well, I work for DTSC, and I am the Terradex contract manager, Terradex is the company out there that monitors places for a living, and we have a contract with them. And I am here to talk about land use covenant monitoring, a little bit about what we used to do before we got the contract with this company, but mostly what we do now that we have a contract.

My e-mail address is up here in case you want to send me an e-mail. If you try to call me on my phone number, good luck with that. We are remodeling our offices, and you can't reach me.

We used to do and still do self-reporting. For the most part, once a year, people would send us a letter saying nothing's changed. For the most part, that's what we'd get, "Nothing has changed." And maybe once a year, we would go out and do a site visit, and, again, it looks like nothing has changed. And then about five years ago, we started doing land activity monitoring. Now, does anyone here speak or read Russian?

MR. BUCHWALD: Nyet.

MR. McMAHAN: "Nyet." Good. If you are still awake at the end of this presentation, I'll translate this for you. No, seriously, at the end, I will. So, Terradex monitors land activities.

MS. TYGIELSKI: "Parallel" what?

MR. McMAHAN: Terra, T-e-r-r-a, as in ground; dex, d-e-x, as in they needed something to end it with.

Okay. "Excavation Clearance." Has anyone ever heard of underground service alerts?

MR. COFFEY: Oh, yeah. PG&E.

MR. McMAHAN: Perfect. They monitor USA notices. "Dredging." The Army Corps of Engineers issues permits for dredging. They monitor that, as well. "Bids For New Projects." A company called McGraw-Hill, who you know as a book publisher, bought out a company that monitors issuance of bids for new projects. "Sensitive Use." Department of Health Services is responsible for day-care licensing, senior care, schools and hospitals, or at least keeping track of that sort of thing so they can go in and monitor what's happening on their Web site. "Building Permits," issued by the City of Vallejo represented at the end of the table. "CEQA & Zoning," two companies, two big groups responsible for CEQA. It's State of California, through its CEQAnet. You can pick up that information there. You can also pick it up from the County of Solano because they take care of the smaller projects and track those. And then, of course, "Real Estate." There are a couple of companies out there that are responsible for tracking what's going on with real estate. Terradex takes all those things, puts them through the hopper and compares them to this map, this may look familiar. Everyone recognize it?

MR. COFFEY: Yeah, Mare Island in a flood.

MR. McMAHAN: Mare Island -- yeah. It's in blue because those are the areas which are under a land use covenant of some sort.

So now we have the activities that Terradex monitors, and we have maps that Terradex so graciously prepared from the maps that are in the back of the land use covenants. That's a process in and of itself. They then take all those alerts, look through them to see if they could figure out -- that information that comes to them that they monitor, put it through a funnel and see if they can match it up with an area. Where is it? Is it within those blue areas? Is it near

those blue areas? Might it impact something within those blue areas? And there's a certain amount of gray area that goes with that. If it looks like it might impact the site, they'll send an e-mail to the project manager: Hey, Project Manager, go to our Web page, look up the information for this and you can figure out what's being planned for that site and you can contact the proponent. It might be the City proposing to do something. It might be a contractor planning on doing something. It might be someone proposing to build a new hospital, school, what have you. So the e-mail will come in, and they'll take a look at it. And over the last four years, which is about how long Mare Island has been monitored, there have been 1,100 events which Terradex has sifted through and then issued alerts for most of those. Well, a lot of those.

Here is an example of what it looks like on the Web page that we got. Now, I know you are not going to be able to see this, and I tried to figure out a way to do it without having a piece of paper in front of you, but I will just quickly tell you. There's your alert number. Here is the location, "Mare Island Lennar." "Excavation," they are doing a trench to install electrical system. This began actually fairly recently. It was October of 2011. Contact person happens to be the City of Vallejo, and there's a phone number. And if I were to scroll down a little bit, I would see the map for that specific piece of Mare Island. The first map that I put up was a compendium of all of the different pieces of Mare Island.

I believe there's a total of four; isn't that right, Janet?

MS. NAITO: Use restrictions? Yes.

MR. McMAHAN: The four areas use restrictions, essentially.

MS. NAITO: Correct.

MR. McMAHAN: So we bring it up, and there's a shovel right here, this little icon shovel. That's the location for that proposed project. And so Janet can look at that and go: Hmm. All right. They've told me they are doing a trench, and it's right here. It looks like it's on my site. It's right on the edge. I might call up the person that's proposing it to see if, in fact, it is. It says it's the southeast corner of Azuar Avenue, so let's scroll on down. And it tells me that I can issue an automated advisory. If I have a fax number in the system, I can click on this and hit "Send," and it'll send a two-page notice to the proponent at that fax number, with a map, with a discussion of what a restriction is and who to contact. I can close the Alert, and when I do, it'll give me this little drop-down menu. And fundamentally, it's broken into two things: "Closed - No Impacts," or "Closed - Advisory/Notice Issued." "The project is not within the area of interest." You get those. It's within the area of interest, but it's not restricted. "DTSC has already approved (or is in the process of approving) the project." This next one, "An authorized agency has already approved (or is in the process of approving) the project." In this particular case, that's what happened here; because there's a relationship where, in this particular site, the property owner's responsible for ensuring the requirements of the land use covenant as a first line of defense for this site. That's not true in all sites. I can tell you that for some, the relationship with the property owner is the property owner has no idea, or seems to have no idea that they are responsible for something. That's definitely not the case here. Lennar knows what's going on.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Lance, I have a question for you. On the first page, the Land Activity Alert, it says, "Site Name and Address: Mare Island Lennar, 900 Walnut Avenue, Quarters D, Vallejo, California." So my thought was: Oh, this must be at Quarters D at 900 Walnut Avenue. Then I look at the map and you show us the shovel site, and, wow, that's nowhere near Quarters

D. Oh, this project is on Azuar Avenue at G Street. Well, that's a long ways from Quarters D. So, I figured out that what you have in your system is an ancient address for Lennar Mare Island when their headquarters was at 900 Walnut Avenue, Quarters D, so you might want to update that information and add a zip code, which I can help you with if you don't know it.

MS. NAITO: I can do that.

MR. McMAHAN: I'll take that up with the project manager.

MR. COFFEY: Busted.

MS. NAITO: Busted again. Darn.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, that seems to be my forte.

MR. COFFEY: Your function.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yes. It's trivial, but, you know, might work better.

MS. NAITO: No, no. This is very helpful.

MR. McMAHAN: Yeah, we can update our database. Okay. And, of course, if it's in violation and something we didn't know about, or the responsible party didn't really know about it, we would check on here.

So we click on this: An authorized agency has already approved this project. I put in some text up here because I happened to speak with Janet about this. I'm going to go ahead and go to the next slide. And there it is. That's what's in this notice, an explanation of what happened, and I will let you read that for yourself unless you -- yes?

MS. WELLS: So is there a place in here where you identify that you are the one who wrote this, where it says that "I spoke."

MR. McMAHAN: Yes. As a matter of fact, there is, but that particular slide got removed in the interest of saving space. If, in fact, you had seen the entire slide, you would see my name right over here to the side, and a date. I don't think it has a time, but it has a date. So that's what you would see over here to the left. Sir?

MR. CAMPBELL: Do you interface with the ATSDR as one of your agencies?

MR. McMAHAN: No. I am curious as to the link.

MR. CAMPBELL: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. Sometimes if there are health impacts, they have information on the past relationship on a base.

MR. McMAHAN: Well, the issues here are land use, first of all.

MR. CAMPBELL: Right.

MR. McMAHAN: But also the covenant, itself, specifies what the contaminants are, what the provisions are for management. All of the issues that ATSDR might be concerned about were all decided long before the land use covenant was adopted, when you were going through the risk assessment, when you were arriving at a remedy.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. Well...

MR. McMAHAN: So we wouldn't consult them.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I have a question regarding this Land Activity Alert. You have this "Site Name and Address," and that's not really the site name and address. As far as I can tell, if I'm using this document as an illustration, it's the address of the owner of the property, yes?

MR. McMAHAN: Correct; yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I am kind of surprised that there's no other location for any contact information for the owner of the property in the file, or maybe that was also removed in the interest of brevity. But so then you have this project that's actually being conducted by the City of Vallejo, so is that what it means, your document means, by it's another agency -- "authorized agency has already approved (or in the process of approving) the project"?

MS. NAITO: To answer your first issue, you're right. The top part where it says, "Site Name and Address," that is tied to the site name, and -- forgive me. I did forget to update the address on here. It usually references back to the address we have listed on our Envirostor Web page, which is a separate database, but it is generally for whatever address we gave the site when we named it, and this is for the site we have entitled "Mare Island Lennar," which is the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel.

For the second part, no, this is something we checked into. Generally speaking, what happens when I get these alerts is, if Neil hasn't already given me a call or sent me an e-mail, I send him an e-mail saying, "Just got this alert. Do you know about it? Are they following this?" If it's within an area that is not subject to the O&M plan yet, so that would be like C1, C2, C3, those are still subject to the Soil Disturbance Form requirements. So he would have somebody submit a Soil Disturbance Form. I'd fill it out, or he -- somebody would fill it out. I'd review it and then sign off on it. So, that's what the "An authorized agency has already approved (or is in the process of approving)" generally stands for.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That would be you?

MS. NAITO: So that would be me.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Why wouldn't it say "DTSC"?

MS. NAITO: Because we're not always --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Why would it be the box above that instead of, well, that circle?

MS. NAITO: It could be either one.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, I am asking what it means by "an authorized agency," -- and whether the City is, but more like what's the nexus between the -- see, the "Primary Contact Information," quote, "for Event" is all City, but then somewhere here there must be some contact information for the property owner, and it isn't very clear what that nexus is.

MS. NAITO: Yeah, the property owner information isn't included on these alerts. We do have access to that as part of our Envirostor database, though.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So there's no way that you really know whether the primary contact has any communication with the property owner; there isn't a way that shows that that got done?

MS. NAITO: Correct, not on this particular form. This form is just alerting our department that this event's going to happen.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Is there any time when you get a confirmation in the document that both the landowner, and the project proponent, and the authorized reviewer, all three, have had a communication?

MR. McMAHAN: This particular contract with Terradex is operating independent of the owners of the property. They operate -- under contract to us, they send the information to us and then we contact the property owner if it's appropriate.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So this --

MR. McMAHAN: That's not their job. We don't ask them to do it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, I didn't say they did. I just asked you, when does all this information like get glued together?

MR. McMAHAN: Well, in fact, here is part of where this gets glued together. (Reading:) Janet called the property owner, said they were aware of the project and would be managing the soils per the covenant. There is your closing of the loop. But it doesn't appear in the original information that comes from Terradex to us because that's not within their scope.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right, right, right. I'm just asking you follow-up.

MR. OUSEY: I'm just wondering if these alerts are public information, you access a Web site and see what's going on throughout the country, or California.

MR. McMAHAN: In some instances, they would not be considered public if they were, in fact, enforcement, confidential. Beyond that, this information is arguably public record.

MS. NAITO: But there's not a way for somebody from the public to specifically access this database. Lance and I have been talking about different ways we can make alert information available, and I think we've got a couple of ideas, but we wanted to kick the tires on them first before we cough those up.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, because that is something that we've been haranguing about for 15 or 18 years now, is how that would work and how the public -- I mean, if it's coming to you, it should be able to have a portal where it can be viewed; or the alert should be able to be going to anybody who wants to be alerted, which is what was being discussed way back when, that other company so long ago. You know, they were saying they could do exactly this, which I'm happy to see you are having done by this pterodactyl company, whatever they're called. But it seems dinosaur-like to not be able to also just have it available to the people that day-to-day will be interested and be your public eyes on the property, helping you do your job with the scanty resources that you have.

MR. McMAHAN: Onto the next line?

MS. NAITO: Please.

MR. McMAHAN: "Land Use Covenant Monitoring." Again, self-reporting, where people tell us what they are doing. We do a site visit. We do land activity monitoring. And for those of you who are wondering what that phrase in Russian was, "Trust but verify."

MR. COFFEY: Now, why would you have a quote from Ronald Reagan in Russian?

MR. McMAHAN: Because back in the 1980's, one of his assistants came to him and said, "You're meeting with the Russians a lot. You should learn a proverb or two. Here is a proverb

for you to learn," and that's what it was. So it started in Russian, translated to English, and is now a part of American lore, if you will.

MR. COFFEY: Folklore.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, you know what he was doing? My friend has a 1972 Cushman Trailways golf cart in our park right now that we use, and he gave Brezhnev one of those in 1982 and they trotted around the golf course together in it; he also gave him a Lincoln Continental, apparently.

MS. NAITO: Dang.

MR. McMAHAN: Well, that's pretty nice. I could use one of those.

MR. COFFEY: It was very heavily bugged, too.

MR. QUIGLEY: Our State taxes at work.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So, if you want to take a trip down memory lane, and we'll get some Russian quotes for you while you can ride in our...

MR. COFFEY: Do svidania.

MR. McMAHAN: Oh, merci beaucoup.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But we won't go to the cemetery. Promise you.

MR. McMAHAN: Well, that concludes my overview of the Terradex contract and land use covenants. Any more questions?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah. You have this unnamed page that -- maybe I missed your presentation on this. It's got blanks and checkboxes.

MS. NAITO: These are the different options we have.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, those were the ones that were in a little different format on --

MR. McMAHAN: Yeah, it's in there, and I did put it up there. Those are the options that we can use to interact with the system. We can tell it: Go ahead and send a document advisory, two-page advisory to the proponent, and it will automatically send that via fax; and I will get a copy of that as a PDF, and I can attach it to an e-mail and send it, or have somebody print it and throw it in the U.S. Mail. That's one option.

MR. COFFEY: He said PDF. We don't do acronyms.

MR. McMAHAN: Portable Document Format, Adobe Acrobat.

MR. QUIGLEY: I was wondering if you actually knew what that was.

MR. McMAHAN: I'm old enough to remember.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Lance, I have a question about the use of fax to send this information along. Was that a conscious decision to use it these days, or is this something left over from prior times, or is there any consideration to moving to other technologies to transmit this information?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Isn't that still how the legal community uses -- operates?

MR. McMAHAN: Well, your question is well taken. Until about a year ago, if there was any interaction at all between the department and the proponent on a project, on an activity, it was us picking up the phone, it was us writing a letter, which was for the hundreds or so that have come in, a very time-consuming process. And then the Terradex Company said: Well, we can work something out. We can actually generate something which includes some standard language, which includes the name of the proponent and the activity, where it's taking place, a map of the site, and it'll make that document out of the information that's in the original alert and then we can send it for you, and the technology that they said they could use was facsimile. There have been conversations about moving into the 20th century with e-mail, but that hasn't happened yet.

MR. COFFEY: The wheels grind oh so slowly.

MR. McMAHAN: I don't know the technical issues that are the difficulty, but it's not like I haven't asked.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What's their annual contract cost for this service for Mare Island, or is it per alert -- how do the numbers stack up?

MR. McMAHAN: There is a setup charge, couple hundred bucks, and then it's \$79 per month thereafter.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Per...?

MR. McMAHAN: Per -- in fact, a little bit of story there. This had four sites to it, and so when they set it all up, they said, "Well, okay, each site is a site both for purposes of how the system is monitored" -- "and how the system is built." Well, after getting through the issues of all that setup, they stepped back and looked at it and said, "Oh, this really is just one location." So, all of Mare Island, for purposes of billing, is managed as a single site. It's still managed as four separate sites within the electronic database, but it's billed as one. Does that help?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, well, what's the \$79 a month getcha? That's better than my cell phone bill, so I was curious.

MR. McMAHAN: Well, they receive all those -- they troll, if you will, all the Web pages out there which provide this information; they subscribe to underground service alert -- they pay underground service alert to provide them with information based on the sites that they monitor. And then they take all of that information, some of it they get by facsimile, which they then scan and search because it has sometimes latitude/longitude on it -- a lot of places in this country and this state are still operating on the we'll-mail-it-to-you basis, so sometimes they get things in the mail that they have to take care of. So a couple of weeks sometimes might go by before they actually get it. Other things are more direct: The fax and then, of course, CEQAnet, for example, if you are at all familiar with it, everything that goes into the State clearinghouse for CEQA gets uploaded on the Web page, and you can search it to your heart's content and find your activity. They take all of those little pieces of information, compare it to their spatial database, figure out, if it's an issue for the site, potentially, and there's a person who actually frequently goes through these manually, and then they generate an e-mail to us; so that's what we get for our \$79, not to mention the fax advisory.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, that seems unbelievably cheap for that amount of service, so...

MR. McMAHAN: Well, we'd still like to go a little cheaper, but yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I mean, \$79 a month gets you all these hand -- well, all this --

MS. NAITO: Evaluation.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- combing through everything and writing things and getting -- you know, that doesn't --

MR. CAMPBELL: We pay for that in taxes.

MR. COFFEY: Government subsidized.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I mean, I'm hot on this. What -- \$79 a month for what? For this site alone?

MR. McMAHAN: Yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Just this site.

MR. McMAHAN: For this site.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: All right. So then --

MS. NAITO: It's a statewide contract.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

MR. McMAHAN: It is.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But the \$79 a month is Mare Island's part of it.

MR. McMAHAN: Correct.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And they are giving you a deal by charging only \$79 a month for all four sites.

MR. McMAHAN: Yes. We have a few sites that are like that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Well, yeah, then it'd be great to be able to tap that alert, so, yeah. Thank you for your presentation.

MR. McMAHAN: You're welcome. Are there any more questions? Okay. Thank you.

**III. PRESENTATION: *Second Injection Event at Installation Restoration (IR) 15*
Presentation by Mr. Neal Siler (Lennar Mare Island)**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Now Neal Siler and Lennar Mare Island is going to present "Second Injection Event at Installation Restoration Site 15."

MR. COFFEY: Sounds like Botox to me.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I thought there was something...

MS. NAITO: Our meeting minutes are going to look horrible.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, the beauty is that they are actually as they are said. It would be worse if they were paraphrased.

MR. SILER: Okay. What I am going to talk about is a portion of the remedy at Installation Restoration Program Site 15 that was recently implemented. And how I'm going to do that is I'm going to refresh my memory, and possibly people in the audience's, with a description of the site, going to talk about the remedy as a whole, talk about the second injection event that was recently implemented, and then take any questions that anybody has.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Didn't we just go to this site?

MR. COFFEY: Yes.

MR. SILER: We did. Okay. So Installation Restoration Program Site 15 is located in the east central portion of the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel in the southeast corner of the Investigation Area C1. It covers about 4 acres of commercial/industrial property that is dominated by some significant site features that are believed to be the cause of the contamination that we're seeing there. Those site features are Building 101, which was the site of a pipe cleaning facility. There were seven 1,500-gallon vats in there where they used to clean pipes with sulfuric acid, nitric acid, tri-sodium phosphate and Stoddard solvent, a number of other types of chemicals that they use in pickling liquor. There's also Building 225, which was the electroplating shop on the island. And at that place there were two underground storage tanks (USTs). One was a 3,500-gallon, chromic acid, concrete-lined storage tank that was inside Building 225 itself. Piping ran out of Building 225 to the west, to another underground storage tank that was called UST 225B. It was a 3,000-gallon overflow tank, and it's believed that the piping -- and also when they did some cleaning in that facility, there were some drains in there -- that those leaked, and those are the source of the chlorinated solvents and the hexavalent chromium that we're seeing in the subsurface at the site.

The next slide shows you some of these site features. This is Building 225 right here, Building 101 is to the south of it, and then also Building 273, which I haven't talked about yet, but is one the larger buildings in the facility. It was an optical and electrical shop, and in later years it was used for a warehouse and office space. You can see, this is the location of underground storage tank 225, which was removed in the early 1990's, and this is former UST 225B, that was actually removed in the late 80's. You can see here the orientation of the buildings. This is Building 273, constructed in 1921; Building 101, constructed in 1899; and then this is Building 225, which was constructed in 1911.

The next slide tells you about what I've been talking about a little bit. The constituents of concern at this site are metals, and the metals that we usually see in soil are cadmium, which was detected at a maximum concentration of 490 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). The cleanup goal is 7.5 mg/kg. We also have lead in soil there. Maximum concentration was 6,300 mg/kg. The cleanup level is 320 mg/kg. We also see hexavalent chromium in groundwater. The highest concentration that we found was 1900 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$). The cleanup level is 11 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I know you are just kind of doing an overview here, but in the past, I've asked you to actually write out that data or have that data in your presentation so we don't have to frantically take notes. So I'd just remind everyone who gives a presentation that that's helpful.

MR. SILER: Okay. Thank you very much. And the other constituents that we see in the groundwater are chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The principle constituents there are tetrachloroethylene or perchloroethylene, also known as PCE. The highest concentration that was detected was back in 2008. It was about 144,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$. We also detected vinyl chloride; the highest detected concentration of vinyl chloride at the site: 209,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The cleanup level for the PCE is 120 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The cleanup level for vinyl chloride is 32 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

As you can see, there are a lot of investigations going on at the site. Remedial action started in the earliest 1980's and is continuing on today. A little bit about the approved remedy. This is a

little bit of a multiple-remedy site. To clean up the metals in the soil, there is an excavation of metal hot spots around Building 225. Also, the concrete and asphaltic foundation underneath Building 225 and around it will act as a cap. As far as groundwater is concerned, there is actually a little bit of a train that you are seeing here. There are a couple of areas where we're doing ERD, which is enhanced reductive dechlorination. And what we're doing is we're injecting substrates and amendments that will stimulate anaerobic bacteria so they will break down those chlorinated volatile organic compounds in the subsurface. In addition, there's what's called a permeable reactive barrier (PRB), and that permeable reactive barrier is spiked with what's called zero-valent iron. What happens with the zero-valent iron in there is that it has zero valency, but as the chlorinated solvents pass through it and come in contact at the water-metal interface, the iron actually donates electrons. The chlorines get stripped off, and the iron goes up in a higher oxidation state. So, what you usually see is ferrous iron, plus two, or ferric iron, which is plus three. The materials that we excavated from there, we dispose of off-site.

We're monitoring to make sure that this is all working in place, there's a groundwater monitoring program in place. We also do some natural attenuation parameters along with that. In addition, part of the remedy will be a land use covenant and then an operation and maintenance plan that will be prepared and implemented as we move forward at the site.

Here is the PRB wall, and you see it's located between some of the tiebacks, and then there were some mystery concrete blocks that we're not sure exactly what they were used for in the past, but they showed up as we were actually installing it.

And then here you can see there are two general areas where we're actually doing the enhanced reductive dechlorination. There's the chlorinated ethene hot spot and plume core area, which is upgradient, or to the west of the PRB wall; and then there is the chlorinated ethene near-shore area. I'm just going to call this the "hot spot area" and the "near-shore area" as we move forward. So, when we first did this in the first quarter of 2011, there were a number of substances that we injected in the subsurface environment. We did iron augmentation. We actually injected zero-valent iron and a carbon substrate in the proprietary compound called EHC. We put 37,000 pounds of that through 64 wells and borings. And when we're injecting these materials, we actually have to extract groundwater so that we don't build up pressure and push things forward. So there are wells where we're actually injecting these materials and there are wells where we're actually extracting groundwater.

Then what's interesting about the type of bacteria that are breaking down these compounds is that they don't breathe air or oxygen. They're anaerobic, so what they actually do is they eat some sort of a carbon source. And what we have in here is cheese whey that we're using. We injected 15,000 pounds of that in 64 wells and borings.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Cheese whey is very high in protein.

MR. SILER: It is.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So where did you get the carb thing? How is it -- how is it a carbon source?

MR. SILER: It has a lot of carbon in it. The proteins are made up of carbon.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It's very expensive if you go to buy a pound of it at the grocery store, so this must have been pretty --

MR. SILER: And you will see how we get it. You'll see how we get it in 50-pound sacks later on in the slides, so...

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Break off some for some of us?

MR. SILER: Exactly. What they do is they actually eat the carbon and they respire, or they breathe the chlorinated volatile organic compounds, and when they do that, they break them down. In addition, we found that to stimulate microbial growth, if there's not enough phosphate, you have to add phosphate, so what we actually use is sodium hexametaphosphate. Now, this product, sodium hexametaphosphate actually has a commercial name, and that's Calgon, believe it or not. And I am old enough to remember commercials that used to say, "Calgon, take me away," and these women would be in a bubble bath, so...

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Of course you would remember that.

MR. SILER: And then sodium carbonate, we try to keep the neutral pH, so we add sodium carbonate. Accelerite is a brand name for nutrients. It has a yeast extract and vitamin B12, because we want to make sure we have micro-organisms that are healthy in mind and body if we have to have them. And every time I see this yeast extract -- in a different life, I was married to an Englishwoman. And has anybody ever seen Marmite? Marmite is activated yeast spread, and the English like to have Marmite and chutney sandwiches. And it's absolutely black, this stuff. It's disgusting.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, yeah.

MR. COFFEY: Asphalt on toast.

MR. SILER: And we also add a dye, the fluorescein dye as a tracer, so we can see where this is going as we extract groundwater, and we're looking in the different areas where we're looking through to see it. So, during that first quarter of 2011, we added the 37,000 pounds of EHC, 15,000 pounds of cheese whey, and then 50,000 gallons of the amendments to stimulate the micro-organisms.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You said that this was done in the first quarter. How much water did you have to pump out of the groundwater and how could you pump it fast enough? Wasn't that a wet time of the year or...

MR. SILER: It was, but they actually pumped it -- when we did the second injection, which I will talk about in a little bit, there were two 20,000 gallon tanks, and they actually added about 29,000 gallons of amendments. Excuse me. So they had two 40,000-gallon tanks where they were actually extracting groundwater. They test it, and then based on how they test it is how they disposed of it. So they have to extract it, store it, and then they will dispose of it properly. So they are displacing quite a bit of groundwater. In the first injection event, they had more than two tanks out there.

Here is the second injection. When we do an injection, we do monitoring 30 days after the injection, 60 days after the injection, and there's a normal quarterly monitoring program that takes place, also, so we're seeing what's going on all the time. So why we had to do the second injection, remember I told you that the highest vinyl chloride that we detected in the area was about 209,000 µg/L? Our cleanup goal for the vinyl chloride is 32 µg/L. So after we installed the PRB wall, did the ERD injections, and did the monitoring, we're breaking this down in the hot-spot area to about 3,200 µg/L, so we've dropped it down about a magnitude of a hundred in

that area. And then in the near-shore area, we've knocked it down to about 320 µg/L. So, we're still above the cleanup goal, but we're knocking it down, so we want to make sure that we add enough amendments that stimulate the microbial growth. Plus the fact, one of the things we measure all the time is total organic carbon, and the whole thing we're trying to get is to keep at about 50 milligrams per liter. That seems to be the concentration that we need so that the organisms will thrive, and we're seeing in a number of areas where it was dropping below that, so we wanted to make sure and get more carbon in there to give them the food that they would need so they will be stimulated. So, again, we put in the same products we did before: the cheese whey, sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium carbonate, the Accelerite, and the fluorescein dye.

The next four slides show you where we did this. These red dots are areas where we injected. You can see them there, and see this area right here. And we did it in three areas: in the core of the hot spot area; in the core of the near-shore area; and then along the northern margin of the hot spot and the core area. And the reason we were doing it here, again, we're seeing some significant reduction in the chlorinated volatile organic compounds, but we wanted to make sure we were keeping that moving along, so that's why we did this second injection.

The next three slides are pictures of what the well array looks like when we do this, and this is all done in sequence and it's all done together. And when they extract, they'll inject and extract in a certain area; then they'll go to another area, inject and extract; and then another area, inject and extract. And this is done 24 hours a day, and you can see they've got it working here at night and in the day; but all these little white dots are either remediation wells or monitoring wells that they are going to be using.

Again, look at that, Kraft cheese whey, 50-gallon sacks -- soda ash; that's the fluorescein dye right there; and there's the sodium hexametaphosphate, the Calgon. This is a bioaugmentation chamber that they actually run this thing through, so they are getting the right mixture and running it through in sequence when they actually do the injection. Now, the next slide shows when they batch all of the cheese whey and everything up, and I actually always have the urge, whenever I see this, to say that famous saying that Charlton Heston said, that "Soylent Green is people," and so -- that's what the dye looks like right there.

MR. COFFEY: Nasty.

MS. NAITO: I think he watched too many movies.

MR. SILER: I had mentioned that when we do one of these injection events, we do a monitoring event 30 days after, see what the progress looks like; and do one 60 days after; and then in there, there's a normal, regularly scheduled quarterly event. And what they are looking for here, they are looking at different parameters. They measure water levels. They do stabilization parameters as they are extracting groundwater to get their proper sample, looking at temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, oxidation reduction potential, a number of different things they are looking at. Plus they are looking at a number of indicators that tell them, along with the reduction in the chlorinated VOC concentrations, what is exactly happening. They look at things like total organic carbon. They'll look at arsenic. One of the things as a by-product is arsenic seems to build up sometimes when you do this. They will look at iron, and they are particularly looking at ferrous iron to see whether the ZVI, zero-valent iron, actually is being oxidized. They look at manganese, they look at a number of different things as they are running this through.

And then when they do this, they have all sorts of meters that they've got hooked up. Here there's the water-level meter. They've got a number of meters here. This is the flow-through cell so they never have to come in contact as they measure different things, and this is one of the personnel that is measuring something in the well right there.

And with that, that's the end of my presentation. If anybody has any questions, I would like to answer them.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Are you on target for completing this project on schedule?

MR. SILER: Yeah. The one thing we may do as we monitor, is we may have to do another injection in the spring. We're not sure right now, but that's going to be dependent on what we see as we monitor after this second injection event.

MR. COFFEY: Neil, are there any studies as far as any of this stuff that's left behind? You know, is there any of the clean-up elements left behind causing anything else further down the line? Are we going to see little bubbles of cheddar cheese in the Strait or something?

MR. SILER: The one thing I talked about was there's this arsenic production. You get more arsenic than you want to get. That's why they're measuring it. So sometimes they do see that. We haven't really seen that as being an issue here yet, so that's something that could occur. The cheese whey is a biological product.

MR. COFFEY: Breaks down.

MR. SILER: If you have ever fished in the state of California, it's illegal to fish with cheese in the state of California because they love it, so I'm sure if it gets out into the Strait, the fish are very happy. Things like sodium salts, if you go back to your high school chemistry, all sodium salts are soluble, so it seems to all dissolve and it seems not to be an issue. But there are some by-products, like the arsenic production, that we have to watch.

MR. COFFEY: Has there been any long-term analysis of this, or are you working in the dark on that?

MR. SILER: Oh, no, there have been a lot of studies with this, and that's how we know some things like arsenic build-up and that's why they are monitoring for it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, don't we have naturally occurring high levels of arsenic in the soil already here?

MR. COFFEY: Yes, we do.

MR. SILER: I think the mean in the soils here is about 36 mg/kg, and the Bay Area usually ranges between 5 and 16 mg/kg, so it's a little bit higher here.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: When you say they are monitoring for the build-up, what can they do to address the issue?

MR. SILER: I couldn't tell you exactly what they'd have to do, but if they got arsenic, they would have to do some other treatment that would take care of the arsenic.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Now, obviously the process is concentrating the arsenic.

MR. COFFEY: It's a by-product.

MR. SILER: It's not concentrating it. It definitely is a by-product of it, so that's why you have to monitor for it.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Isn't arsenic an element?

MR. SILER: Yes.

MR. COFFEY: Mm-hmm.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Okay.

MR. COFFEY: We're playing with, you know, moving electrons around, so it's creating other things.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Paula's a chemist.

MS. TYGIELSKI: I'm not sure you can create an element.

MR. COFFEY: Well, no, but I mean...Alchemy.

MS. NAITO: Can we create gold nuggets?

MR. GEMAR: There's gold in them thar straits.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: At least artisan green cheese.

MR. COFFEY: The new Mare Island product.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You mentioned in your presentation, natural attenuation. And very often, well, at least the little bit I know about natural attenuation, is that some things are best well enough left alone. Is that going to be the case here, where you are going to monitor for a thousand years and see if everything eventually goes away, or is this a limited natural attenuation process?

MR. SILER: Well, I think the whole thing is to try to get as close to your cleanup goal as you possibly can; and once you get to a point where you are very close or below your cleanup goal, at some point you would not do the additional monitoring after that. So, yeah, I don't think you are going to be monitoring for a thousand years, obviously. Let's hope not.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You didn't mention in this presentation, maybe I just didn't hear it, how much progress is being made on your polyvinyl chloride production reduction.

MR. SILER: On the vinyl chloride?

MS. NAITO: Vinyl chloride.

MR. SILER: That's the idea. Actually, remember, I said it was about 209,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in the hot-spot area.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

MR. SILER: But in that area now, it's right around 3,200 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Yeah, that would be good to have a sheet in here that had that on it, you know, just put in before, after, progress, blah, blah, because, yeah, now I remember your 3,200 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Okay. So you are making progress there. Good.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Neil, just one other point. On the page related to approved remedies, you indicate a couple of places regarding Building 225. Building 225 is earmarked for demolition; is that right?

MR. SILER: It is, that's correct, but the foundation will stay.

MR. COFFEY: The foundation is what, concrete?

MR. SILER: Concrete.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I would remind people that just being slated for demolition or being slated for some vibrant public center doesn't necessarily mean that's what's going to take place in a thousand years, from now until then.

MR. SILER: Any other questions? Okay. Thank you very much.

MS. LEAR: Okay. That brings us to our first public comment period after a ten-minute break.

(Break taken from 8:03 p.m. to 8:12 p.m.)

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS (Myrna Hayes and Janet Lear)

CO-CHAIR LEAR We are at administrative business. First up, the meeting minutes. Please get your comments on the September meeting minutes to Myrna or myself. And tonight we have our Community Co-chair elections, and I'm going to turn this over to Mike to take care of.

MR. COFFEY: So, evidently, we have to nominate and elect a RAB Co-chair every four years, which we've never done.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It's actually two years.

MR. COFFEY: Two years. Okay, whatever. So, anyway, I'm going to open up the floor to anybody who wishes to be the Co-chair. But in light of that, I am going to nominate somebody as the Co-chair. Myrna.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Uh-oh.

MR. COFFEY: I'm going to nominate Myrna as the co-chair again simply because of fact that it is my opinion, after all the years I have been on this board, there is nobody in Vallejo or anywhere else, any other community, that knows as much about Mare Island as Myrna does.

MS. TYGIELSKI: I second the nomination.

MR. COFFEY: There you go. And I know she may be a little abrasive once in a while. She may be a little crass once in a while.

MS. NAITO: I've been told she mellowed out.

MR. COFFEY: But I have the highest respect in the world for her, and I don't believe really that there is anybody more suited to the position.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. So I think you need to have the community members vote.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, I should say that I will accept the nomination.

MR. COFFEY: Thank you very much. Is there anybody else that wants to run? Okay. So all of the community members, everybody in favor of Myrna staying as Co-chair?

(Collective "aye.")

MR. COFFEY: Looks pretty unanimous to me.

MS. NAITO: Sorry, Myrna.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You make it easy. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Congratulations. Welcome back.

(Applause.)

V. FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay, focus group reports.

a) Community (Wendell Quigley)

MR. COFFEY: Uh-oh. Wendell.

MR. QUIGLEY: I would like to end this year with just wishing you a very Merry Christmas.

MR. COFFEY: Ho, ho, ho. Well done.

b) Technical Report (Paula Tygielski)

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Technical?

MS. TYGIELSKI: Nothing to report. Was that loud enough? No microphone.

c) City Report (Gil Hollingsworth)

CO-CHAIR LEAR: City report?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Nothing to report.

d) Lennar Update (Steve Farley)

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Lennar update.

MR. COFFEY: Dun, dun, dun.

MR. FARLEY: Okay. You all should have the 11-by-17 that we usually pass out, we've been working real hard, along with the agencies, to get through a number of documents, and you can see there are the documents that we have submitted. There's quite a few there. We're trying to focus on some of the Investigation Areas that we can close out again, and that would include B.1, which is the Crane Test Area; and C3, we're getting very close to being able to close those two areas out, and hopefully we can get those done here in the next six months. And the ones that would follow after that would be H2 and B.2-2. Which would only leave the two major commercial/industrial areas, which are Investigation Areas C1 and C2. And hopefully we can get through the remedial action plans and close those out within the next few years.

But if you look at the pictures of the upcoming work that's been going on, the major thing was the second injection event, and they are out there right now doing the groundwater monitoring event that's following 30 days after that injection event, and that's what you see in the upper right-hand corner as far as the two pictures are concerned.

And then in the upper left-hand corner, we have some upcoming work. We're going to be doing some TPH investigations in Building 121 at some PCB sites where we have some stained oil that's on the floor, so we're going to be going back in there and taking a look at those areas. And then also in Building 386, there are some oil pipes that were unknown, and we're going to start

looking at those. And so those are the investigative tasks that we're hoping to get done here within the next month or so. And that wraps up what we have going right now. So if anybody has any questions, I would be glad to answer them.

MR. COFFEY: What do you mean by unknown oil pipes? You mean underground or --

MR. FARLEY: No, there were a number of things that were known conditions, environmental conditions that were part of the early transfer documents; and then everything else that came up, we knew there was going to be some stuff that nobody knew about. And so the ones that were in the ESCA document, on the consent agreement they're called the "known environmental conditions"; and then the ones that we discovered as we're working along, those are the "unknown environmental conditions."

MR. COFFEY: Okay.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I'm sorry. What was Building 121 used for?

MR. FARLEY: Building 121 was the old power plant.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And that's where you've been doing a lot of remediation lately, or some type of removal?

MR. FARLEY: We've been removing the oil boilers that were there, so those have all been taken out.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So we can have a public market there, a brewery.

MR. FARLEY: We can have a public market in there. It's actually quite beautiful in there now because the boilers blocked all of the windows. And now everything is open in there.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, wow.

MR. FARLEY: And you have these beautiful windows, and you have light that is coming in all the time and it's actually quite nice.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Can you get us in there on the next tour?

MR. COFFEY: I'd love to do that.

MR. FARLEY: We can try to get in there in the building in the next tour.

MR. COFFEY: How old is the building?

MR. FARLEY: It's probably been around since the 19-teens, sometime in the teens. It's one of the older buildings.

MR. COFFEY: I want you to know that that ladder in the picture looks like it was hoisted from Home Depot.

MR. FARLEY: It probably was.

MR. COFFEY: Yeah. I knew they left all kinds of stuff on Railroad Avenue.

e) Weston Update (Dwight Gemar)

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay, Weston update?

MR. GEMAR: There is a hand-out on the table that Janet is rushing over to get one. Get them while they're hot. Let's see --

MR. COFFEY: Dump Road update?

MR. GEMAR: Dump Road update: nothing terribly exciting.

Under document status, there are five significant documents that are in the final stages of completion, and really the first four bullets, those documents should be wrapped up hopefully before Christmas, I think. And the last one, the Post Closure Care Plan, we have responses or comments from the agencies, and we're going through those and we'll, I think, get that back to the agencies before Christmas, and that one, you know probably will linger into the early part of next year. But we are getting very close to wrapping up these documents that are listed here, which are all pretty significant.

And the only fieldwork really of note is out at IR-05, which is down at the south end of the island. You might recall that after we removed the contaminated soil, we regraded the area and planted some pickleweed out there. And as part of our monitoring of the progress of the new and/or restored part of the wetlands, we will go out there and do quantitative vegetation monitoring. You know, they basically have transects that they set up across the site, and then every year they will go to the same transects and the same locations along that transect and compare the density of the vegetation and what type of vegetation it is, just to monitor the progress as the area becomes re-vegetated by the pickleweed. And the top photo is actually the source of the pickleweed cuttings. We actually go out there, too, and check to make sure that we didn't really impact that area, and so that is part of the report, as well. So, that's just a quick update on IR-05, and actually it's looking quite nice out there. Even after one year, pickleweed's coming in very nicely out there, so that's all I have.

MR. COFFEY: Just as a matter of curiosity, what type of plant is pickleweed?

MR. GEMAR: Do we have a botanist in the office?

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Succulent.

MR. COFFEY: Is it a succulent? I mean, if it was that type of plant, you just clip it and stick it in the ground and it starts to grow.

MR. GEMAR: And that's exactly what we did. In fact, I think that the only reason that biological opinion said to monitor that was I think they were thinking we were gonna clear-cut an area, just yanking out pickleweed, but we didn't do that. We just clipped the tops, as you mentioned, and used those and distributed those and it takes off.

MR. COFFEY: Wow.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Dwight, thank you for that report. When you said, the IR-05, Dredge Pond 7S, Western Magazine Area -- what was that term you used, the final use or something? What I'm trying to ask is -- you said it went to agency comments, but when will we know what that plan is, or is that in one of those piles of documents that I get that recommends what the plan is for that area?

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Are you talking about the Post Closure Care Plan?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, yeah, Post Closure Care Plan -- oh, for H1.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Are you talking about H1?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, I am talking about – I thought you mentioned something about this other area, IR-05, Dredge Pond 7S and Western Mag.

MS. NAITO: For IR-05, Dredge Pond 7S and the Western Magazine Area there, we are still working on the Remedial Investigation Report, so we don't have --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Way back then?

MS. NAITO: No, we're still working on it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, I mean, that's a long ways from being --

MS. NAITO: No, it's at the Draft Final phase, so hopefully it's not a long ways away, but after that comes the Feasibility Study where we look at cleanup alternatives. Is that what you're talking about?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That's how far back we are on that whole site yet? I mean...

MS. NAITO: Oh, yes. Okay. That's where we are currently.

MR. GEMAR: Yeah, we're pre-decision documents, for sure, on IR-05.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Well, I just want to make sure that we are -- because the RAB should be involved in the pre-decision documents. So, when that time comes that we're still not at the pre but not at the beginning, we should have a presentation and be able to voice our thoughts.

MR. GEMAR: We will be coming up on the Feasibility Study here in the next three months or so.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: All right.

MR. GEMAR: That might be good timing.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, yeah. All right. Because we're only meeting every other month now, that time could all of a sudden be upon us and we miss that window, so I want to make sure we get that in as an agenda item. Thank you.

f) Regulatory Agency Update (Janet Naito, Elizabeth Wells, Carolyn D'Almeida)

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Regulatory update?

MS. WELLS: Okay. The Water Board. Let's see, we've been reviewing reports and our responses to agency comments, and I'm going to list of bunch of reports and documents just so you can hear a little bit about what we have been doing. But the IA H1 CERCLA report, IA H1 RCRA report, underground storage tank (UST) 84, fuel oil pipeline (FOPL) D2/3/B388, Building 637. There's a Sanitary Sewer Report and then an Oil House and Cistern Report, and that's just a few. I think one of the things, just in looking at these updates -- the Navy will go through its update -- but during the period it's submitted, it looks like three reports, and then there are 10 or 15 reports that Lennar has in, and a few more reports that Weston has in. So we probably have 20 or 25 reports sitting around being worked on during the period.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Can we send something?

MR. COFFEY: Job security.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Sure.

MS. WELLS: Yeah, that would be great.

(Laughter.)

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It's the holidays. We'll see what we can do.

MR. COFFEY: I mean, Botox going around and...

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Second injections, you never know.

MS. WELLS: That's right. The agencies are working together, working with the Navy and with Lennar on how to prioritize, how the Navy wants to prioritize its documents and how Lennar wants to prioritize its documents. So if you get a nice thin little report, you might want to go for that one, but that may not be what the responsible party's priority is, so I think it's important for you guys to know that we do work with the RPs on that. And then we do have a few sites, the Water Board does, where we're actually working on some "no further action concurrence," so there are a few petroleum sites, within the next couple of months, we'll hopefully be able to say we're done with.

MS. NAITO: Okay. For DTSC, I'm going to say ditto, except for we haven't finished reviewing as many reports as Elizabeth has. We have been trying to focus on, as Neil mentioned during his presentation, the Crane Test Area, it is important for them to close out, and I think we can do it soon, so we've reprioritized things to focus on documents associated with that area. We've also been looking and focusing on work plans, investigation work plans, and clean-up work plans so we can get these guys getting the information they need in cleaning up sites while we can.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Well, I don't have much. Janet and I went out with Neil today and we looked at these three sites that are -- actually four, but one of them isn't even on the list yet.

MS. NAITO: It's on the upcoming.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Oh, it's on the upcoming, yeah, for the PCB sites. That would be Building 87, 91, 483, and the revised plan for Building 225. We went out and took a look at those today, and we should have letters coming pretty soon. And the other thing I have fliers -- I want to invite you all to Vallejo Choral Society's concert coming up on December the 11th, 3 o'clock, First Presbyterian Church, and you can pass those around. And it should be pretty good concert. If you miss it, we're going to have another performance on the 18th at St. Peter's Chapel. And our director, Cyril Deaconoff, is an organist, and he's given one organ concert there already, and he's been working with the Historical Society to fix the things that are broken on that organ. So I think he will also be performing on the 18th, as well, so you get a chance to hear the organ in that space. It's pretty neat.

VI. CO-CHAIR REPORTS

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay, for the Navy update, we did some fieldwork at two locations this last month. We did work at Building 742, and also at UST 993-4. In addition, we continued the removal action work at the Paint Waste Area.

For Building 742, there was another round of groundwater sampling, some soil gas sampling, three additional soil samples, and this is all part of a post removal action monitoring to confirm the results and treatment action performed last summer. The results are not in yet, but that will determine our next steps at that site.

UST 993-4, that was one of our stops on the RAB tour. And during the RAB tour, we talked about some of the work that was going to be performed out there, so that was completed: seven soil borings, a temporary well, and two permanent wells. We had mentioned during the RAB tour that we'll be going back in the wet season to do another round of groundwater sampling, as well.

In September, we started up the TCRA work at the Paint Waste Area again. You may recall that when we dug the initial excavation in '09 and 2010, at the very end of the work when we were relocating the silt fence to the north, we encountered a MEC item and a handful of RAD items at the silt fence relocation, so this is a step-out to investigate that area more thoroughly. So, Weston's doing that work. So far in that step-out, they have recovered 35 MEC items and 19 RAD items. Right now, the project's on hold because we're working on getting an Explosive Safety Submission Amendment to allow a mechanical screen plant to go back out there. We had a pocket where there was a lot more metal debris than we had expected in this northern step-out, so in order to efficiently deal with that, we want to get a mechanical screen plant out there.

We submitted three documents in the reporting period: One was a closure report for suspected UST A266. We submitted a technical memorandum for dredge pond levee and outfall inspection, as well as a groundwater beneficial use exception request letter for IR-05/ Dredge Pond 7S.

We received comments or concurrence from DTSC on four documents, concurrence from the Water Board on one document, and comments from the Department of Fish & Game on a document.

The next RAB meeting is January 26, 2012, and we had a BCT meeting today. And, I apologize, I did not get our photos of our lovely RAB tour in the Navy update this month, so stay tuned. I will put that in next month. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I have one question from your presentation, Janet. Will the Navy be checking other northern ponds for potential outfalls now that you have found what is clearly an outfall in this area where the Paint Waste Area step-out investigation is?

CO-CHAIR LEAR: There is a work plan in development for Dredge Pond 3E, so that is still at internal draft stage; but once we get everybody's comments in and look at that plan a little more thoroughly, then we'll have a presentation on that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. First of all, I would like to introduce Peter Biffar.

MR. BIFFAR: Hi.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I just feel like that's the right thing to do. He is the president of Terradex, who is doing the monitoring work for DTSC, and he is from Palo Alto. It took him two and a half hours to get here, and he got here a little bit late, so I wanted to introduce you, Peter, and give you the opportunity to introduce yourself and also to see if anybody here has anything they want to ask him directly within the meeting or let you know that you could talk with him a bit, I'm sure, after the RAB meeting. So do you want to say a couple words, Peter?

MR. BIFFAR: Sure. Thank you very much, and sorry I'm so late. It's probably the worst traffic travel one has to do through the Bay Area, first to get to San Francisco and then the second half of it.

Yeah, we're doing the work for DTSC. I have been doing it for quite some time, and we enjoy very much working with Lance, who is pushing us forward, so I wanted to hear his presentation, and also always happy to hear any type of questions or something which may come up. We're always looking for ways how to improve our service, and otherwise I just basically wanted to listen and check in. Thank you very much.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Anybody have anything they wanted to ask?

MS. TYGIELSKI: I just wanted to say that I'm glad there is somebody monitoring the LUCs, because that was a big worry of mine.

MR. COFFEY: All of ours, for a long time.

MR. BIFFAR: Thank you. Yeah, and I think it's interesting, too. We're doing it all over the country, but California certainly is leading in this whole topic, and, you know, in helping us always to search for more data sources and ways in which we can improve our service. There are other states who are basically totally ignoring it, and other states who are just starting to come up and looking at a lot of the work we're doing here in California. So, once again, California is a step ahead.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Forge the way.

MR. BIFFAR: Yes, certainly.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: All right. Thank you very much, Peter. And, again, he will stick around, I think, for you to ask some specific questions.

Thank you for the ginger cookies. I am really big on those, and those are very good.

Maurice sent a note to Janet, and he had mentioned it to me, as well, or I was cc'd on it, but he talked with me a couple of times about this topic regarding monitoring the amount of money that the Navy spends on environmental cleanup at the base, including, I would suppose, the two grants, or early transfers, and then the breakdown of what money is actually being spent here in the town, using the community, or at least regional community, for those services or for those expenditures. And I don't know if he's gotten all of the data that he wanted yet, but I thought that it might be an interesting topic -- if you wouldn't mind, Maurice, at some point for you to talk with us about what those requirements are, and what you know about local buying and the requirements.

MR. CAMPBELL: There is a law on the books, and, basically, the Navy's aware of it. They are required to go locally first. If you can't find the type of service or support, then you can go outside. Copying, gas, hotels, that's all supposed to be done locally. And so that's a GSA rule.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Excuse me. What does "local" mean exactly?

MR. CAMPBELL: The local community. Just as the base was closed, and on the base realignment and closure, it's supposed to benefit the local community.

MR. COFFEY: What he is saying is, what do you mean as far as local? Are you considering American Canyon local, or is it just the City of Vallejo?

MR. CAMPBELL: American Canyon would be included in that. Usually they have a mileage, and I guess the Navy could probably say what that is better than anyone else.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: It's my understanding that in this case, it basically is the Bay Area. It's the five contiguous counties. So it's not, you know, just Vallejo or just the very local communities. It's a broader brush.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Give me that. I've got to say something about that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, we've got Gil woken up.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: I know you don't have a thing to do with making laws --

CO-CHAIR LEAR: No, I don't.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: -- but that's dumb. How does it benefit -- and I am going to use American Canyon only because they are next door -- if the money isn't going into the coffers of the local community, then it's not benefitting the people that are hurt. I know -- you don't have to answer. I just couldn't stand to sit here and say that, you know, call Bay Area local -- the Bay Area wasn't affected by the closure of Mare Island and the environmental cleanup and all of the money we have spent on that. It was Vallejo, and it directly led to the bankruptcy, so -- anyway, it's a dumb law.

MR. COFFEY: But who determines, though? I mean, do you determine what money is being spent in this area, or does Lennar or any of that kind of stuff? And can they make a reference to say that the immediate area around the base is heavily preferenced or not?

MR. CAMPBELL: Maybe I can answer that because I have experienced it before. In the case of Hunter's Point, the local truckers were hauling toxics to Kettleman City, and they were not getting any business whatsoever. There was another factor that took place; a lot of so-called companies used a procedure called "airporting." They airported into the local community. That meant they went out, got an office name, a post office box, and they said that they were local, really when they were not. Now, in the case of Vallejo, I was just real curious. What are the numbers? What are the year-to-date numbers? How much is going to Vallejo and the surrounding community? Not so much American Canyon, which is in better shape through Napa County, but Vallejo's got the third highest foreclosures in the nation and is considered one of the most miserable cities to live in, so I am curious about these numbers.

MR. COFFEY: Yeah, yeah.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Well, I brought up a topic that clearly struck a chord, so let's continue this conversation.

On a similarly hotly discussed topic, we have not had a board meeting, I don't think, since the Vallejo Architectural Heritage and Landmarks Commission made their decision, a recommendation seven to zero, regarding the Russian gravestones at the cemetery, and that decision has been appealed to the City Council, so at some point it will be coming before them. I know that isn't necessarily an environmental cleanup issue, but I couldn't help notice that on the DTSC software and maps that the Mare Island Shoreline Heritage Preserve is actually on the map, and that's a good sign, and that it is pristine. It doesn't fall within any of those four cleanup sites at this point, so that's kind of nice. But I would like to note that Paula has donated this book back, "Friends in Peace and War, the Russian Navy's Landmark Visit to Civil War San Francisco" for repurchase, by donation, for anybody else who would like to pick this book up and learn a very, very interesting part of Mare Island and San Francisco Bay's history, the nine counties of San Francisco Bay, it's inclusive, from 1863. If you are at all curious about how the

Russians, who the controversy is swirling around, actually ended up at that graveyard, it's a very interesting and well-written book by a retired Coast Guard and commander in the Navy reserve.

MR. COFFEY: Is that on Kindle?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It's probably on Kindle.

MR. COFFEY: I wouldn't be surprised.

MS. TYGIELSKI: But you can get it from her for a buck.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, more than a buck. It's for a good cause, though. It keeps our park open.

MS. TYGIELSKI: The Russian government sent people here, and they had a big ceremony at the Mare Island graveyard because of those Russian sailors that are buried there. You know, and we can't just dig 'em up. You know, we're gonna be really ticking off other countries if we do that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, that's probably a topic for outside of the RAB meeting.-

MR. COFFEY: Call the State Department.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, State Department may get involved. And the final thing, and then I will end my presentation, on that pristine piece of property, for the next five weekends, Friday, Saturday, Sunday night, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., you, your friends, your colleagues, family, are invited to Mare Island Aglow, Holiday Lighted Trail Walk. And we did our first weekend Thanksgiving day night and the three days after that, and we had a really great response. And you can go to my blogs or to our Web site and see some of the fabulous photos of the Spirit Ship lit, as well as four other places along the trail and on the Spirit Ship. It was commissioned by the cities of Vallejo and Benicia and the Navy Yard Association as a tribute to shipyard workers through time, and I'm very proud of how those lights have turned out on it and the ingenious affect that it has, as it really does float on the hill there. So, please come out and see it and walk that one mile, and come and have some refreshments at the Visitor's Center, and it's the major way that we have of raising money to keep the park open by just inviting people to come out and enjoy it. Thank you.

MS. WELLS: Myrna, where do you meet at 5 o'clock?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You can come to our Visitor's Center at Building A167, which is at the very southern end of Railroad Avenue, beyond Touro University, beyond the Army Reserve, beyond the gates that are normally closed that say "Road Closed."

MR. COFFEY: Is this in the bay? What are we talking about?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, a long ways from the bay, which is what all fishermen want to know, which is, "How can we get down there to go fishing?" And I say, "That's a sore subject." Yeah, only open to bad guys, no good guys allowed. Anyhow, it's great fun and it's beautiful, and the lights, though we have put up thousands of them, are really a gimmick, because what's more spectacular is the views of the lights from the surrounding communities, five counties -- actually, seven counties you can see from the hilltop; so it's a very inclusive project and a very inclusive sight, and it all goes to a good cause. It's a beautiful place.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. So we have our last public comment period. Thanks, everybody, for coming.

MR. COFFEY: Merry Christmas.

MS. LEAR: Merry Christmas.

(Whereupon, the proceedings ended at 8:48 p.m.)

LIST OF HANDOUTS:

- Presentation Handout – Land Use Covenant (LUC) Monitoring
- Presentation Handout – Implementation of Second Injection Event – Installation Restoration Program Site 15, Investigation Area C1
- Presentation Handout – Features within the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel (EETP) – CH2M Hill/ Lennar Mare Island
- Presentation Handout – Mare Island RAB Update December 1, 2011 – Weston Solutions
- Navy Monthly Progress Report Former Mare Island Naval Shipyard December 1, 2011