



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

HELD THURSDAY, September 26, 2013

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for former Mare Island Naval Shipyard (MINSY) held its regular meeting on Thursday, September 26th, at the Mare Island Conference Center, 375 G Street, Vallejo, California. The meeting started at 7:07 p.m. and adjourned at 8:34 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)
- Chris Rasmussen
- Paula Tygielski

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

- Janet Lear (Navy Co-Chair)
- Carolyn D’Almeida (U.S. EPA)
- Steve Farley (Weston Solutions, Inc.)
- Mark O’Brien (City of Vallejo)
- Chris Dirscherl (Navy)
- Neal Siler (Lennar Mare Island)
- Janet Naito (Department of Toxic Substances Control)
- Sheila Roebuck (Lennar Mare Island)

Community Guests in Attendance:

- Mike Chamberlain
- Tim Cook
- Jim Durkin
- Kevin Olness
- Fred Ousey

RAB Support from Sullivan-Weston Services JVA, LLC:

- Jessica W. Cooper (Sullivan International Group, Inc.)
- Wally Neville
- Doris Bailey (Stenographer)

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Welcome everyone. Welcome to the Mare Island Restoration Advisory Board meeting. We start our meetings with introductions. My name is Janet Lear, I'm the Navy Co-Chair.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And I'm Myrna Hayes, and I'm the community Co-Chair, and I live in Vallejo.

MR. RASMUSSEN: My name is Chris Rasmussen. I'm a RAB member, and I'm a resident of Mare Island.

MR. FARLEY: I'm Steve Farley with Weston.

MR. SILER: Neal Siler with Lennar Mare Island.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Paula Tygielski, RAB member, resident of Benicia.

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

MR. DIRSCHERL: My name is Chris Dirscherl, I work for the Navy as a Remedial Project Manager here on Mare Island.

MS. COOPER: Jessica Cooper with Sullivan International Group.

MR. DIRKIN: Jim Dirkin, I'm a community member from El Cerrito.

MR. O'BRIEN: Mark O'Brien, consultant to the City of Vallejo.

MR. COOK: Tim Cook, environmental consultant.

MR. OUSEY: Fred Ousey with Envirotech Services.

MS. ROEBUCK: Sheila Roebuck, Lennar Mare Island.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Mike Chamberlain, Trihydro.

MR. OLNES: I'm Kevin Olness with AMEC Environment and Structure.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Carolyn d'Almeida, Federal EPA.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. We have two presentations tonight. The first one is going to be given by Chris Dirscherl. This is the first presentation he's given for the Navy here at the RAB. And he'll be talking to us about the Crane Test Area North, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office South, Preliminary Investigation Site Investigation results, and also the Remedial Investigation Field work Overview. So Wally, I don't know if Chris has gotten your instructions on the microphone.

MR. NEVILLE: Here it is. Speak directly into the mic and we're good.

II. PRESENTATION: *Crane Test Area North and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office South Preliminary Assessment / Site Investigation Results and Remedial Investigation Field Work Overview* **Presentation by Mr. Chris Dirscherl (Navy)**

MR. DIRSCHERL: Good evening, everyone. As Janet said, my name is Chris Dirscherl, I'm an RPM for the Navy here. I'll be talking today about the CTA North—excuse me, Crane Test Area

North and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office South. Many of you are familiar with DRMO, DRMO South is just south of it, so it makes sense.

We had our Preliminary Assessment site investigation. The field work was done back in November. And right now we're in the process of putting together the Work Plan for the Remedial Investigation. So I'll jump right into it here. Here is the location of the site. Outlined in blue is the Crane Test Area North. Outlined in pink is the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office South. And outlined in green is the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office.

We'll mainly be talking about CTA North and DRMO South. For reference, the H-1 landfill is in the bottom left-hand corner of that picture there. So this is DRMO South looking southwest from Azuar Drive. That's Building 831 there. And that's Building 275 on the bottom picture looking west from Azuar. This is the Crane Test Area North. Not much to see there, looking directly south. It's hard to see, but the Lennar Mare Island Crane Test Area is just in the left-hand side of the picture, the fence there. So if you're driving down Azuar, on your right-hand side you'll hit CTA North and the Crane Test Area, which is Lennar property, there. Okay.

So we'll do a brief history on the Crane Test Area North. No known historic buildings and no specific past uses of the Crane Test Area. Historical activities that possibly could have resulted in contamination include former vehicle storage within the adjacent Crane Test Area. Former materials sorting yard and lumber salvage area within the Crane Test Area. Former crane-testing operations in the adjacent Crane Test Area. Potentially contaminated base material in utility corridors. And then portions of the site may have been impacted by fill activities which took place from approximately 1925 to 1942. TPH were present in concentrations exceeding screening values in sidewall confirmation samples at the Crane Test Area North boundary—I'll go back a slide.

On the southern end of the Crane Test Area North, in this general area here, there were some TPH results that were above screening levels during the removal actions in 2009. Here's a brief description of the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office South. Historical information on the DRMO South is limited. Building 275 was designated as the crane maintenance shop and included a paint booth. Buildings 961 and 965 were used in support of the operations of Building 275. And a historic aboveground storage tank was located adjacent to Building 965. Building 831 is an open-air covered parking structure believed to be used for storage. The open area west of Building 275 was also used for equipment storage and vehicle parking.

I mentioned there that potential hydrocarbon contamination from the adjacent DRMO property where there was significant removal actions, I believe in 2010. The DRMO South is currently mainly open space, and the planned future use is open space and light industrial. I have some photographs, historical photographs, here for you. So this is from 1949. As you can see, CTA North and DRMO South are mostly open space. The blue is a little bit hard to read here, but that's CTA North. And then we have DRMO South here. So a lot of vehicle storage and then open space on the western side there. Here's another site photograph from a little bit later, 1985. Again, most of the CTA North [is] open space with relatively little activity in the blue outline there. DRMO South appears to be busier with vehicle storage and other miscellaneous activities. It looks like there's a number of trucks around here and in the southern area here. So, again, mostly open space, but also vehicle storage and just general storage base.

I'll jump into our summary of site investigation. We installed 12 borings in the CTA North. Collected 22 soil samples and 4 groundwater samples. In the DRMO South we put in 26 soil

borings, collected 51 soil samples and 11 groundwater samples. We did meet refusal at five hand-auger locations, one being in the DRMO South and four in the CTA North. The refusal generally encountered was brick, asphalt, or concrete slabs. We did try to take step-outs, but again ran into obstructions at similar depths. We collected samples at the location of the obstruction. Generally 4 to 5 feet in the CTA North and slightly deeper in the DRMO South. We were unable to recover groundwater at a limited number of locations in the CTA North and DRMO South, just due to the geology of that area. Here we have a couple of photographs of the field work. On the left-hand side we have two workers installing a temporary groundwater monitoring well in the DRMO South area. And on the right-hand side we have our groundwater monitoring equipment in the CTA North. As you can see, the fennel was quite thick in that area, so access is difficult. Okay. So the summary of the site investigation results are:

Soils. Chemicals of potential concern are metals, namely arsenic, cobalt, lead, and manganese, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, also known as PAHs, and Aroclor-1260, which is a polychlorinated biphenyl, PCB.

Groundwater in the DRMO South: mainly metals, arsenic, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, and zinc. And, again, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, or the PAHs.

In the CTA North: COPCs are metals: antimony, arsenic, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, and nickel, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and Aroclor-1260. Fortunately for us, in the groundwater no chemicals of potential concern were identified, so that was good. Okay.

So, moving on, this is our proposed remedial investigation field work, currently in the Draft Work Plan stage. We do have comments on the document, so we're hoping to turn those around and get out in the field in late November, December time frame. So in DRMO South we're going to install 17 soil borings. Going to collect 48 soil samples, so most soil boring locations will have three samples: a shallow sample, a medium, and then a deep sample at the bottom of the boring. We'll also have four groundwater locations in the DRMO South. Analytical suites include total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and metals. So we're still sampling a lot in the DRMO South; we have a lot of samples there. In CTA North, we have 12 soil boring locations, 39 soil samples, three additional groundwater locations. And the analytical suite is the same as it was in DRMO South, so...total petroleum hydrocarbons, PAHs, polychlorinated biphenyls, and metals.

I have a few maps here for you. I apologize in advance, they are quite difficult to read. Hopefully, you guys can make them out there. The big distinction here is that the samples in black are samples that were taken as part of the SI work. And the samples in—we'll call that yellow—are soil-sample locations for the upcoming RI work. And the blue locations are proposed groundwater monitoring locations. So, as you can see, we still have quite a bit of soil sampling to do, scattered throughout. We'll target some specific areas down here at the very southern end with a couple of groundwater samples. There's a petroleum hit in the center of the property here which we'll try and characterize. And then in the northern end, this is Soil Boring 02, we'll take another couple soil samples in that general vicinity to bound that sample as well.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Chris, I have a question.

MR. DIRSCHERL: Yes, Myrna.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I can't see there or here—maybe I'm wrong—you mentioned that the blue—maybe I need glasses, but—it's true—but you mentioned that the blue are groundwater

monitoring wells. And they seem like they're on the southern, southwestern, sort of southern edge of the property.

MR. DIRSCHERL: Yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But groundwater flows north there; correct?

MR. DIRSCHERL: Uh-huh.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So why would those wells be south of the suspected contaminants?

MR. DIRSCHERL: Well, we had a number of groundwater samples on the north side of the property, which we were confident in their results. However, down on the southern end we didn't have as many groundwater samples, so we wanted to make sure we had groundwater data throughout the site.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, so see, so that was a good question. You didn't indicate that.

MR. DIRSCHERL: The blue arrows here are generally the flow direction here, so about north, northwest.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So that's not really—yeah, northwest. But you already have data along the southern edge of DRMO North or whatever you call that?

MR. DIRSCHERL: Which area here? So the southern—

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Up here.

MR. DIRSCHERL: This is—yes. So this is the old DRMO property.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right.

MR. DIRSCHERL: And these outlines here are where they've done excavations. So that's a whole separate site.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, well sure. But all I'm trying to make out here is how you came up with your plan for your groundwater wells, if you were doing your evaluation of property, that seems like the wells are to the south of....

MR. DIRSCHERL: I certainly—I understand. We do have groundwater wells here in DRMO.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, it's just not indicated here, so that's why I asked the question.

MR. DIRSCHERL: There were twelve groundwater wells that were taken in the DRMO that are not part of this presentation, but we do have sample—

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But you are referencing the data from them into, in this evaluation?

MR. DIRSCHERL: For the RI we will not reference DRMO data which is here. Just DRMO South. So the purple line here. So we'll use that data in evaluating DRMO South.

MS. NAITO: Myrna, if they have found significant contamination on the DRMO, they certainly are going to assess whether or not the contamination from the DRMO South is contributing to that. So they can use that data to show the downgradient direction.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay.

MS. NAITO: So you're right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I am right.

MS. NAITO: But it's not part of this particular—

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Of the investigation.

MS. NAITO: Correct.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But later that information will be used along with these new wells you've installed. I just couldn't figure out, I mean, why you put wells in southbound, I mean south of, unless you think that contaminants might go backwards in water flow. I mean if those are monitoring wells, I would assume, then you're kind of like, well—'cause are you trying to rule out that contamination isn't coming from a southerly source and reaching the DRMO South? Is that what those wells are for?

MR. DIRSCHERL: Not necessarily off-site, we didn't mean to imply that. We just did not have groundwater data from the southern end. And groundwater flow, though it is generally northwest, there isn't much groundwater flow.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Uh-huh.

MR. DIRSCHERL: So even if there is a slight gradient there, there's not much interaction or flow, I would say, from there, so we need to make sure that we have adequate data down here to characterize the southern end there.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay.

MR. DIRSCHERL: Okay. And here is a photo of CTA North again. I apologize for the difficult to read map there. So it's hard to see here, but we'll have three more groundwater wells here, one, two, and three. And a number of soil samples throughout—scattered throughout CTA North. One of the important colors, hopefully you guys can see it on your map there, is this green line that goes around here. That's what we believe to be the suspected 1925 to 1942 fill area. So when they were expanding the base in that time we believe that there's a fill area there, we want to delineate that fill area. So a number of these wells...you'll see we have a groundwater well inside that area, and a groundwater well just outside, and a number of soil samples inside and outside to make sure that we're adequately characterizing where that fill area is and if that contributed to our results. We also have a—in the northern end here there's a utility corridor, and we have a number of samples right along the utility corridor to make sure that we're characterizing the utility corridor as well.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Not being able to really make sense of this legend. What is that big yellow circle at the corner of the—where it meets the Crane Test Area?

MR. DIRSCHERL: This one right here?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, uh-huh.

MR. DIRSCHERL: Okay. So these results, the green [ones] that go around the circle there, that's an arsenic result that was above the screening value. The—I'll call that red or orange, depending, would be a benzo(a)pyrene concentration above screening level. The purple is a lead concentration above screening level. And the last yellow color is diesel or motor—excuse me—TPH as diesel or TPH as motor oil concentration above screening level. So as you can see, that one looks like a target there because it has all four of those surrounding that boring location. So

along the line here, for example, there's a yellow, green, and purple, and then on the northern side we have a yellow and then an orange.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Uh-huh.

MR. DIRSCHERL: So we believe that the fill area is contributing, the 1925 to 1942 fill area is contributing most to our results there above screening levels.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And those are at three borings. So those are only three borings.

MR. DIRSCHERL: Uh-huh.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So how are you going to extrapolate from that information regarding the—how broad those elevations—elevated levels might be?

MR. DIRSCHERL: Well, they're the only ones above screening levels. So they're really, really difficult to see here, but there are black text right here, here, scattered throughout, that were also taken during the SI that did not have any results above screening levels, so they do not have any circles around them.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And then you have a bunch of red ones, I guess those are red or orange.

MR. DIRSCHERL: The orange ones are proposed soil boring locations. So we'll try and fill in areas that were not covered during the site investigation.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay.

MR. DIRSCHERL: And, lastly, here is a very general schedule that we've put together. So we've—late September we've received DTSC and Water Board comments, so we're currently in the process of putting together Responses to those comments. We should be able to turn those comments around in a few weeks, get the Responses back to the regulators in early October. If we're able to, we would like to move directly to Final so we can get out in the CTA North before it starts to really rain and get too muddy out there. Same thing in DRMO South: ideally we'd like to get out there—excuse me—ideally we'd like to get out there in the November time frame. So here, early December, if we have to do the Draft Final, we'll submit the final RI work plan to DTSC.

If there's no Draft Final, we'll submit that Final Work Plan in late October. In December or January, we'll set up and complete the field work. And if there's no Draft Final, again we'd like to get out there in the early November time frame. Then, on the last page, there's a number of acronyms that I tried to avoid but probably did use throughout the presentation there. Does anybody have any questions they'd like me to go over?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: We went easy on you.

MR. DIRSCHERL: Okay. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Thank you, Chris. Okay. So now I understand why the title is so short, because it's not Neal, it's Sheila. Okay. So Sheila Roebuck with Lennar Mare Island is giving our second presentation, and it is entitled, "Building 637 Remedial Action Status Update."

**III. PRESENTATION: *Building 637 Remedial Action Status Update*
Presentation by Mr. Sheila Roebuck (Lennar Mare Island)**

MS. ROEBUCK: Okay. I'm going to apologize in advance, I have a little cough, so if I start to hack I apologize. I do apologize for that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Kennel cough.

MS. ROEBUCK: Yeah. Building 637, we talked about that to the RAB in March 2012. So what the goal is here is to give you a background since March, just to kind of remind you where we were. And then to talk about the remediation activities that have occurred from July 2012 through this month. And then we'll talk to you about what we have planned for the future.

Just by way of reminder, Building 637 was located in Investigation Area B.2-2. And I've got all these little things to play with. So there it is. Here's the site map. Just to remind you, there are four source areas, the locomotive turntable, which is right here. There were hydraulic hoists on the southern boundary of the building. There's a former service island that was located along the southwest area of the site. And then there's an area that we call "the northern two-thirds"; it's in the northwestern part of the building.

Two other things I want to point out here. The site is bounded on the east and the south by areas that have already been cleaned up. So this was a UST excavation that was done and closed out by Weston in the '90s, late '90s. And then this excavation was done by Lennar in association with an infrastructure project that we had, so that was all cleaned up too. So the site's bounded on two sides, and we know it's clean there. This is how the building looked before it was demolished. That was post-demolition. Again, by way of reminder, this is going to be a residential area. The cleanup levels that we have—it's a petroleum site. So total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline, TPH as diesel and as motor oil have the cleanup levels shown there. And we are greater than 300 feet from a sensitive receptor. The remedy that we have for the site is excavation, and that was approved in a RAP in 2007. And we also have an approved Work Plan for remediation that we're doing at the site that was approved in early 2012. As I mentioned, it's a petroleum hydrocarbon site, so it's a Water Board lead. And DTSC has deferred to the Water Board but is still, you know, involved in some review as well.

In—and we showed this in March of 2012, when we met with you. We had characterized the site in early 2012. And as a result of that characterization information we had this aqua line that shows where we had planned to do excavation. So it shows here. And then the former service island excavation was planned there. And I'm going to show you in a later slide where we are today. But we did excavation in 2012. And what happened was we hadn't done all—we hadn't gotten all the contamination. We knew the sidewalls were still contaminated. And so we stopped work and began discussions with our insurer about doing additional work. And unfortunately, soon, you know, within days of finishing those conversations it started to rain, so we couldn't get back out in the field. And if you recall, last year it rained and rained and rained so early in the season that it ended up really filling these excavations. And this is what we ended up with. And so we had to just wait to be able to do additional work, which is which why the additional excavation started again in July of this year. This is just a photograph of excavation in the locomotive turntable area this year, and this is where we are today. Again, you can see the lines where we had originally planned to do the excavation, 2012, which we did. And this sort of what should be yellow but shows kind of green in this slide, is what we expected for our step-out. So we were going to step out 5 feet, take samples, see where we were, and hopefully be finished. What we found was that we still had quite a bit of additional work to do.

And what we came up with was, with the schedule that we had, even with getting fast results from the laboratory, if we took three to five days to get the lab results, and the contractor that was doing the excavation kind of waited for us, we kind of would lose a week every time we did

that. And it was expensive, and our excavation contractor didn't want to be idle. And so we came up with a field screening technique which is called PetroFlag, which some of you may be familiar with. But what it allowed us to do was to take samples. Every time we did a step-out we could take a sample, and in the field within 15 minutes we would have a result that would tell us whether we were in the range. If you recall, the cleanup standards that we had were a hundred for TPH gasoline, a hundred parts per million for TPH diesel, and 370 parts per million for TPH as motor oil. And the result that we got from PetroFlag is the combined of all the petroleum hydrocarbons that we had. So what we found is that if we could get close to about 500, then, you know, we might make the standard. And we would then send those results—or those samples—to the laboratory. So our final decisions were made based on laboratory data, but the PetroFlag allowed us to know whether we needed to keep going. We didn't have to keep stopping.

So that was really helpful to us. And just to show you, the correlation that we've had with the PetroFlag was pretty good. The gray line here is the PetroFlag results. And the blue is the laboratory data. So we—it ended up being, you know, not always the same, but it was a really good tool for us, and it also saved time and money.

So...the work that we did:

We removed 48 tons of Class 1 soil, hazardous waste. Over 12,000 tons of Class 2 soil. We collected 110 samples. And we've backfilled the site now. And you recall I said, We're not finished. But what we did with our contractor was, we said, We don't want to end up in a situation where we have these holes full of water again, and we knew that we needed to button up the site in October. So we said to them, "How much time do we need for site restoration? And that will tell us when we need to stop digging." And so that's what we did. And we actually finished restoring the site on Thursday when it rained on Saturday. So we were really happy that we had done that. This shows the excavation extent. And there's a bigger figure here that you can see a little better. But basically, where you see the green, we've met the regulatory standards.

And so what this shows is that both of the areas to the west, there's some hydraulic hoists here and the former service island. [They] were cleaned up, were finished. Same thing in the northern two-thirds area: that's clean, we've met the regulatory standards. In the locomotive turntable and hydraulic hoist area to the south, on the eastern side of the building, as I said, we have, you know, bounded the site on the east and the south because of other work that's already been done. The—most of the western wall were finished, but we do have some additional work that needs to be done here. And you don't—you can't see it in this figure, but you can see it in the one that's taped to the wall, that some of these red dots, which is the ones where we still have to do work, some of them are half red, half black, and that's PetroFlag data that we had collected. The full red dots are laboratory data. But it shows that we have more work to do here, some more work to do here, and some more work to do here.

Where we know we have additional work to do, we've marked that with a visqueen liner so that we know on one side it's clean, on the other side we have more work to do. And we have these markers—which I'll show you in a second—but this is a slide that shows the backfilling in progress in the locomotive turntable area. And this is what the site looks like now. It looks really good and it's ready for the winter. These are the markers, they're called "whiskers," and you can see why they're called whiskers. But they delineate where the visqueen is. And you can actually see a little bit of visqueen here. So that we know in the field where we are and where we have work still to do. So the activities that we have to come include putting in new monitoring wells at

the site. We're putting six new monitoring wells in the locations where we had the highest concentrations of contamination. So our expectation is that, if we monitor in the areas that were most contaminated by soil, that's most likely to have a groundwater impact. And that work will be done in October. And we'll start what we know will be at least a year of groundwater monitoring. And that will be done quarterly. We'll do the additional excavation in April. So—because we didn't, we won't have these holes full of water, we can start in the spring instead of late summer. And then we'll have a report that will be delivered with the results of the soil data in June of 2014. That's our current schedule. And that's it. If you have any questions, I will be happy to answer them.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Just one. Do you have any estimate of just how much excavation is going to be involved? Or is it going to be another case where you're going to have to test the edges and maybe march out a little bit?

MS. ROEBUCK: Well, I probably should have pointed this out. We had done some trenching to try to answer that question. And you can see these lines—these indicate where we did some trenching outside the main excavation, and there was another trench that was here. So we tried to do that. And unfortunately, it didn't show that we got to clean except in one location, which is right up here. So at this point we don't know how far we're going to have to go. We're just committed to doing what we need to do to get the site clean.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Can you refresh my memory—I'm always asking Neal this when he gives these presentations—where in the context of this current work that elevated soil gas thing was?

MS. ROEBUCK: The soil gas—

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And did you ever resolve that? Did you ever find the source and remediate that?

MS. ROEBUCK: That work is all done. You see this area that I said we'd cleaned—

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

MS. ROEBUCK:—the utility corridor; that area that we're looking at the soil gas is just south of that. And we have resolved it with respect to chlorinated volatile organic compounds. With respect to the petroleum hydrocarbons in soil gas, we're still needing to do a little more work, collect some more samples to bound the contamination. And then we're going to do a comprehensive risk assessment for both the chlorinated compounds and the petroleum compounds. And that work to collect the new data is scheduled to happen next month. So we're not finished with it is the short answer.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And remind me again, this is all slated for residential unrestricted?

MS. ROEBUCK: Yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: With no land use covenant?

MS. ROEBUCK: Yeah, it's true.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: All right. And then I know we got an e-mail forward from Chris regarding a number of complaints received last month sometime for a difficult-to-clean dust in homes related—that are adjacent to or south of this work area. And we asked you to respond to that. So is that part of this problem?

MS. ROEBUCK: Neal, you can respond to that, because it's not related to this site. So I'll let Neal respond to that.

MR. SILER: Yeah, let me respond to that. That occurred on September 10th, [that] is when that event occurred. If you remember correctly, the weekend before that we had some very heavy wind. And September 10th is when the onshore flow started coming in that was cooling, the natural air conditioning of the Bay Area, and that wind came in from the west and from the southwest. And where our work was occurring, we were actually downgradient of the homes. So it would be very difficult for the dust to actually go upwind to get to the homes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So you don't know—you don't have any speculation on what the source of this sticky, difficult to remove—

MR. SILER: I don't know what the source was, but it came from the west and the southwest. And in fact we even had homeowners out—in fact, Wendell was one of the homeowners, Wendell Quigley, who said the dust was coming along over his house along Tisdale right there.

MR. RASMUSSEN: My intention was maybe to address this question later in this meeting, maybe in open forum or the community forum. But in any case, there was a lot of discussion among residents out there, some of whom collected samples of some of the dust, and there was even some plant material. The only thing I can say about it is the comments that were made ranged from the fact that the dust that had accumulated, in some cases inside people's homes, they were gone for the day and they left their windows open, and the wind, I do have to say, was pretty unusual for—even for Mare Island, pretty kind of wicked at times. Somebody said they saw what must have been a dust devil out to the west. But the surmise that most residents have come to about it was the dust came from the dredge ponds; and for all the same reasons: it's been pretty dry, and the wind was whipping things up. And if there was something going on out there like dust devils, that could account for some of this. The most alarming report that I saw, and this is what I sent, I think, to Janet and Myrna, one resident said the nature of the dust that had accumulated inside their house after it blew through the windows was that it was—the dust also had what they described as an oily residue, and it was difficult to clean, more difficult to clean than just typical dusty dust. So it sort of like stuck where it was like—would almost smear on surfaces of furniture and things like that. That was the most alarming report I got. But that was not reported by others, it was like one person commented about that, maybe a second one, but that was a little bit more tenuous.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Maybe they had bacon for breakfast.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Well, who knows.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well—and again, I didn't mean to rain on your parade or to get this out of order.

MR. RASMUSSEN: No.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But I was only bringing it up because, as I recall, the thought was that it had come from the north. And so with your wind data and then these reports, maybe we can continue a discussion on it at that time, you know, the different part of the agenda. But because I thought that maybe it would have been something related to your work there. So if you don't believe it was, then we can close that conversation for now.

MR. RASMUSSEN: What you've described was one—I sent that to you—that was like the first report from someone.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right.

MR. RASMUSSEN: And that was just a guess on their part. There were people who were aware of the work that was being done here, and it coincided with the wind that day. But even to me, I was out and around on the island that day, and I knew which way the wind was blowing, and it wasn't coming from that direction. It didn't make sense that that could have been the case either.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay.

MR. RASMUSSEN: But anyway.

MS. ROEBUCK: So you're all done with me?

MR. RASMUSSEN: Yeah.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Thanks, Sheila.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD We are now at the first public comment period. Do you have any public comments? (No response.)

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. Ten-minute break. It looks like Janet Naito brought some goodies and some water for us. Thank you, Janet.

(Thereupon there was a brief recess.)

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS (Myrna Hayes and Janet Lear)

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. So we are at Administrative Business and Announcements. As always, if you have any comments on the meeting minutes from last time, please get those comments to Myrna or myself. Myrna, did you have any?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No.

V. FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

CO-CHAIR LEAR: All right. So we are at Focus Group Reports. We don't have a community or natural resources technical group.

a) Community Focus Group (Chris Rasmussen)

CO-CHAIR LEAR: So we are at Community Focus Group. Chris, were you going to talk about anything today?

MR. RASMUSSEN: Well, we already sort of addressed the subject of the unusual windy day, and there really isn't that much more to say about it. I have to say that, here on Mare Island, among some residents out there, you know, west of Flagship, there was—some of the stuff they posted on this local community website was almost alarmist, you know. But in the end, I think it's pretty much as Neal described it. It wasn't—there wasn't anything, anything there to really nail down. The fellow who reported that the dust, that it settled in his house and had this oily residue didn't collect any sample that anybody knows. Another person did collect a sample. And she brought it to a meeting with Lennar a week or two ago, and she talked about maybe having an interest in getting it tested or something, but I'm not sure if anything was ever done with that. It was a very unusual day, the wind was unusual, even for this place which often has a nice breeze, to say the least. And I remember encountering, like, Wendell a few days afterward, and

he said it was all from the dredge ponds; from their house they could see this stuff whipping up out there. What this means, I don't know.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, the dredge ponds are easy targets because they are a pretty big expanse. However, I have to double-check which dredge ponds he's talking about, because those haven't actually been disturbed in a few years, and so there might be—

MS. TYGIELSKI: If they've gotten dry, dust will blow around.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Yeah.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

MR. RASMUSSEN: It was just dust that blew from the surface probably.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And off the roads or, depending on how clayey it is, it can be pretty hard to clean up. All the other things being the possibility of it combining somehow with something from as far away as the refineries, which isn't impossible either, but seems a little bit more remote. When you met—I distinctly remember, and maybe I'm wrong about the e-mail being, saying that it was from people, that it seemed to be coming from the north and so—or people on the northern part of the housing development were experiencing this phenomenon. But this doesn't sound like that was the case.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Well, actually it did sort of. Well, it's hard to tell. And only a few people reported anything, and they did seem to cluster around the incline, maybe a little bit on Tisdale. But there was really only a handful of people that really commented about it. Those who live in those houses that are further south, I don't remember much comment other than well, yeah, there was some dust blowing around. It was a windy day, it was a rather unusual windy day, and dust is not that unusual around here.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, especially that late in the summer before any rain, so—

MR. RASMUSSEN: It had been dry and it was just dusty conditions.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, it doesn't sound like it's anything that the Restoration Advisory Board probably needs to agendize or really pursue, but if you—if it does continue to be an issue, then certainly bring it back to us. That's my thought, but go on.

MR. RASMUSSEN: No, that's really about it.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: And just like Myrna said, if it continues to be a point of discussion and you feel we need to engage—

MS. TYGIELSKI: And the Technical Group has nothing to report.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You jumped ahead of the Natural Resources Report.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Oh, sorry, I didn't see that there. But I don't see Jerry Karr.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, I was going to save that for my comments, but I'll bring it up now. I saw, for the first time in several years, Jerry Karr's youngest son on Saturday at our preserve. And I'll just report that he says that Jerry, because of his lung condition related to his long-term struggle with cancer, is no longer leaving the house. But he has a very long, like 300 feet of oxygen lines, that go throughout the house, and he's able to plug in wherever he is. And in that he welcomes visitors. So if you're ever around, just give him a call, make sure he's there, feeling good enough for visitors, and he's delighted to have people visit. So I'd really encourage you to

do that. He was such a vibrant part of our—if he would do anything like will his notes to the Restoration Advisory Board. He was a tremendous note-taker, and he never would share any of those with any of the groups he belonged to, he wasn't the minute taker, but he was a voracious note-taker. So he really would appreciate the interaction, is what his son says. Yeah, Wally.

MR. NEVILLE: I spoke to Jerry yesterday—

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, you did?

MR. NEVILLE:—on the phone, and his spirits are very high.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, yeah.

MR. NEVILLE: So don't worry.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: He's feeling quite good actually, it's just that he's just a little bit, he sticks around the house quite a bit. I don't know if that's a Natural Resources Report, but it's an update on our chair.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. So City Report. Mark, did you have anything?

b) City Report

MR. O'BRIEN: I would just add that I didn't—don't know if you know Dan Marks is leaving, and I believe he's leaving the first week of October, and there has been no replacement selected for him. I did hear the name and I can't recall it right now.

MR. SILER: Mark Sawicki.

MR. O'BRIEN: Mark Sawicki. And so we'll have another change, but hopefully this will be a permanent person that will stay in the position for some time.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. Thank you. Lennar update.

c) Lennar Update

MR. SILER: Okay. So again you should have the 11 by 17 figure that we put all our information on. And there's a couple of interesting pictures on the upper part of the handout. On the upper left-hand corner, we're still continuing remediation in Buildings 87, 91, and 225. The picture in the upper left, that's some additional flooring we're taking out of Building 91. And we're doing the same in 87 and 225, which are located in, again, Investigation Area C-1. More interestingly, in the upper right-hand corner, we're actually doing some sediment sampling that's east of the quay wall up around the IR-03, Installation Restoration Program Site 03.

If you look up in this area right here, the quay wall does a very interesting thing up there. Instead of being right up along the edge of the wharf, it actually makes about a 30-foot indent, comes in about 250 feet, and then goes back out in that area. So what we're trying to do is characterize sediments in that area. And we've been out there once. We may go out and do some additional work in that area, but we're trying to be able to characterize the lateral and vertical extent of the petroleum hydrocarbons in that area. And then what we find, we will turn that information over to the Navy, and the Navy will continue their work in the IA-K sediment area. So what you're seeing there is... actually, the one on the upper left of the upper right-hand corner, that's where they actually crawled down to get underneath the wharf. And that gentleman there usually hands them things like the samplers, the sampling tubes, and water when they get real hot, and kind of makes sure they have all the equipment they need. And the other picture that you're seeing in the

upper right-hand corner, that's actually looking down underneath the wharf on top of the sediments, seeing what it looks like under there.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Is that in the—it appears to be...at least part of the area is included in Berth 10 is adjacent to that or in the lower—

MR. SILER: It's actually Berth 03 is adjacent to it. You're way up here.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, I see it. Oh, Berth 6 I mean. Berth 6. Is 6 in there, too?

MR. SILER: No, 6 is a little farther down. Berth 6 is down here. It actually doesn't indent that far down to the south.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And is it covered with the asphalt then? It just appears to be regular—

MR. SILER: Yeah, that's concrete and wood structure, and then it's covered with asphalt.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So that's an example of where the State Lands claim juts in beyond the rivers, what appears to be the refinery.

MR. SILER: Uh-huh.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Refinery shore.

MR. SILER: And then we've actually submitted not as many documents this month as we have been in the past. But we still have a number of documents that are in review. One of the ones that we are trying to get through is our portion of Investigation Area B-1 which is the Crane Test Area. And it looks like we have agreement on the Final Implementation Report, which I think should be going out very quickly here.

MS. ROEBUCK: Today, today or yesterday.

MS. NAITO: Thank you.

MR. SILER: So that one, we'll be able to close out our portion of the Crane Test Area.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Is the Crane Test Area, is the fence a part of its remedy – is fence a part of the the land use covenant?

MR. SILER: Not my fence necessarily, it's just a cap that goes over that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay.

MR. SILER: If somebody takes that over, they can take the fence down, but the fence is not necessarily part of the remedy.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Because your fence is smashed in, so I thought I'd see if that's—

MR. SILER: Yeah, I went down there.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And Lennar—Weston fixed their side of the fence, so I'm just curious about whether you're going to fix your side of the fence.

MR. SILER: And then some other things we're looking...at some groundwater monitoring reports that are in. We have some groundwater monitoring plans. One of the things we finished up [was] some work on some PCB sites. We closed out an additional PCB site this month which is Building 592. So that one's closed out. We're looking to close out Building 69 and Building

S34-02. In fact, Carolyn came out yesterday and took a tour of S34-02 with me to be able to close that one out.

MR. O'BRIEN: What were those numbers again?

MR. SILER: 592 is the one we were able to get closure on from both U.S. EPA and DTSC. And then there's building 69. And then also building S34-02.

MR. O'BRIEN: Thank you.

MR. SILER: And then we had a number of documents you can see that are kind of repeated, where we did get comments back from the agencies. There's a number of upcoming documents that deal with doing some additional field work, characterization, and remediation. There's a Corrective Action Plan for two rooms in Building 121 that should be submitted in the near future. We're working on some comments to a sanitary sewer report in Investigation Area C-1 and C-2. Request for no further action in Building 742. Four PCB sites, UL-03 through UL-06. We're going to be starting remediation of another PCB site outside of Building 688, so we'll have the cleanup plan notification submitted for that in the next few months. And then we're also going to be doing some continuation that Sheila had mentioned about soil vapor sampling and analysis around Underground Storage Tanks 243, one and two. And that was the work she was talking about that you had asked about, where we're doing some petroleum hydrocarbon work.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I see that, yeah.

MR. SILER: The major field work that we completed in September was the Building 637 area, but we still have some additional things to do there. Still working on the PCB sites in Buildings 87, 91, 225. And then the sediment sampling in the investigation area, sediments that are underlying a portion of Installation Restoration Program Site 03. Upcoming field work. As Sheila had mentioned, we're going to be installing groundwater monitoring wells and starting groundwater monitoring in the Building 637 area. Also, continuing work at PCB sites in the area. And then one of the things that we did start today was: we started this storm sewer investigation in the Building 382/390, 386/388 area. They actually cleared the borings today, and they're going to be taking samples tomorrow. So...any questions on any of the documents I talked about? Any of the field work that's going on?

(NO RESPONSE.)

MR. SILER: Okay. Thank you very much.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Regulatory agency update. Janet or Carolyn.

MS. NAITO: You can start.

d) Regulatory Agency Update

MS. D'ALMEIDA: I guess I'll start since I have the microphone. Well, the PCB site that Neal was talking about that we went to see yesterday, S34-02, that's an old bomb shelter next to the rubber lab that's across the street from the chapel. That letter is done, I just need to put it in the signature chain. So we've approved that one. And then today I went out with Chris to walk the PCB sites in the—along the south shore in the Navy-retained area. And I think we looked at about eight or nine that are still left to be done that he's going to have to write a scope of work for a new contract to do. Amongst those we found a building that has wood block floor on two

levels. And it looks like there's potentially PCB contamination throughout that wood block floor, possibly. So that's going to be a big job.

MS. NAITO: Hi, I'm giving the report for DT—California Department of Toxic Substances Control. I'm pleased to report that I am taking another vacation. I'll be gone for two weeks, supposedly starting on Tuesday, but we're going to have a conference call Tuesday. I am going to Pennsylvania, hopefully we'll have a really good time. We're going back for my boyfriend's reunion of his eighth grade class, so—

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That oughta be fun.

MS. NAITO: I haven't been to this part of Pennsylvania so I'm looking forward to that. I am also pleased to report that I am no longer the Acting Branch Chief, so I have much more time to dedicate to these projects. I'm trying to catch up with the backlog. My goal is to see if we can—okay. I will work very hard from now till when I leave on vacation, that gives me two more days, and hopefully by the beginning of November we'll be more caught up.

e) Weston Update

CO-CHAIR LEAR: And I skipped the Weston update, I apologize.

MR. FARLEY: I know it's confusing; where am I sitting and which hat am I wearing?

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Really.

MR. FARLEY: There's a handout, I hope everybody got a chance to grab one. There's three basic things that I wanted to cover. One is document status, and you can see the four or five documents here. To summarize, the investigation area H-1 post-closure care plan, and the annual remedy status reports are being reviewed by the agencies. And then the next three documents, the Draft FS or Feasibility Study, the Proposed Plan, and Remedial Action Plan, and then the Record of Decision, all for IR-05, those documents are either in review by the agencies or in preparation. And for the IR-05 documents, those are a natural progression towards getting the site through the Record of Decision process and the remedy finalized. For the IA-H1 containment area, the primary activities there were the removal of the water from within the collection trench. To date, a little over 30 million gallons have been removed. That water has been discharged to the city sanitation flood control district. Also, 850 gallons of water, oily water and oil for this period have been collected, and that was disposed of offsite. Performed the groundwater monitoring this last period in August. And then did the monitoring of the settlements, settlement monuments. And you can see here that, since 2008, there's been less than about a half a foot of settlement. And then the last thing is the monitoring, the vegetation monitoring that was performed. That was done, and the focus was to monitor for the establishment of the habitat for the—for the salt marsh harvest mouse—I always get that—

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Salt marsh harvest mouse.

MR. FARLEY: I always get that backwards.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, they're not harvesting salt.

MR. FARLEY: What's that, Myrna?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: They're not harvesting salt.

MR. FARLEY: Yeah. The third year annual quantitative survey. According to the calculations, there's about a 65 percent—62 to 65 percent plant cover well on its way to the established goals specified here. And the results of that will be summarized in a report, the third annual wetland report, and reported to the RAB in our next meeting, I believe in December, early December. So that's what I have to report on behalf of Weston. Any questions?

(NO RESPONSE.)

MR. FARLEY: Thank you.

VI. CO-CHAIR REPORTS

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. So for the Navy report. First off, I do have the field work schedule that was on the table laying out some of the upcoming field work for the Navy. And then also our normal monthly progress report. There was no field work performed by the Navy during this period, which is during the month of September. We have been in the process of conducting interviews for updating the Community Involvement Plan. We've done about five so far, and each time we ask for ideas of who else we might contact. If any of the people in the room, including the RAB members, would like to participate in that interview process, please let me know.

Also, there've been some changes in the Navy Mare Island team back in San Diego. I'm pleased to report our base closure manager, Kim Ostrowski, will become the director of BRAC Program Management West office. And we will have a new base closure manager. His name is John Hill. And a former deputy BCM for Mare Island will return to us, Deborah Theroux. She was the deputy base closure manager when Tony Megliola was the base closure manager, so she's coming back to us. During this month the Navy submitted four documents, and we received comments or concurrence from the regulatory agencies. The Water Board submitted comments or concurrence on six documents. And DTSC commented on five. We received a concurrence letter from EPA indicating that the H-1 landfill remedy is operating properly and successfully in accordance with its intended design, and this is an important step towards the transfer process. So our next RAB meeting, because the last Thursday of November is Thanksgiving, our next RAB meeting will be December 5th. And then we'll go back to the normal schedule of January 30th following that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I had one other thought about why Mike Coffey isn't here tonight since he's a faithful attendee. His stepfather is the former CFO of Oracle, I have a hunch—I think he's still on the Board, I have a hunch he's at the party.

MS. TYGIELSKI: There's still a party.

MR. O'BRIEN: When's a guy gonna get a break, you know?

(Thereupon there was simultaneous discussion.)

CO-CHAIR HAYES: We're all giving him grief because he was rooting for the Kiwis. Well, I actually was rooting for them, I have some friends who are Kiwis, so I was.

MR. O'BRIEN: Thank you.

MS. ROEBUCK: You still lost, sorry, Mark.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right up to the end.

MR. O'BRIEN: You cheated.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

MS. ROEBUCK: The Aussies cheated.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, Aussies, that's different from the Kiwis though.

MR. O'BRIEN: I'm with Myrna, I'm not Aussie.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right, yeah.

MS. ROEBUCK: Oh, he's an Aussie.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, he is? Now he's really cheating, passing himself as a Kiwi. All right.

MR. O'BRIEN: I felt threatened, Myrna.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Here? We can talk. Okay. Listen, I want to thank those who came out to Coastal Cleanup Day and joined me for the fourth year. I founded Coastal Cleanup Day in Vallejo, and I did it for seven years about 21 years ago. 21 sites we did. Then I came back four years ago and we started cleaning up between the causeway, bridge, and the Highway 37 bridge. And there were some amazing 4H'ers, church people they call themselves so I will too, and sorority members, people from all ages and spheres of Vallejo who came out in the absolute pouring rain to help us clean up garbage on Saturday on Coastal Cleanup Day. So good for them. Even though they left me to unpack my truck into the dumpster. And I'll go on record as saying that the Recology dumpster driver said he didn't sign up to do something like help me in the rain. So I did it by myself while he texted next to me and idled a diesel truck. They'll probably be making a nice donation to the Flyway Festival. Get it. You don't feel threatened though, do you?

MR. O'BRIEN: No, I don't.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No.

MR. O'BRIEN: I'm sure he was American though, right, this guy we're talking about? Wouldn't be Australian, I'll say that now, because he wasn't being a gentleman.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, he's dry. Okay. So, a couple of things coming up in the Mare Island Shoreline Heritage Preserve. And that would be: this Sunday afternoon come out to the preserve for a Lennar-sponsored activity, I guess, called the Mare Island Home Cook Competition. And you'll get a chance to, only if you are a Mare Island resident, get an award if you are selected by the three chefs, if your food is selected as winning food. So I understand that after that, after the three o'clock chef—the competition, there's going to be food to eat, so come on out to that.

Then the next Saturday evening, October 5, is the second annual fundraiser for the preserve called "Feels Like Fall" in the Rowser Garden, and that will be with Guy Arrostuto and Friends, if you are fans of his great piano music.

I want to thank the Navy for swaddling the houses in the naval ammunition depot workers housing National Register Historic District with paint. Apparently three coats of paint have been applied to the houses. And I don't know if that is an indication of how long you think you're going to be holding those properties, or if it was just time to put some paint on it after twenty years of not being painted. But thank you anyway, they look very nice and they were very tastefully painted. So I think that's everything I have to report. Go ahead and put the Flyway Festival on your calendars, and get your checks rolling, get them printed and mailed if you plan

to be sponsors or—and if you plan to attend as exhibitors, start getting those exhibits thought up for the 18th year. And we'll be holding that festival February 7 through 9, 2014. Always the second weekend in February.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. Well, I guess that wraps it up for this evening, folks. Drive safe and I'll see you next time.

LIST OF HANDOUTS:

- Presentation Handout – Crane Test Area North and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office South Preliminary Assessment / Site Investigation Results and Remedial Investigation Field Work Overview
- Presentation Handout – Building 637 Remedial Action Status Update
- Mare Island Draft Navy Field Schedule
- Weston Solutions Mare Island RAB Update
- Navy Monthly Progress Report, Former Mare Island Naval Shipyard, September 26, 2013