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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

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THURSDAY, MAY 17, 2001

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CORONADO, CALIFORNIA

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REPORTED BY: Nancy A. Lee, CSR No. 3870

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1 ATTENDANCE:

- 2 John Locke
- 3 Bill Collins
- 4 Daniel Cordero
- 5 Mark Bonsavage
- 6 Nicole Peacock
- 7 Leticia Hernandez
- 8 Robert Campbell
- 9 Bob Logan
- 10 Foster Marshall
- 11 Jerry Bailey
- 12 Anita Craig
- 13 Carol Yamane

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1 CORONADO, CA., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 2001, 6:35 P.M.

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3 MR. LOCKE: It's time to get going.

4 My name is John Locke. I'm from Navy
5 Region Southwest, and I'd like to welcome you to
6 the 70th Restoration Advisory Board for NAS North
7 Island and NAB Coronado.

8 Tonight we're going to look at Site 9
9 Soil Vapor Extraction, an update on that project;
10 Site 5, Methane Gas Monitoring from the land and
11 landfill; a look at Solid Waste Management Unit 80;
12 the Flower Show recap from last week; and a look at
13 NAB Soil and Groundwater Background Study.

14 The first item on the agenda is
15 approval of the meeting minutes. Do I have a
16 motion to approve the minutes?

17 DR. MARSHALL: So move.

18 MR. LOCKE: Second?

19 MR. LOGAN: Second.

20 MR. LOCKE: The minutes are approved as
21 written.

22 Is there any business items other than
23 what's on the agenda? All right.

24 Let's go to our first item, a Site 9
25 Update from Bill Collins.

1 MR. COLLINS: Here's your little monthly
2 update -- actually, quarterly update now for this
3 site. For those that don't have a handout, it's
4 Hunter orange. It can be seen in a dark room.

5 And for the new people, I'll show you
6 where Site 9 is. Site 9 is off the southwest
7 corner of the island.

8 For the past several years we've been
9 conducting a removal action out there. And at one
10 time, after about two years of operation, we
11 stopped for a brief moment after we collected about
12 80,000 gallons of product, and we went and found
13 that we couldn't -- actually, we couldn't clean up
14 the site. We kept rebounding. We kept
15 encountering vapors.

16 And so what we did was we conducted a
17 small pilot study with DTSC providing oversight on
18 this, and we went for about seven months with that
19 and recovered nearly 29,000 pounds of free product
20 and vapor. And that's worked so well that now
21 we're getting ready to set up for a full-scale
22 system where we inject steam into the site through
23 a great number of wells -- not all at once. We'll
24 be hopping around as we do it, warming different
25 parts of the site up.

1 But I believe the new handout tells you
2 that we're going to install, I believe, 55
3 extraction wells -- I don't want to get this too
4 wrong -- 34 steam injection wells, 58 combination
5 free product and soil vapor extraction wells.

6 And what we'll be doing is pushing the
7 steam into the ground, and it will cause the free
8 product that's down there to lose its viscosity
9 essentially. It will get closer and closer to 1;
10 whereas, molasses has a much higher number, and
11 that's where our fuel is. It's up in that range.
12 And we want to warm it up, make it mobile, and
13 start pushing it to the extraction wells, and
14 that's our goal.

15 And we think it's going to take a
16 little over two years to clean up that site, but at
17 least we'll get it.

18 So what I wanted to do is give you a
19 little update. Right now all we're doing is
20 removing free product, and we've removed about
21 7,000 gallons in the last few months.

22 So until we get the full system running
23 with steam, we will continue to collect just free
24 product, and it's working successfully. We're
25 looking forward to one of these days being able to

1 come in and tell you that the whole thing is
2 running and that we're recovering vast quantities
3 of fuel.

4 That's it. Does anybody have any
5 questions? Okay.

6 MR. LOCKE: Thank you, Bill.

7 Our next presentation, I believe Nicole
8 Peacock is going to give it, Site 5 Methane Gas
9 Monitoring. Nicole's from Bechtel.

10 MS. PEACOCK: Does everybody have a handout?
11 They're in the back. There's one little box on the
12 front that says "Methane Monitoring IR Site 5."

13 My name is Nicole Peacock. I'm with
14 Bechtel, and I'm going to be talking about methane
15 monitoring at IR Site 5.

16 And during my presentation, I'll talk
17 about some background for Site 5, the
18 characteristics of methane gas, the history and
19 results of methane monitoring at Site 5, and I'll
20 talk a little bit about a methane detection system
21 that was installed in Building 800 at Site 5.

22 IR Site 5 is located in the
23 southeastern portion of North Island right down
24 here, and here's a close up.

25 Site 5 is a former landfill. It was a

1 landfill from approximately 1945 to 1965, and this
2 is the site layout. This area was an area of
3 mostly trash disposal while the western area was an
4 area of incinerator waste, and currently this whole
5 area is a golf course, and all these little marks
6 are part of the golf course like sand pits and
7 whatever, things like that.

8 So that's the basics for Site 5.

9 Now I'll talk about methane gas. What
10 is methane gas? It's a colorless, odorless gas.
11 It's lighter than air, and it's formed by the
12 decomposition of organic matter. Therefore, it's
13 commonly found in swamps and wetlands, peat
14 deposits and old landfills.

15 Why is methane gas a concern? Methane
16 gas is a concern because it's an explosive hazard,
17 and methane gas is explosive when it's at a
18 concentration of between 5 percent and 15 percent
19 methane and air. What that means is if you have
20 1 percent methane in air, that's 10,000 parts per
21 million of methane. And, therefore, the explosive
22 range is 50,000 parts per million to 150,000 parts
23 per million, and those are big numbers.

24 Many people are used to looking at VOCs
25 where few parts per million causes great concern.

1 But here we're dealing with higher numbers for the
2 hazard. So, again, the explosive range is 50,000
3 to 150,000 parts per million.

4 Besides being an explosive hazard,
5 methane gas could possibly cause concern for
6 asphyxiation. If you're in a confined space, the
7 methane -- if there's a large enough concentration
8 of methane, it might displace the oxygen, and
9 that's not a concern at Site 5.

10 Methane gas is not a toxic concern like
11 many of the VOCs like benzene.

12 How is methane gas produced? Like I
13 said before, it's produced due to the decay and
14 decomposition of organic matter. The rate of
15 methane production depends on the amount of
16 rainfall during a certain period and the
17 temperature, so it may vary.

18 And then once it's produced, how does
19 it migrate? In landfills like at Site 5 -- Site 5
20 specifically, methane is produced from a thin layer
21 of organic material within the landfill,
22 specifically within that trash disposal area. And
23 at many landfills where there is a lot of methane
24 being produced, they'll collect it and use it for
25 energy. But at Site 5 there is definitely not

1 enough methane to collect.

2 Once produced, methane gas will move
3 along the most unrestricted pathway, so in certain
4 cases it may move along the sand layers or along
5 pipelines or up through underground structures such
6 as basements.

7 Measuring methane gas. Again, methane
8 is an explosive hazard. It's explosive at 5
9 percent by volume or 50,000 parts per million, and
10 that concentration is called the lower explosive
11 limit or the LEL.

12 So your sensors that measure methane
13 will do it in three -- will give you the
14 concentration three ways: one is percent by volume
15 like 5 percent there; the other is by parts per
16 million, 50,000 parts per million or percent of the
17 LEL. So, for example, if you have a concentration
18 that's 100 percent of the LEL, that will be 5
19 percent by volume or 50,000 parts per million, and
20 25 percent of the LEL will be 12,500 parts per
21 million, just for example.

22 So that's the basics for methane gas.

23 Moving onto the history of methane gas
24 monitoring at Site 5, back in '84 or '85 when they
25 were constructing the golf course clubhouse and

1 they were digging under ground, they detected some
2 subsurface methane. What they detected wasn't
3 alarming. It wasn't a great concentration. But
4 they took -- they advanced some subsurface borings
5 near the clubhouse to see what they could come up
6 with, and at depth in the subsurface they detected
7 methane at 10,000 parts per million, which is
8 1 percent by volume. And this is less than the
9 explosive limit -- the lower explosive limit of
10 50,000 parts per million.

11 So that's what happened initially. And
12 then we've been doing some methane monitoring as
13 part of the post closure maintenance at IR Site 5,
14 and so that's been happening from 1998 until the
15 present we've been monitoring methane.

16 Those are the locations of methane gas
17 monitoring at Site 5, and they're all perimeter
18 locations, most of them.

19 Here's the clubhouse where they had the
20 subsurface detections of methane, and so we have
21 several monitoring locations around there. Many
22 around the perimeter of the site. Some of these
23 locations -- most of these locations are storm
24 drains or manholes, different conduits through
25 which methane might travel.

1 We have a few vapor monitoring wells
2 that we also use to monitor methane, and then some
3 monitoring wells.

4 This is just a picture of me monitoring
5 methane in a manhole, and this device measures
6 methane, oxygen, and CO2; and we just stick a pipe
7 or a tube down the hole and see what we get.

8 So the results of our methane gas
9 monitoring at these locations, there are about 43
10 locations that we monitor. And, again, we've done
11 it from 1998 through 2001, and we mostly have come
12 up with non-detect results. There have been some
13 detects at VW1, Vapor Well 1, which is near the
14 clubhouse, and I think you have some tables of
15 results which are easier to see on the handout than
16 up here on the screen.

17 But the highest result in 1998 or
18 1999 -- the highest concentration was in Vapor Well
19 1, and it was just over 6,000 parts per million.
20 And this is -- these concentrations are total
21 organic vapors.

22 PWC did this monitoring and they used
23 an FID, which would give you the total organic
24 vapors, so like methane and VOCs together. So they
25 came up with 6,000 parts per million, which is less

1 than 1 percent.

2 In 2000 we did some monitoring with a
3 methane detector where we just got methane results,
4 and we came up with mostly non-detects. We had one
5 hit at a monitoring well, and it popped up at .1
6 percent briefly and then went back down to zero,
7 but we had that result.

8 And then in 2000 PWC has gone out and
9 they've collected one round -- they've done one
10 round of monitoring, and they came up with some
11 results at that same vapor well, VW1, in the
12 thousands around what they detected in '98, and I
13 don't have a table of the results yet.

14 So that's what's happened with methane
15 gas monitoring around IR Site 5. And due to the
16 possibility of methane gas migrating up through the
17 basement of this clubhouse, we've installed a
18 methane detection system in the clubhouse. So
19 we've installed three sensors in the basement, and
20 these will continuously monitor for methane by
21 percent LEL, so from zero to 100 percent LEL.

22 And the control panel and an alarm are
23 located in the office for the restaurant -- the
24 clubhouse restaurant. And the alarm has a visible
25 alarm. It's strobe light, which will go off if the

1 concentrations in the basement reach 20 percent of
2 the LEL, and then an audible alarm will go off if
3 concentrations reach 25 percent of the LEL. And if
4 the alarm goes off, there's an instruction to call
5 the fire department and evacuate. Just because
6 there's an explicit hazard at that point, there's a
7 possibility for an explosive hazard.

8 And there's some pictures in the
9 back -- the last page of your handout, and I didn't
10 have a chance to scan these. And the top two
11 pictures show a sensor in the basement. And here's
12 the methane detection system control panel and
13 alarm. And then this fourth picture is just a
14 vapor well -- one of the vapor wells that we
15 monitor.

16 So in summary, we have been monitoring
17 methane to ensure its safe conditions out at Site
18 5, and we've monitored several affirmative
19 locations, and we've mostly come up with non-detect
20 results.

21 Methane has been detected in VW1 --
22 Vapor Well 1 a few times at less than 1 percent,
23 and now we're monitoring in the basement. And,
24 again, that's mostly been non-detects when I've
25 checked in on it and calibrated the instruments.

1 And we'll continue monitoring as part of the post
2 maintenance for IR Site 5.

3 So that's it. Are there any questions?

4 MR. GEILENFELDT: Well, I want to thank you
5 for doing this. I was the one who asked for this.

6 My main concern was if you have a
7 seepage problem with methane, Nicole, we have
8 residents -- non-military residents adjacent to
9 this area. In fact, the mayor's house is pretty
10 darn close to this.

11 MS. PEACOCK: Right.

12 MR. GEILENFELDT: And there was a concern
13 about seepage -- underground seepage.

14 Tell me what you know about underground
15 seepage with this stuff. Is it something that
16 could go -- I mean, what would cause it or generate
17 seepage underground?

18 MS. PEACOCK: Well, like I said, methane
19 will migrate along the path of least restriction,
20 which is generally along storm drain pipelines or
21 up through abasement, and we have been monitoring
22 methane.

23 We have several -- this is the
24 neighborhood you're talking about.

25 MR. GEILENFELDT: Uh-huh.

1 MS. PEACOCK: And we have several locations
2 that we've been monitoring.

3 MR. GEILENFELDT: So you actually have
4 monitoring along that military line.

5 MS. PEACOCK: Yeah. Along the road here,
6 there's four points there, and those have come up
7 non-detect. This is the monitoring well where we
8 had that .1 percent briefly; but due to the fact
9 that they didn't find that again this year in the
10 monitoring round, and the fact that it just briefly
11 showed up at .1 --

12 MR. GEILENFELDT: Is that the one that had
13 the high point here of 6600?

14 MS. PEACOCK: No. That was on the next
15 page, that 1000, which is the lowest --

16 MR. GEILENFELDT: Oh, I see. The other side
17 is 31.

18 MS. PEACOCK: Right. That is .1 percent
19 methane, and that's the lowest detectable amount
20 that the meter will read, and that just popped on
21 briefly, and it might be due to something
22 decomposing. I don't know.

23 MR. GEILENFELDT: So even the 6600 reading
24 on this 542 is not serious.

25 MS. PEACOCK: No. Like I said, the lowest

1 was 200 for methane and 60,000 parts per million.

2 MR. GEILENFELDT: 60,000 is where you've got
3 to worry.

4 MS. PEACOCK: Right. So 1 percent of
5 methane and air is 10,000 parts per million.

6 MR. GEILENFELDT: So there's virtually no
7 explosion hazard or zero potential explosion as far
8 as you can tell from these figures.

9 MS. PEACOCK: Not at those concentrations.

10 MR. GEILENFELDT: So what are we talking
11 about? A natural attenuation to eliminate this
12 over time? There's nothing you can do?

13 There's no process -- SVE process or
14 anything that would extract this? You just wait?

15 MS. PEACOCK: You can extract methane and
16 collect it, but there's so little being generated
17 at this landfill --

18 MR. GEILENFELDT: It's not a VOC or
19 anything.

20 MS. PEACOCK: Oh, no.

21 MR. GEILENFELDT: Great. Thanks for your
22 bringing this information to me.

23 MS. PEACOCK: Okay. Anything else?

24 MR. LOCKE: Thank you, Nicole.

25 Our next presentation is from Carol

1 Yamane and Rob Campbell. This is for Solid Waste
2 Management Unit 80.

3 MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you. My name is Rob
4 Campbell, and I'm a Remedial Project Manager for
5 Southwest Div for Building 99 on the dry side.

6 My goal is to introduce you to a new
7 project at North Island, and it is named Solid
8 Waste Management Unit 80 or the acronym is SWMU 80.

9 Basically the project is a very large
10 underground pipeline that has carried industrial
11 waste for about seven miles through the island, and
12 there have been some cracks in the pipes in the
13 joints and connections. It's basically primarily
14 leaked chlorinated solvents in select areas.

15 So that's the main project is to
16 prepare a Remedial Investigation work plan for
17 this, and we're also going to roll in a couple of
18 other sites, too, being Operable Unit 20 and
19 Operable Unit 24.

20 We've prepared a very nice,
21 well-organized presentation for you. The first
22 page is -- basically if you can read this, it will
23 give you a good understanding of the history of the
24 project and what we hope we can do to get in to
25 remediate the project eventually.

1 We've contracted with Bechtel, and
2 Carol will be our project manager there.

3 Ultimately when this is all finished,
4 this project will be submitted to the DTSC,
5 Department of Toxic Substances Control, for their
6 approval. They're our lead agency in this. And
7 also we'll be using the San Diego Regional Water
8 Quality Board for other measures and other guidance
9 on underground contamination.

10 I want to now introduce Carol, and
11 she'll go through the slides that we've prepared
12 for you.

13 MS. YAMANE: Thanks, Rob.

14 MR. CAMPBELL: You're welcome.

15 MS. YAMANE: Again, I'm Carol Yamane. I'm
16 with Bechtel, and I'm going to describe the project
17 that we will be working on.

18 So tonight I'm going to talk about
19 the -- an introduction to the industrial waste
20 collection system and also a little overview of the
21 regulatory framework. I'll do a description of the
22 industrial waste pipeline and some previous
23 investigations. I'll describe the scope of our
24 project, and then I'll end with a bird's-eye view
25 of the island. Wake you guys up after you're

1 dozing off.

2 The industrial waste collection system
3 was installed in different phases, and it went
4 online after construction of the first industrial
5 waste treatment plant. That occurred in about
6 1972.

7 The collection system consisted of over
8 42,000 feet or greater than seven miles of pipeline
9 and also eight lift stations.

10 The purpose of the collection system
11 was to convey or transport industrial wastewater
12 from different areas in the northeastern part of
13 the base to the waste treatment plant.

14 And this picture just shows the
15 industrial waste pipeline and collection system.
16 What we're looking at is the northeastern part of
17 the island over here.

18 And as you can see, there's a network
19 of over seven miles of pipeline, and the pipeline
20 was installed at a slope. So along most of the
21 pipeline, industrial wastewater flowed kind of down
22 slope, under the gravity, and it flowed to the
23 industrial waste treatment plant located in the
24 center of the island.

25 And then the lift stations, which I'll

1 talk about in a second, were just located at
2 different places along the pipeline.

3 Now, this illustrates what the lift
4 stations are. So while over most of the island the
5 wastewater traveled down slope, sometimes the pipes
6 got too deep and the wastewater needed to be lifted
7 or pumped up to the next section of the pipe. And
8 so that's why these are called pump stations or
9 lift stations.

10 And as Rob already mentioned, our lead
11 regulator is DTSC, and in 1989 DTSC performed a
12 RCRA Facility Assessment, and the purpose of that
13 assessment was to identify sites with possible
14 releases of hazardous waste to the environment.

15 And during that assessment, it
16 identified the industrial waste pipeline as SWMU
17 80, as Rob already pointed out, and it also
18 identified five of the lift stations as SWMUs 45
19 through 49.

20 Later on there was a Site Management
21 Plan prepared for North Island, and in that Site
22 Management Plan SWMU 80 and lift stations 45
23 through 49 collectively were identified as Operable
24 Unit 14.

25 So you'll hear these different names

1 for different components on the project.

2 We already went over our regulatory
3 agencies, DTSC, and we'll be getting also input on
4 water quality issues from the Regional Water
5 Quality Control Board.

6 Now I'd like to talk a little bit more
7 detail about the pipeline system. It carries
8 liquid wastewater from various aircraft maintenance
9 and repair activities. The wastewater was
10 generally dilute in nature, and it had
11 concentrations consisting primarily of metals from
12 metal plating operations, phenols from painting
13 operations, solvents from cleaning operations,
14 rinseate from aircraft washracks, and then general
15 industrial water rinseate from washing the floors.

16 In 1994 a second industrial waste
17 treatment plant was built, and at that time there
18 were modifications made to the collection system.
19 Those modifications included cleaning the entire
20 length of the industrial waste pipeline, and some
21 sections were actually abandoned in place and not
22 used anymore.

23 In addition, three of the lift stations
24 were removed, and some of the pipeline remained in
25 service, and it was slip-lined and is used today to

1 carry wastewater from the aircraft washracks.

2 None of the sections of the pipeline
3 that are currently used, none of them are used for
4 the transport of hazardous waste.

5 So there are quite a few previous
6 investigations concerning the pipeline itself as
7 well as some other related sites that Rob
8 mentioned.

9 There was a comprehensive evaluation of
10 the types of chemicals that were discharged to the
11 pipeline, and there was extensive testing of the
12 physical condition of the pipeline and of the lift
13 stations.

14 The results of the physical testing
15 identified potential defects. Most of them were
16 cracks or offset joints along several sections of
17 the pipeline, and also there was an excessive leak
18 rate at three of the lift stations.

19 Other studies that were conducted at
20 North Island identified two areas where there were
21 solvent plumes in groundwater, and those areas are
22 in the northeastern part of the base -- in this
23 area right here. As Rob mentioned earlier, one of
24 them is a solvent plume called Operable Unit 24,
25 and the other one is -- you can't see it very well

1 here, but in your handout there's a larger solvent
2 plume called Operable Unit 20. And the previous
3 investigations suggested that these plumes formed
4 as a result of releases from the pipeline.

5 So now I'd like to go over the scope of
6 work that we're doing. A Remedial Investigation is
7 going to be performed, and we're in the process of
8 putting together an IR Work Plan. Because the two
9 solvent plumes may have resulted from leaks in the
10 pipeline, those two plumes will be included in the
11 Remedial Investigation.

12 We also are going to investigate the
13 rest of the pipeline and the lift stations to find
14 out if there are other areas where we have had
15 releases that we don't know about yet.

16 Our goal of this process includes
17 collecting data so that we can characterize
18 potential risk to humans and the environment.

19 We want to identify areas that need to
20 be remediated, and also we want to identify
21 different remediation methods that might be used.

22 We have a couple of other tasks that
23 we'll be doing. We're going to put together a GIS
24 package, and some of you that aren't familiar with
25 that terminology, that stands for Geographical

1 Information System. And really what it is is a
2 fancy database that contains -- it provides a place
3 that we can store the data that we'll collect, and
4 we also couple that with maps and it provides us a
5 very powerful tool to help us interpret the data
6 and figure out what it all means.

7 And then the other thing is we'll be
8 doing groundwater sampling at Operable Unit 24, and
9 in fact we submitted a week or so ago a draft work
10 plan to the regulators and to the public for
11 review. And if you'd like to review that document
12 and you weren't on the primary distribution list, a
13 copy is also in the library here in the Information
14 Repository.

15 So just in closing what I'd like to do
16 is take you on a bird's-eye view of North Island,
17 and what we're going to do is start at Point Loma
18 and we're going to pass around the western and the
19 northern sides of North Island. We'll swing
20 around, we'll get a glimpse of NTC, see Point Loma
21 again, and then swing by the southern part of the
22 base.

23 So fasten your seat belts and enjoy the
24 ride. Well, sorry about that. Maybe next time.

25 MR. BAILEY: You do have the capability.

1 You just don't have the program.

2 MS. YAMANE: It's just a little glitch in
3 the program.

4 Does anybody have any questions?

5 MR. GEILENFELDT: I wanted to ask you,
6 Carol, where does all of this waste -- liquid waste
7 go after you go through this treatment plant?

8 Is this the fluid that goes into the
9 Coronado sewer system? Is this what we're talking
10 about?

11 MS. YAMANE: Actually, Bill, can you --

12 MR. COLLINS: That's true. In the past that
13 plant -- the IWTP would treat up to as much as
14 8 million gallons a week, and when they finished it
15 to meet certain standards set by the City Water
16 Department -- actually the Sewer Department -- it
17 would be then discharged to the sewer system and
18 then flow through Coronado, back through San Diego,
19 and all the way around to Point Loma, be run
20 through the system one more time at the treatment
21 plant out there on the island, and then discharged
22 through that long pipe running out in the ocean two
23 miles or four miles?

24 MR. LOCKE: I don't know. I couldn't tell
25 you.

1 MR. COLLINS: Several miles long, and then
2 it would be discharged out there.

3 Now the water that comes into the plant
4 is really -- it's not industrial hazard waste
5 anymore. It's just mostly water collected from
6 washracks or helicopters and airplanes and things
7 like that. And it is processed at the IWTP, just
8 as in the old days, for a slightly different set of
9 contaminants and then discharged once again to the
10 sewer lines.

11 MR. GEILENFELDT: So there's no
12 contamination threat, you're saying, with this
13 process the way it is now as far as --

14 MR. COLLINS: No.

15 MS. YAMANE: It's mostly from historical --
16 what may have gone on in the past.

17 MR. COLLINS: We believe the current lines
18 that are in operation are not leaking, so they're
19 not providing extra water to the system, you know,
20 to leach stuff out.

21 MR. GEILENFELDT: So what are you detecting
22 there, Carol? Your objective there is to detect
23 leaks, you say?

24 MS. YAMANE: Yeah. We're going to use
25 investigative cleaning tools to look for some of

1 the chemicals that we know were discharged through
2 the pipeline a long time ago, and we'll look for
3 those chemicals as indicators that there were
4 leaks. And then if we find some, then we'll
5 investigate and see what the distribution is.

6 MR. COLLINS: Much like we think that
7 Operable Unit 20, that large plume on your drawing,
8 and the smaller Operable Unit 24 plume came from
9 leaks through the pipeline. Unfortunately, this
10 part of the island is so busy that some of the
11 contamination could come from other sources, too.
12 But it sure does look funny when these plumes seem
13 to originate in areas where there are known cracks
14 or defects in the pipeline.

15 So what we're going to do is try to
16 find the contamination that got away and then come
17 up with a plan for cleaning it up.

18 MR. GEILENFELDT: So these leaks could
19 potentially be the source of the plumes.

20 MR. COLLINS: Right. It could have been the
21 avenue for the leakage out of the pipes and then
22 into the ground. Of course, this is all
23 hypothetical.

24 MR. GEILENFELDT: But all of this -- I hate
25 to belabor on this, but I'm a little confused.

1 These leaks are before you go into -- these
2 possible potential leaks, if I can say that, are
3 prior to the entrance into the treatment plant?

4 MS. YAMANE: Yes.

5 MR. GEILENFELDT: Okay. But once it leaves
6 the treatment plant and goes into Coronado, do we
7 have leaks there also?

8 MR. COLLINS: I don't believe so.

9 MR. GEILENFELDT: And from there it's forced
10 into the city sewer system.

11 MR. LOCKE: And the water's clean then.

12 MR. GEILENFELDT: By then you consider it
13 clean enough to enter the sewer system.

14 MR. COLLINS: It's as good as any other
15 sewage. You can put it that way.

16 DR. MARSHALL: How much water goes through
17 there, roughly?

18 MR. COLLINS: Through the system? I believe
19 less than a million gallons a week now.

20 DR. MARSHALL: Can we recycle it?

21 MR. COLLINS: They have considered that, but
22 we'd have to build additional treatment capacity
23 out there.

24 DR. MARSHALL: I guess the reason I'm
25 thinking that is we don't have a lot of water in

1 this area, and every bit you throw away doesn't
2 come back to you.

3 MR. COLLINS: It has been considered, and if
4 it did look economical, Congress would have to
5 consider whether or not they should fund
6 construction of a new plant to treat the water for
7 the city.

8 DR. MARSHALL: How much does a treatment
9 plant cost? \$25 million?

10 MR. COLLINS: That's the cheap end of it, I
11 would imagine.

12 MR. GEILENFELDT: They built one for the
13 City of Tijuana, but they have never figured out
14 how to use it yet.

15 MR. COLLINS: Okay.

16 MS. YAMANE: Any other questions?

17 Thank you.

18 MR. LOCKE: Thank you, Carol.

19 Our next agenda item is Bob Geilenfeldt
20 for the recap on the Flower Show that we attended.

21 MR. GEILENFELDT: I have some handouts --
22 very crude handouts here, if you want to pass some
23 of them around. Everybody get one?

24 First of all, I want to thank all of
25 these volunteers who manned this booth -- Foster

1 was there, Carla Fargo was there who is not here
2 tonight. She's in Honolulu. Of course, John was
3 there and Bill and myself.

4 This was a very concerted effort to try
5 and arouse interest in Coronadans as to the
6 importance of what we're doing here. Obviously, as
7 you can see tonight, it didn't work too well, but
8 at least we made a real serious effort to try to
9 spread the word.

10 Also, I think we should thank the Navy
11 for providing us with some outstanding displays --
12 an eight-by-six or six-by-eight photo of Coronado
13 and NAS. It was an eye catcher. We did get some
14 interest. People did stop and look at that, and we
15 were able to suck them in with a little sales pitch
16 with that display.

17 We gave out 160 brochures. We had 183
18 citizens stop by the booth; 26 citizens expressed
19 serious interest from what we did. Obviously, we
20 didn't get any of those 26 here tonight, it
21 appears.

22 We do want to -- even though we feel
23 that this doesn't appear to be successful as far as
24 getting new members, we do feel that it did arouse
25 some interest in Coronadans.

1 I think they're in a state of
2 complacency here because everything is going so
3 well that nobody seems to worry about it.

4 I'd like to know if anybody else has
5 any other suggestions or any other way that we
6 could possibly try to increase our membership. I
7 thought this would be an outstanding way to do it,
8 and apparently it hasn't worked.

9 So, Foster, do you have any ideas?

10 DR. MARSHALL: Was it in the paper
11 yesterday?

12 MR. GEILENFELDT: I don't think so.

13 DR. MARSHALL: The meeting tonight, was it
14 in the paper?

15 MR. GEILENFELDT: I didn't see it.

16 MR. LOCKE: I didn't look for it.

17 DR. MARSHALL: That's what I would have
18 liked to have seen yesterday because people forget.
19 Two weeks is a good time to forget, and that would
20 have been a nice reminder because I feel that a
21 bunch of those folks would have come had they been
22 remembering because we had -- on the piece of paper
23 we gave out, everybody said "Well, when's the next
24 meeting?" And some of us weren't sure when it was.
25 And, yet, there it was but it was not highlighted

1 or something.

2 I think it's a good idea, and I'd like
3 to do it again next year.

4 MR. GEILENFELDT: Well, that was going to be
5 my next question. Do you feel that it's --

6 DR. MARSHALL: And maybe another booth
7 thing. Are there any other times we have booths?

8 MR. GEILENFELDT: This is the first one,
9 isn't it, that's on Coronado?

10 MR. LOCKE: Yes. And it landed on Earth
11 Day, too, so that would have been another
12 opportunity for us.

13 I don't know of any other fair days
14 where you would have a booth. The 4th of July is
15 out.

16 MR. GEILENFELDT: The 4th of July is a zoo.
17 There's so much going on, it would be lost in the
18 shuffle, I'm afraid.

19 MR. LOCKE: I don't know of any other events
20 in Coronado or the city.

21 MR. GEILENFELDT: Well, I personally felt
22 that it was worth the effort, and obviously Foster
23 does. We being non-military, just Coronadans
24 trying to get more Coronadans interested. You
25 know, it may take more than one year. You may have

1 to -- sometimes when you sell something to
2 somebody, it takes repeat performance. That may be
3 what we have to do here is try again next year, if
4 the Navy's willing to provide that same display and
5 you all are willing to volunteer your time. I
6 certainly am. I feel it's worth it.

7 MR. LOCKE: I definitely will.

8 DR. MARSHALL: I think it's a good idea.

9 MR. COLLINS: You know, we could mail the
10 fact sheets out again. We have more than enough, I
11 believe, and we could get either a list of
12 addresses. I don't know how we've done it in the
13 past. Put "Occupant"? That's not very personal.

14 MS. HERNANDEZ: Current resident.

15 MR. COLLINS: Current resident or something
16 like that. We'd have to put an insert in there,
17 though, for the next RAB meeting which is in
18 August; otherwise, they might still think -- well,
19 they shouldn't think it's still May.

20 MR. CORDERO: Or send a -- as you said,
21 Bill, right before the next meeting, time it to be
22 maybe a week before -- a mail out to remind
23 everybody that we're having it. And we can't do
24 this every time, obviously, but to try and get them
25 to attend a meeting, to remind them with a nice,

1 bright letter like your orange one over here. That
2 will catch their eye.

3 This is Leticia Hernandez. She's our
4 new PTS person. She'll be filling in for Holly.

5 MR. GEILENFELDT: You're taking Holly's
6 place.

7 MS. HERNANDEZ: Yes.

8 MR. CORDERO: So I'll let Leticia go on.
9 I've already explained to her everything that Holly
10 tried to impose.

11 And I do apologize. I could not make
12 it to the Flower Show myself because of personal
13 reasons, so otherwise, I would have liked to have
14 attended.

15 MS. HERNANDEZ: Thank you, Dan.

16 I'm glad to be here. I know I've met
17 quite a few of you, and for those that I have not
18 met, I am happy to be taking over as Public
19 Participation Specialist DTSC.

20 I'm very much interested in getting
21 some kind of community outreach. I know that Carla
22 had something proposed for the high school students
23 to possibly get the parents involved, and I'm
24 willing to work with Carla and any of your projects
25 to get community involvement.

1 I know you did the Flower Show and you
2 seem to have gotten some good response.
3 Unfortunately, they're not here. But maybe we can
4 propose something else along those same lines.

5 MR. GEILENFELDT: Anything you can do. I'd
6 like to have your card, and I'm sure John and Bill,
7 it would help us.

8 DR. MARSHALL: One other thing, Bob.

9 The way I got involved in the RAB was
10 reading that ad in the newspaper -- which is a half
11 page, quarter page, whatever it is-- "Do you want
12 to get involved in your community?" I've forgotten
13 what it said. But it attracted my attention.
14 Maybe I was just looking for something in reading
15 the paper that day, but that's the reason why I
16 came aboard.

17 MR. GEILENFELDT: So you think, Foster,
18 certainly running the notice that meetings are
19 going to be held, you feel that's -- I agree with
20 you there. I think that we should reinforce that
21 and continue to do that, at least get it in the
22 paper, on news media type arrangements at least the
23 weekend before or the Wednesday before the meeting
24 or maybe a week.

25 What do you think about timing on that,

1 Foster?

2 DR. MARSHALL: Well, if it's the day before,
3 usually people have got something planned, so maybe
4 a week before.

5 The other thing is when do people move
6 in to Coronado as routine? When is the move-in
7 time? The Navy moves any time, but a lot of times
8 it's in July -- June, July, and August. Maybe we
9 should put an ad in the paper in September "For
10 people who are interested in getting involved in
11 community things, it's the RAB."

12 Those are just some of the things I was
13 thinking about.

14 MR. COLLINS: We could actually buy a little
15 more space to make sure that our information is
16 published. I think we've done news release type
17 things before. We've given it to them, and then
18 you're at their mercy whether or not they want to
19 put it in.

20 But we could actually buy some space
21 and put a little blurb in there on some of our more
22 exciting sites and say what's going on and here's
23 your chance to participate.

24 MR. LOCKE: Maybe an entire page or
25 something.

1 DR. MARSHALL: We could show the area. Just
2 like you said, a blurb here and a blurb there "This
3 is what we've done. Join in the board. Help us
4 out," something like that.

5 MR. CORDERO: I've never seen any of the --
6 other than the fact sheet, Bill -- but if you hear
7 about CERCLA cleanup or site decontamination, it's
8 not really exciting to the average everyday folks.

9 I know. I talk to my family. They ask
10 me what I do. And it's real hard to explain to
11 them, and I just tell them we clean up past messes
12 to make sure it's okay for everybody to live on.

13 But if we were to hit it maybe with a
14 different point of view -- Leticia can help -- but
15 a different title, something more "Do you want to
16 get involved" -- instead of "Do you want to get
17 involved with your community," maybe "Do you want
18 to help clean up your environment? Do you want to
19 have some more input in your environment?"

20 They see the word "environment" and
21 right away people tend to really focus on that.
22 And Coronado is a really nice community, and I know
23 that if it has anything to do with their
24 environment, it's that word.

25 MR. GEILENFELDT: If it impacts on their

1 property values, you know they're going to be out
2 there.

3 MR. CORDERO: Actually, that might be a
4 catch phrase, an incentive, something that would
5 catch their eye. Actually, it could affect it, but
6 it really --

7 MR. GEILENFELDT: Well, we don't want to
8 scare them, but I see what you're saying, Dan.
9 You've to get something other than the dry,
10 run-of-the-mill technical explanation. You've got
11 to get something that appeals to them.

12 MR. CORDERO: The standard state and federal
13 way of broadcasting things isn't exciting, and it
14 would take -- I guess it's sort of like what they
15 teach each and every one of us in school "Know your
16 customer." And if you know who your customers are,
17 find something that's appealing to them. What's
18 their bush button and put it there. It may not
19 have really anything that exciting, but if it
20 catches their attention to bring them to it, then
21 they can start getting involved.

22 Just a thought that was going through
23 my head.

24 MR. GEILENFELDT: That's a good point.
25 Thanks for bringing that up.

1 DR. MARSHALL: I think we need to invite
2 Laura back because when she was here, it was packed
3 because everybody wanted to see what was happening.
4 It was a show.

5 MR. COLLINS: I can give her a call.

6 MR. LOCKE: We'll give her a call and ask
7 her.

8 MR. GEILENFELDT: Well, I had Marilyn --
9 that's her constituent -- sit in for me last time
10 because I couldn't be here.

11 MR. COLLINS: That worked out well.

12 MR. GEILENFELDT: Marilyn's very aggressive.
13 She's very astute, too. She knows a lot about
14 this. She get's a little tied into other areas,
15 but she was willing to sit in for me. I'm sorry
16 she's not here tonight because usually she attends.

17 MS. PEACOCK: You had said that at the
18 Flower Show 20 some people --

19 MR. GEILENFELDT: We had 26 people, and we
20 kept track of this. John kept a ledger of
21 individuals who we felt that were really seriously
22 interested.

23 MS. PEACOCK: Maybe we should have like a
24 sign-up sheet with just their name and phone number
25 and call them a few days before -- call the few

1 people who are really interested a few days before.

2 MR. GEILENFELDT: Now, that is where we may
3 have dropped the ball. On those 26 serious
4 citizens we probably should have said "Would you
5 give us your name and phone number or your name and
6 a mailing address so we can keep you posted -- keep
7 you abreast." That's an excellent idea.

8 MS. PEACOCK: Maybe next time.

9 MR. GEILENFELDT: You might make a note of
10 that, John.

11 MR. LOCKE: Yes. Definitely.

12 MR. GEILENFELDT: That's a great idea.

13 MR. LOCKE: We'll do that next year.

14 MR. GEILENFELDT: If we had had -- it sounds
15 like we are still positive on this for next year.

16 I think what we should do is send an
17 appreciation letter first to both Ann Goodfellow,
18 who is in charge of the Flower Show. These ladies
19 work for free. They don't get any money out of it.
20 They work real hard to make this thing. I think we
21 should send them "Thank You" notes preferably on
22 Navy letterhead or something like that.

23 MR. COLLINS: Well, that can happen. John
24 can arrange to have letters sent.

25 MR. GEILENFELDT: And also indicate to them

1 in this letter that we would like to be considered
2 next year for a booth. We might as well get our
3 foot in the door now. And I'll stay in touch with
4 Carol. She's the one I have been talking to.
5 She's the one that does the booth work.

6 MR. LOCKE: All right. We'll send a letter
7 to both of them.

8 MR. GEILENFELDT: That would be excellent.
9 I have their mailing addresses.

10 MR. LOCKE: Great.

11 MR. GEILENFELDT: And we will just work on
12 this in advance for next year and just plan on that
13 happening. I'll get the dates from Carol and find
14 out exactly what -- it's always in April. We can
15 count on that. That's a tradition on Coronado.

16 DR. MARSHALL: Rain storm or not.

17 MR. GEILENFELDT: Right. Come hell or high
18 water, we're going to have that Flower Show. And
19 we thought we were going to have high water, but
20 fortunately we didn't.

21 That probably affected the attendance,
22 too, don't you think, Foster, the fact that it was
23 in climate weather?

24 DR. MARSHALL: I think people didn't think
25 it would clear up and they just didn't come.

1 MR. LOCKE: The second day had twice as many
2 people. There was quite a few.

3 MR. GEILENFELDT: As soon as church is out
4 and the pancake breakfast is over, things begin to
5 roll.

6 Well, I want to thank all of you for
7 working on this. It was maybe a bazaar idea, but I
8 don't know how else you can reach these Coronadans.

9 They're sedentary. They're so damned
10 affluent, sometimes they just don't -- I think
11 sometimes they don't care. But, as I say, and as
12 Dan said, if you can touch something that rings a
13 monetary bell or a security bell -- if I can coin
14 it that way -- we've got to tie it into the
15 environment.

16 I think most people who came that I
17 talked to and I think Foster talked to, they were
18 concerned about the environment on Coronado. I
19 think that's really the prime issue, just like
20 anybody else on any other part of San Diego, but
21 specifically Coronado.

22 And if you can show them that the
23 environment is -- a safe environment is an asset to
24 them, and I mean that literally as well as coined,
25 that Coronadans -- if there's one thing they care

1 about, it's their property values, and the
2 environment is key to that.

3 So we'll work on that in the future.
4 I'll try to get something together for the next
5 meeting.

6 I would like to have your card, I'd
7 appreciate it, so we can develop this further and
8 get started now for next year.

9 MR. LOCKE: Can we get that display because
10 I know it's --

11 MR. COLLINS: What we need to do is put in
12 our request early and we can get it.

13 MR. GEILENFELDT: I think that display -- I
14 don't care what you say. When people came by the
15 booth and they saw that, it was really an eye
16 catcher. I said that before and I'm saying it
17 again.

18 MR. LOCKE: So it doesn't get thrown into a
19 garbage bin somewhere.

20 MR. GEILENFELDT: And we were very low key.
21 We didn't high pressure a lot of people. But
22 Foster and Carla and all of us, we were out there
23 in front of them. Hanging that table out there and
24 getting out in front of these people as they walked
25 by, I think was very important. Foster did a hell

1 of a job, I think.

2 MR. COLLINS: Okay.

3 MR. GEILENFELDT: Thank you.

4 MR. LOCKE: Thank you, Bob.

5 Our next presentation is from Mark
6 Bonsavage concerning soil and groundwater update at
7 Naval Amphibious Base.

8 MR. BONSAVAGE: We're going to have to work
9 from the handout. Does everybody have a handout?

10 My name is Mark Bonsavage. I'm a
11 Remedial Project Manager for the Navy Southwest
12 Division, and my job is to basically manage the
13 cleanup projects and get them to close out, finally
14 close out all these sites on North Island.

15 I also work cleanup projects for Naval
16 Amphibious Base which is down on the Silver Strand
17 a little bit.

18 On Naval Amphibious Base there aren't
19 sites that are the magnitude or what you would
20 think of as hazard like Site 9. They're much
21 smaller. Things are smaller, localized concerns on
22 the base.

23 There really were only six sites to
24 begin with, and out of those sites we concluded
25 that there's -- I'd say about four of them, really

1 the only concerns that are left is we had metals
2 concentrations in soil and groundwater that were
3 above certain regulatory thresholds, and so we
4 couldn't really say that nothing happened here.

5 And when you run into that situation
6 where you have, say, like metals above a threshold,
7 you have to look at the possibility that these
8 metals are being contributed from natural -- from a
9 natural source or something called anthropogenic,
10 which is from just regular human activity in the
11 area. Like cars may have contributed lead to
12 certain areas or copper from just natural runoff or
13 something like that, its brake pads can contribute
14 copper.

15 So you've got to look at whether this
16 release -- some kind of hazardous release actually
17 took place or is this just a concentration that's
18 natural in the area -- be it metals, do they occur
19 naturally in the environment, they're everywhere,
20 and they're only really a concern when they're up
21 at a great concentration.

22 So all we have to do is go out to this
23 site and do all these measurements and determine
24 whether this stuff is occurring naturally or not or
25 if it's actually a release.

1 If you go to the second page,
2 "Guidance," there's a few documents out there from
3 the Navy that tells you how to go out and sample,
4 how many samples you need, and so on and so forth.

5 And also the EPA has a few guidances
6 out there, which I don't have listed here, but
7 these really just tell you how to do the
8 statistics. So there's documents out there that
9 tell you how to calculate these things.

10 As the goal, you really want to
11 distinguish the release from the elements that are
12 naturally occurring or anthropogenic -- and that's
13 again, contributed from human activity.

14 According to the Guidance, there's two
15 main steps. The first is you need a background
16 dataset, and what that means is for each of these
17 metal compounds or these metal elements, you need
18 to have so many samples with results. Typically
19 it's 40. You need to go out there and sample 40
20 different spots and bring the results back in order
21 for the statistics to say this is what the
22 background is, and that's pretty common -- 40 is a
23 common number to develop any sort of population.

24 And then once you have the dataset,
25 then you can run your statistics, which I'll talk

1 about that a little bit more as we go on.

2 Since we already did a lot of sampling
3 out at NAB, we can use that to our advantage where
4 we can go in and take all of those samples that we
5 did over the last few years and extract from them
6 what we think is the background concentrations.
7 And how you do that is you take each element and
8 you plot them all out and you see how they line up
9 on a curve. And if you've ever done statistics,
10 you realize that most of your concentrations occur
11 together; and as you get out on the fringes, they
12 should be less and less, fewer and fewer hits. And
13 the way you tell if you actually have a release or
14 not is you'll have like a big concentration or
15 maybe two big concentrations of the results.

16 And so you do that for each one, and
17 you have to make sure you have 40. So you look at
18 them and you throw out the ones that are high or
19 low from your data, and you try to put together
20 what you think the background is.

21 We can go right to "Project
22 Objectives." The other slides are really just
23 going over some guidance, and that was really more
24 for the project manager's meeting.

25 Again, our objective is we're going to

1 collect all of the existing data. We went and
2 collected all the existing data out there. We
3 wanted to see if we had enough to make a statement
4 about the background for each of the metals.

5 If you go to the next page "Procedure,"
6 here's some of the things we did. We put a
7 database together, evaluated the plots -- again,
8 set them up in tables and plotted out each of the
9 populations of the metals. We removed the upper
10 population, and then we assessed whether we needed
11 more samples.

12 What we found for Naval Amphibious
13 Base, the main part of NAB is that antimony,
14 arsenic -- you can read the list here -- that there
15 were enough. We ended up having 40 plus samples
16 that we could use, but not all of them. For
17 aluminum, barium, and a couple of others we didn't
18 have 40 samples, so this is what we call a data
19 gap. So we have to figure out -- so now we have to
20 go out and do more sampling is what that is really
21 telling us.

22 If you look at the little table here,
23 you can see the concentrations that we came up
24 with. The first column, the "N" means the number
25 of samples. The second one, "ND" is a non-detect.

1 Now, whenever you do any kind of
2 sampling, there's a chance that the concentration
3 is below what your instrument can pick up, and
4 that's what a non-detect is, so basically you have
5 to throw that out. And if you have too many
6 non-detects, then you can't put it together. You
7 can't really say you have a population.

8 And you can see we did the minimum,
9 maximum, and the mean. Just ran some basic
10 statistics on these.

11 There was another site, Site 6, the
12 Marina, which we had to treat a little bit
13 different. And, again, we basically went out,
14 looked at what kind of sampling we had out there,
15 and identified where we had data gaps.

16 So basically this is more of an update
17 than anything. We ended up with -- I think it was
18 pretty successful. We were able to take advantage
19 of existing information. Instead of going and
20 starting from nothing, I think we saved a lot of
21 money by using the other existing data out there,
22 and I think we will be able to put together a
23 background.

24 And out of that, the sites that remain
25 open, hopefully, is that I think we will be able to

1 close a couple of the sites. And so ultimately
2 that saves the Navy money. It saves the taxpayers
3 money if you close sites that even though they're
4 above some threshold, it's not really any threat to
5 anyone. So we really don't want to clean up sites
6 that aren't a threat. And that's the whole point
7 of doing the background.

8 That's it. That's really the update.
9 Are there any questions?

10 MR. GEILENFELDT: So what metals are you
11 finding that are significant?

12 MR. BONSAVAGE: Well, you really want to
13 look at the metals that potentially can be toxic.
14 Okay? And really, you're talking about heavy
15 metals. I think there's 20 -- 19 or 20 of them.

16 The more popular ones are like lead,
17 copper, cadmium, and mercury, arsenic. Those are
18 the popular ones. I guess they have more exposure.
19 I guess they have more industrial use, so you see
20 them more often. But there's other things like
21 thallium. I have never heard of thallium
22 contamination, but it is a metal that can be toxic
23 to people or the environment.

24 MR. GEILENFELDT: But you haven't found
25 anything of any significance.

1 MR. BONSAVAGE: You'll find them anywhere
2 you take a soil sample and analyze it. The whole
3 point of toxicity is things are only toxic if the
4 concentrations of these are above a certain level.

5 So these are elements that occur
6 everywhere. It's just their only concern is when
7 the concentration is high.

8 MR. CORDERO: But right now you're only at
9 the stage of doing -- setting those background
10 levels; correct? You're not really looking at
11 whether or not these concentrations are toxic.

12 MR. BONSAVAGE: That's right.

13 MR. CORDERO: I think that's what Bob was
14 getting at, after you looked at them to see whether
15 or not they're toxic or not, but right now you're
16 only studying the background levels.

17 MR. BONSAVAGE: Yes. And the idea, too, is
18 if it's background, then we can't really clean it
19 up because if you clean up beyond background, then
20 background is just going to take over again. So
21 you kind of -- you don't want to clean up beyond
22 what's naturally occurring.

23 Does that make sense? Let's just say
24 you could have a regulatory threshold out there,
25 let's say like 5 parts per million, and let's say

1 your concentration in your water is 20 parts per
2 million. You're above your threshold of the 5
3 parts per million.

4 Now, if that's actually occurring -- if
5 that's actually coming from background, you can't
6 really clean up down to that 5 parts per million
7 standard because over time the natural presence of
8 it will just bump it back up to 20 parts per
9 million.

10 So the idea is you don't clean up
11 beyond -- you don't clean up to or beyond what's
12 naturally occurring.

13 MR. GEILENFELDT: So it's self-generating
14 then. Whatever this phenomena is, the metal is --

15 MR. BONSAVAGE: It's going to be there as
16 long as --

17 MR. GEILENFELDT: Regardless of what you do,
18 it's going to stay at that level anyway.

19 MR. BONSAVAGE: That's right.

20 MR. LOCKE: Clean up basically that range of
21 soil.

22 MR. BONSAVAGE: Like mines. You don't clean
23 up mines even though you can have great
24 concentrations of metals in mines.

25 All right. Thanks.

1 MR. LOCKE: Thanks, Mark.

2 Are there any other questions and
3 comments for tonight? All right.

4 The next meeting is August 16th. Does
5 anybody have any agenda items they'd like to see?
6 We'll probably do a Site 9.

7 MR. COLLINS: Site 9 update.

8 MR. LOCKE: Maybe a Site 5 update?

9 MR. COLLINS: Hopefully a Site 5 update
10 because we should have something decided with the
11 state, and hopefully we'll be out there doing our
12 removal action.

13 And Site 11 we can go over the
14 Feasibility Study, which at that time might still
15 be out for review, and we can go over the options
16 that we've considered for cleaning up the area
17 around the industrial waste treatment plant.

18 MR. LOCKE: Okay.

19 MR. COLLINS: That should be interesting.

20 MR. BONSAVAGE: Just one note for everyone
21 on the RAB.

22 On May 9th we had a tour on North
23 Island. Basically the EPA had a conference in San
24 Diego, and really it was project managers from the
25 EPA from all over the country came out here. They

1 did some lectures.

2 But one of the days was we were working
3 with them on a Navy day, and so we just did
4 presentations to the EPA and all these different
5 project managers, and then we actually did a tour
6 in the afternoon and went and looked at Site 9 and
7 we looked at Site 5.

8 And I've got to say that from talking
9 with the project managers from the EPA, they were
10 very impressed, especially with Site 9 with what
11 we're doing out here, and just how in depth all of
12 the different people that they met from the Navy,
13 the knowledge that the project managers and the
14 people working on the projects had.

15 So I thought it was reassuring that
16 looking at people from all over the country that
17 their responsibility is to assure the EPA laws are
18 being enforced, and they were actually very
19 impressed with everything we're doing out here.

20 MR. LOCKE: Great.

21 We'd like to welcome Leticia and hope
22 she comes back.

23 I believe that's it for tonight. The
24 meeting is adjourned.

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(Whereupon, at 7:55 p.m. the RAB
meeting was adjourned.)

1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

2 : SS

3 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO)

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5 I, Nancy A. Lee, CSR No. 3870, do hereby
6 certify that I reported in shorthand the above
7 proceedings on Thursday, May, 2001, at 640 Orange
8 Avenue, Winn Room in the City of Coronado, County
9 of San Diego, State of California; and I do further
10 certify that the above and foregoing pages
11 numbered 1 to 55, inclusive, contain a true and
12 correct transcript of all of said proceedings?

13 Dated: _____, 2001.

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NANCY A. LEE

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