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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 2002

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CORONADO, CALIFORNIA

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

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1 ATTENDANCE:

- 2 John Locke
- 3 Bob Geilenfeldt
- 4 Rich Wong
- 5 Robert Campbell
- 6 Anita Boyd
- 7 Foster Marshall
- 8 Bill Collins
- 9 Lee Saunders
- 10 Leticia Hernandez
- 11 Daniel Cordero

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1 CORONADO, CA., THUR., NOVEMBER 21, 2002, 6:40 P.M.

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3 MR. GEILENFELDT: Good evening. This is
4 the 76th Restoration Advisory Board Meeting for
5 Coronado, and I'm happy to have you all here.

6 Foster showed up. That's great.

7 DR. MARSHALL: I'm always here. I haven't
8 got anything else to do.

9 MR. GEILENFELDT: As my wife says, it keeps
10 me out of the bar; right?

11 I want to thank you all for attending.
12 We have a pretty full agenda here tonight, it looks
13 like to me. I'd like to welcome you all and get
14 started, I guess.

15 We have the minutes from the last
16 meeting. Has everyone thoroughly read those
17 minutes and understand them? Can we take a vote on
18 accepting those?

19 DR. MARSHALL: So move.

20 MR. COLLINS: Second.

21 MR. GEILENFELDT: Done.

22 Next item is Bill Collins is going to
23 give us a discussion on the semi-annual meeting.

24 MR. COLLINS: Because of the fact that --
25 well, most of you weren't here in the beginning.

1 John and I have been around forever on this one,
2 but we used to have 10 or 15 people come every
3 month to the RAB meetings, and then sometimes a few
4 outside people would come in and participate or at
5 least watch. And over time it's become reduced,
6 and the number of people went down a few years ago.

7 We had two of our old timers who had
8 been with us for almost five years -- been with us
9 a long time -- they resigned. They only signed up
10 for two years, and they felt they stayed quite a
11 while. So they resigned. And then we had a few
12 others that were unhappy with the Navy in general,
13 and they resigned as a protest. And then we had
14 one sailor transfer to Mississippi, so he couldn't
15 make the meetings, and we've lost a few more since
16 then. We've had another RAB member die a couple
17 years ago. And then we had most recently one of
18 your official members, Sandor, he asked to have his
19 name taken off the mailing list too, so I would
20 consider that to be a resignation.

21 So we're down to a very few people and
22 very few people are attending now. Tonight we have
23 two members from the public, the Co-Chair, and
24 Foster. So it just doesn't make sense to spend all
25 the money and go through all of this if we're only

1 going to have two people showing up from the public
2 whom we're here to present stuff too. They're
3 paying for it in the long run.

4 I just don't see the need to spend the
5 money, and it looks like we might have another
6 person.

7 So a year and a half ago we decided to
8 consider going to quarterly meetings, figuring that
9 people either now didn't want to come or they
10 trusted us enough to do the job right. So we went
11 to quarterly meetings, thinking maybe we can pick
12 up more attendance because people would be inclined
13 to come, at least four times a year since they
14 hadn't heard anything new for a while, and that's
15 not working either.

16 We've done the Flower Show for two
17 years now, and we thought we had good luck this
18 year but nothing stuck. Nobody really did fill out
19 an application and join even.

20 So I'm proposing that we go to
21 semi-annual; that we meet -- in fact, we were
22 talking about this in the office today: when's the
23 best ones to meet. I don't want it to interfere
24 with Christmas, and I don't want it to interfere
25 with summer, so although it's November, it doesn't

1 interfere with anything. So I'm proposing that we
2 stick to our February-November schedule. Our last
3 meeting with RAB support, which is provided by
4 Anita/Desktop Solutions is February, and I don't
5 see a need to meet after that till November.

6 MR. GEILENFELDT: The only problem, Bill,
7 if I can interject, you're condensing your
8 community attention or community attendance,
9 rather, to a three-month cycle, November to
10 February. Don't you think it would be more prudent
11 to have it more semi-annual in terms of calendar
12 time rather than have it all in three months?

13 MR. COLLINS: You misunderstood me.

14 Right now our next meeting will be in
15 February on our current schedule, and I'm saying
16 then at that point we will go to the twice a year
17 thing, and our next meeting then would be in
18 November, and then the next meeting after that will
19 be February.

20 DR. MARSHALL: But November to February is
21 three months. You meant probably not November
22 because that's only three months between the
23 meeting. That's what he's saying. You mean to say
24 August? March to September?

25 MR. COLLINS: Got you. I see what you're

1 saying. I skipped a couple of months.

2 MR. SAUNDERS: Just as a suggestion, again,
3 the six months, to avoid the summertime and the
4 holidays, September and March time frame I think
5 would be a good one.

6 MR. COLLINS: Right.

7 DR. MARSHALL: And March is right before
8 the Flower Show which you want to do that.

9 MR. COLLINS: That would be okay except for
10 this first time next year 'cause we'd have to
11 modify our contract, and I don't want to have to do
12 that.

13 So we'd hold our next meeting in
14 February, and then we would have an odd interval
15 and then would switch to September, and then from
16 then on we'd be on six months.

17 MR. SAUNDERS: To avoid the summertime and
18 the holidays.

19 MR. GEILENFELDT: Go through that again.

20 MR. COLLINS: Our next meeting is February,
21 and at that point we'll start the semi-annual
22 cycle. But the first period we'll be off a month
23 because instead of meeting in August, we'll meet in
24 September. It will be a seven-month interval, and
25 then after that it will all be six's.

1 DR. MARSHALL: And you say the reason why
2 you can't do it is because we've got a contract for
3 February and we don't want to break that.

4 MR. COLLINS: Right.

5 DR. MARSHALL: That's fine.

6 MR. COLLINS: And I don't want to have to
7 go and modify it.

8 MR. CORDERO: And the next RAB meeting
9 should fall into place for the Site 10 public
10 notice. It would be a public meeting for the
11 public notice.

12 MR. GEILENFELDT: That's my next thing, how
13 will that coordinate with this Site 10 public
14 notice that you've been talking about.

15 MR. CORDERO: Yes.

16 MR. COLLINS: And when we have the need to
17 do public notices and have public meetings, it
18 won't matter anyway because we can schedule a
19 special meeting for that so that we don't miss
20 anything.

21 DR. MARSHALL: I was very big in the two or
22 three of us sitting on the outside of the table
23 over at the library to switching to quarterly
24 because we thought there would be more people
25 coming because we were dragging down -- and I don't

1 mean it negatively -- the only people coming were
2 the people who were the Navy contractors and a few
3 city folks. And when Carla left, that dropped
4 another one off. It just kept going, down, down,
5 down. So semi-annual seems like a good idea with
6 special meetings as we need them.

7 MR. GEILENFELDT: With special meetings as
8 we need them for public hearings.

9 DR. MARSHALL: Like in the summertime we
10 could have one of those tours.

11 MR. GEILENFELDT: I think the tour is very
12 beneficial.

13 MR. COLLINS: We'll keep the tour and we
14 should still do the Flower Show.

15 MR. GEILENFELDT: That was going to be my
16 next comment.

17 MR. COLLINS: We'll still maintain
18 visibility, and if the public desires more
19 meetings, they can tell us.

20 DR. MARSHALL: My question is you and I are
21 really the only public people. Are we a quorum
22 enough to change this?

23 MR. COLLINS: I would say yes. This has
24 come up ever since we started. What is a quorum?
25 The common decision was that whoever's in the room

1 is the quorum.

2 DR. MARSHALL: The quorum is here.

3 MR. COLLINS: The quorum is here because we
4 couldn't pick.

5 DR. MARSHALL: I make a motion that we go
6 to semi-annual, meeting in February of next year to
7 avoid the contract change, and then the following
8 time in September, and the following time after
9 that March, and then semi-annually March/September,
10 March/September.

11 MR. SAUNDERS: The semi-annual would start
12 in September.

13 DR. MARSHALL: That's correct.

14 MR. GEILENFELDT: So then it would be
15 September and March would be the meeting months
16 when we go to semi-annual.

17 DR. MARSHALL: Right.

18 MR. GEILENFELDT: Any other discussion on
19 that? How do you feel about that? I feel
20 partially responsible here.

21 I thought we had some real interest
22 after the Flower Show this year, and we did for the
23 following meeting. We had significant attendance.
24 And then, of course, we had the tour and we had, I
25 thought -- it wasn't outlandish attendance, but at

1 least we had some significant interest. And then
2 after that, everything just seemed to die.

3 Now, I was not here for the last
4 meeting. I left my cohort here to take over. I'm
5 not blaming him. I'm just saying I wasn't here, so
6 I don't know what your attendance was and why we
7 did or did not have any, but I think you're right.

8 I think we had a survey, which if
9 anybody read that survey, the Navy put out a very
10 comprehensive report about the complacency attitude
11 of the citizenry, and I have to admit that this is
12 a very accurate and complete report and it's
13 realistic.

14 DR. MARSHALL: One person I've noticed who
15 doesn't come anymore who used to be here all the
16 time and getting involved in it is Maryann --
17 what's her name?

18 MR. GEILENFELDT: Marilyn Field.

19 MR. COLLINS: For some reason her interest
20 has waned, also.

21 DR. MARSHALL: She must think it's all
22 right, I guess. We couldn't go beyond what she
23 wanted -- just like when Laura left, we couldn't go
24 beyond what they wanted.

25 MR. COLLINS: Correct.

1 MR. SAUNDERS: It's not unusual for
2 citizens not to attend if the public thinks
3 everything is okay.

4 And for those of you who don't know who
5 I am, my name is Lee Saunders. I'm with the Navy.
6 I work with Bill and all the other teams. I'm the
7 Environmental Public Affairs Officer for Southwest
8 Div.

9 And we have RABs that meet at all
10 different times. We have one RAB that meets once a
11 year because the IR program is so low priority that
12 there's not actual funding to do the work until
13 like 2008. But because they were related to
14 BRAC -- part of the base is related to BRAC, they
15 continue to meet so there wouldn't be a break.

16 Some meet quarterly; some meet every
17 other month; some still meet monthly. It just
18 varies.

19 MR. GEILENFELDT: I'm sorry, I didn't catch
20 your first name.

21 MR. SAUNDERS: Lee Saunders.

22 MR. GEILENFELDT: May I address a question
23 to you, Lee?

24 MR. SAUNDERS: Sure.

25 MR. GEILENFELDT: These other RABs that

1 you've referred to, do they do any extracurricular
2 activity such as we do -- say, for example, the
3 Flower Show or do they have tours?

4 MR. SAUNDERS: Tours are very common with
5 almost all the RABs where they do an annual tour.

6 MR. GEILENFELDT: In addition to the annual
7 meeting, they have a tour.

8 MR. SAUNDERS: Well, for example, the
9 Defense Fuel Depot San Pedro is a RAB that meets
10 once a year up in the L.A. area, and they initially
11 started as a base closure, a BRAC base. Part of
12 the base was BRAC. Once the BRAC portion was
13 finished, then it was the operational side that
14 they were starting to do installation restoration
15 work on. And the funding is in the off years, and
16 they decided to continue to meet at least once a
17 year because there wasn't enough to discuss on a
18 semi-annual or quarterly basis, and it works great
19 once a year.

20 MR. GEILENFELDT: They're in the closure
21 phase, is that what you're saying?

22 MR. SAUNDERS: Part of the base was closed.
23 It was part of a base closure related to Naval
24 Station Long Beach and Naval Shipyard. It was a
25 housing area that was located at the Defense Fuel

1 Depot, but the Navy is also providing support to
2 this Defense Fuel Depot to do installation
3 restoration work on the operations side, so it just
4 varies.

5 We have RABs that continue to meet
6 monthly. A lot of them up in the San
7 Francisco/Oakland Bay area meet on a monthly basis.
8 And there's some that meet bi-monthly. For
9 example, Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, they
10 meet every other month. Tustin meets every other
11 month. And there's some that meet quarterly.

12 MR. GEILENFELDT: May I interrupt you and
13 ask another question?

14 MR. SAUNDERS: Yes.

15 MR. GEILENFELDT: In view of all this
16 knowledge you have of those other RABs, what active
17 sites -- what is the number of active sites and how
18 active are these sites compared to Coronado?

19 MR. SAUNDERS: I couldn't give you an
20 estimate. Every base varies. Every base is
21 different. But the common thread is that when
22 people are satisfied, they're not involved. If
23 there is a problem, then you'll see people coming
24 out in droves. And since you don't have major
25 problems here, people are satisfied, so you're not

1 going to have the type of interest.

2 MR. GEILENFELDT: I've mentioned to some of
3 the Coronado residents about the possibility of a
4 public meeting about transporting this fill
5 material for Site 10, and everybody wants to come
6 to that meeting, but that's all they're interested
7 in.

8 MR. SAUNDERS: Keep in mind the Restoration
9 Advisory Boards are in addition to the community
10 relations regulatory requirements that U.S.EPA puts
11 out. So there are requirements for removal
12 actions, and there are still public participation
13 requirements we still have to deal with that are
14 totally separate from the Restoration Advisory
15 Board.

16 So those things will continue to happen
17 any time there's a requirement for a public meeting
18 or public notice and those type of things.

19 MR. GEILENFELDT: May I ask you a question,
20 Foster?

21 How do you feel about this semi-annual
22 meeting as opposed to the quarterlies?

23 DR. MARSHALL: I'm beginning to agree.
24 This is some of the reasons we went to the
25 quarterly because I've been on this Board -- gosh,

1 when did I get on it. '98 maybe -- '97, '98. And
2 the Navy was doing things, but it was doing a lot
3 of things and there was still a lot of stuff, and
4 the public said, "Get rid of all that. You got to
5 get it out of here."

6 Now the Navy's done a good job. They
7 do a fine job. And the public has said, "Okay. We
8 still don't trust the Navy." You say they might
9 trust the Navy, but they don't trust the Navy.
10 They never will. But they feel like the Navy and
11 whoever else is in charge is getting rid of stuff,
12 and I see that as being the biggest reason it's
13 fading.

14 I keep coming because I think it's --
15 well, I like to see all my friends 'cause I don't
16 have many friends in San Diego, but I also like to
17 see the projects. And being a physician, I'm still
18 interested in what's floating around in the air,
19 what can cause cancer. And you remember when I
20 gave that little talk? There wasn't anything
21 cancerous in all this stuff. It's a bunch of
22 nonsense. But there's a lot of people who thought
23 it was. Now that it's all faded out and nobody's
24 worried about it, we can go to two times a year.

25 MR. GEILENFELDT: I need you to give me

1 your valued input, Foster. So I want you to don't
2 give up here. We need you.

3 DR. MARSHALL: My wife will be a little
4 disgusted 'cause she and I come over here to eat
5 supper and she wanders around Coronado with the
6 credit card and all that kind of stuff.

7 MR. SAUNDERS: And keep in mind as members
8 of the RAB, it's your responsibility to go out and
9 recruit people, to get people interested and
10 involved with the process and educating them and
11 inform them. So you can continue to do that as
12 your role as a Restoration Advisory Board member.

13 DR. MARSHALL: I'm totally in favor of two
14 times a year. I have no objection to it.

15 MR. SAUNDERS: And you're also welcome to
16 attend any other RABs in the area. After all, you
17 are citizens of the San Diego area. You can attend
18 and get involved with some of the other RABs.

19 MR. GEILENFELDT: So that means we'll still
20 have Dan and Leticia attending. You'll still be
21 involved in this, even though we have diminishing
22 citizen decline.

23 MS. HERNANDEZ: Yes.

24 MR. SAUNDERS: And if there's a need to
25 increase the meetings, then it's up to you folks to

1 express that to Bill and make him aware of that.

2 MR. GEILENFELDT: We will still have public
3 hearing meetings. We will still, at this point,
4 still continue the work with the Flower Show thing,
5 if you want to continue the Flower Show thing. How
6 do you feel about that?

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

9 MR. GEILENFELDT: How do you feel about
10 that, John? You guys are the ones who have to do
11 all the work. Foster and I just show up and watch
12 all the girls go by. You have to get the equipment
13 there. You have to get the facility set up. I
14 know how to get the booth now. I've learned what
15 is needed to get the booth. I sleep there all
16 night to get the right booth, but that's not a
17 problem.

18 The point is that you all provide the
19 equipment and the manpower to run this thing, other
20 than Foster and I are the only two citizenry that
21 do volunteer.

22 So my next question is are you willing
23 to continue the attendance at the Flower Show.

24 DR. MARSHALL: A year at a time. Like an
25 alcoholic, a day at a time.

1 MR. GEILENFELDT: We're kind of running
2 into the next topic here, talking about the
3 upcoming Flower Show.

4 MR. COLLINS: How about a vote?

5 MR. GEILENFELDT: Let's have a vote. We're
6 all in favor of going to a semi-annual meeting
7 schedule starting in September of next year. We'll
8 have a regular meeting in February. Then we'll go
9 to the semi-annual thereafter.

10 We're going to continue to have the
11 Flower Show promotion, if I can use that term, and
12 we're still going to advertise public hearing
13 meetings when we have a critical issue such as the
14 Site 10 trucking coming up, such as we did with
15 Site 5. If you recall, we had quite a bit of
16 attendance then.

17 MR. COLLINS: Right.

18 MR. GEILENFELDT: And the site tours.
19 We're going to continue with at least one site tour
20 a year.

21 Can we tentatively count on that?

22 MR. COLLINS: Oh, yes.

23 MR. LOCKE: Summer tour.

24 MR. COLLINS: The summer tour seems to be
25 best.

1 MR. GEILENFELDT: We even get the Zonies to
2 come in there.

3 MR. SAUNDERS: It's great to get other
4 people to come out on the site tours. We did that
5 at Moffett Air Field just a couple of months ago,
6 and we had a lot more people come out for the tour
7 that didn't normally attend the RAB meetings. That
8 was great.

9 MR. GEILENFELDT: That's life. That's the
10 way -- when you have citizenry such as we have on
11 Coronado, living in somewhat affluent environmental
12 circumstances, as long as everything is going along
13 fine, they really are indifferent. They don't
14 care.

15 MR. SAUNDERS: That's how people normally
16 respond, just like in elections. If everything's
17 fine, they're fine.

18 MR. GEILENFELDT: When elections come up or
19 we have a significant issue, then, of course,
20 you're going to see them come out of the woodwork.

21 Fine. We then have discussed that.

22 We also picked up the upcoming Flower
23 Show, and I hope Leticia and Dan can attend that as
24 well, and we can count on Foster. I hope I can
25 count on you, sir.

1 MR. COLLINS: Do we know when it is?

2 MR. GEILENFELDT: It's in April. I have
3 the dates. I think the next Flower Show is
4 Saturday, April 13th -- oh, no. That was 2002.
5 I'm looking for 2003.

6 MS. HERNANDEZ: It's Saturday, April 12th
7 and 13th.

8 MR. GEILENFELDT: You're probably right.

9 MR. COLLINS: It's probably the same time,
10 the second weekend in April.

11 MR. GEILENFELDT: Let's go with those days
12 then. If there's any change, I will notify you
13 accordingly.

14 MR. COLLINS: Okay. I will put out a
15 request for the display. I'll do that next time I
16 go to the office and ask them to plan ahead for us.

17 MR. GEILENFELDT: I'll notify Ann
18 Goodfellow, the planning director, that we do
19 intend to have a booth and that we will be in
20 touch.

21 MR. COLLINS: Okay.

22 MR. GEILENFELDT: I'll take care of making
23 sure we have the right booth this time.

24 MR. COLLINS: Okay.

25 MR. GEILENFELDT: Let's use the 12th and

1 the 13th until I tell you otherwise. It is a
2 Saturday and it is a Sunday. The hours are the
3 same, as far as I know. I haven't heard of any
4 change in the hours. We set up on Saturday 8:00 to
5 10:00 a.m. Whoops. Thanks for catching that. I
6 knew it was in there somewhere.

7 The correction is Saturday, April 26th
8 and Sunday, April 27th. That's significant. And
9 the reason they changed that, Leticia, was the
10 weather situation. As you recall, we seem to get a
11 little rain the second week. They're gambling on
12 moving it two weeks to see if they get better
13 weather.

14 So April 26th, Saturday; April 27th,
15 Sunday.

16 Let's move on then to Site 9 removal
17 action update with you, Bill.

18 MR. COLLINS: This shouldn't really be too
19 long. I don't have a display.

20 Site 9, if you remember, is right over
21 here, and the pier comes out. We've been running a
22 removal system out there now for a good five years.
23 Seems like longer. We actually planned this in
24 1994. We came in with the idea, and then it took
25 us a long time to get everything heated up.

1 But we're doing a removal out there, if
2 you remember, to remove product which we would call
3 fuel that's mixed with chlorinated solvents, and
4 it's essentially sitting under the soil at the top
5 of the groundwater table and it's just seemingly
6 floating there. It's not heavy enough to really
7 sink, so it's easily accessible. That's one of the
8 things that makes this cleanup nice: It's easy to
9 get to this stuff.

10 And remember, first we started with
11 soil vapor extraction where we pumped a little air
12 into it in vertical wells, and we had a little
13 blower and we sucked air out on some horizontal
14 wells, and we pulled the vapors down -- 80,000
15 pounds of it.

16 We did very well except that there was
17 some spots that wouldn't quit. So we sampled some
18 more and found out that we had fuel problems. We
19 just didn't have chlorinated solvents. We had
20 fuel, and the fuel was almost like a sponge. So as
21 we reduced the pressure up above -- the air
22 pressure up above, the fuel would then allow the
23 chlorinated solvents to evaporate into the soil,
24 and then we'd have more to pull off.

25 So what we decided to do because we

1 didn't have great efficiencies with that -- with
2 this sponge-like effect was we decided to put steam
3 into the ground. And I think you'll remember that
4 we had a little test area, a few acres, and we put
5 steam into two different wells, and we had measured
6 the temperature around the site, and we pulled off
7 free product. This old fuel -- really old brown
8 colored fuel, we certainly wouldn't want to put it
9 in any of your vehicles. And that worked really
10 well.

11 And we also pulled off some more soil
12 vapors. And as a result of that, we expanded our
13 removal action, and then went and installed this
14 huge system out there with 70 some wells that are
15 put in for, I think, for extraction. The number is
16 somewhere around in this handout that I've given
17 you, probably. We have about 70 extraction wells.
18 Total we have many steam injection wells, and some
19 soil vapor wells that we're going to use, also.

20 And with this, we have now got the
21 whole well system in, and we've rebuilt our little
22 refinery. For those of you who have taken the
23 tour, it's quite a massive operation above ground
24 of pumps and tanks and pipes.

25 And right now, if you flip over onto

1 the back of the green sheet to "Full-Scale System
2 Status," you'll notice that around June of this
3 year we turned on the system, and as of November
4 15th, we had pulled out of the ground approximately
5 37,000 pounds of mixed VOCs just using soil vapor
6 extraction, and another 97,000 pounds of free
7 product, which is liquid. And when we get to the
8 surface, we do treat it. We don't quite purify it,
9 but we try to get the fuel in one spot and the
10 chlorinated solvents in another spot, and that
11 makes it easier then for us to dispose of. In
12 certain places they only want certain types of
13 waste. And the waste is, unfortunately, too dirty
14 to reuse. It has to be destroyed.

15 And we also have wastewater. The
16 wastewater has been going to the sewer. It meets
17 the sewer standards out at Point Loma, so it's
18 fine.

19 We hope very soon now -- January,
20 February time frame -- we will turn on the full
21 system for steam and then be able to go around, and
22 we'll heat up an area, and I think the radius of
23 influence is about 15 feet or whatever. We'll heat
24 it all up to about 130 degrees, and then we can
25 pull the heater out here essentially. We move the

1 steam. The steam is our heater. Go over to
2 another injection point and we can heat that up.
3 And the ground holds this temperature for over a
4 month, which is great. That means we don't have to
5 have a lot of boilers out there all over the place.
6 We don't have to go crazy.

7 And so we can really structure our
8 heating cycle and our heating plan, and we can get
9 all the ground hot that we want hot and pump from
10 those wells, and the heat flows away from the steam
11 wells so it flows over to the wells that provide
12 the capture, which works really good.

13 Right now we're working on developing
14 our water treatment system because our plan in the
15 future is not to discharge to the sewer but to
16 discharge right to the ground, right over the
17 plume. And there's a couple of benefits for this,
18 too. One is that it keeps water from going to
19 Point Loma. There's no need for the city to treat
20 it; and the other one is it will actually allow for
21 us to wash the soil at the site to limit the
22 extent.

23 So we're going to try an infiltration
24 transfer where we pump the water out in some pipes
25 and then just essentially let it leak out of the

1 pipes; and then in another case we're going to try
2 a pilot study with plants and irrigate the plants
3 and let the plants absorb the water, and the water
4 will be evaporated out of the plants. Many times
5 some chemicals that are in the water are trapped
6 into the plants, so periodically someone will have
7 to come in and perform an evaluation on the plants
8 to see what their status is. And if they're no
9 longer functioning properly, essentially harvest
10 them, dispose of them potentially as hazardous
11 waste.

12 MR. SAUNDERS: And do phytoremediation.

13 MR. COLLINS: There is so little
14 contamination in our treated water that I wouldn't
15 want to call it phytoremediation, but it might
16 polish it. It might provide a polish. It's really
17 just a way to handle the water.

18 That's where we are right now. It's
19 really moving nice. Next time we take a tour, I
20 think you'll be impressed with what's going on.
21 It's a super duper operation in my opinion.

22 MR. CORDERO: Bill, your schedule here says
23 your pilot-scale treated water discharge will be
24 built the winter of next year?

25 MR. COLLINS: No, it's this year. This is

1 one of those winter tricks. Where does winter go
2 when it's at both ends of the year. Personally, I
3 seem to think it comes after fall, but really we'll
4 be in there in the January part of winter doing
5 this.

6 This is another one of those scheduling
7 things: Fiscal years and calendar years, they
8 don't match. They don't do it on purpose, I don't
9 think. Any questions?

10 Great. Thank you.

11 MR. GEILENFELDT: Thank you, Bill.

12 Any questions on what Bill has
13 presented?

14 Our next item on the agenda is Rich,
15 who is going to give us an update on Site 5.

16 MR. WONG: I think everybody knows me, but
17 I'm Rich Wong, the project manager with Shaw
18 Environmental and Infrastructure.

19 What I'd like to do tonight is give you
20 an update on the progress that we're making out at
21 IR Site 5. Mark Bonsavage, our Navy RPM,
22 unfortunately, he's not feeling well today and
23 wasn't feeling well yesterday and is sick, but
24 ordinarily he would be here and be doing most of
25 this presentation.

1 What we'll talk about tonight is we've
2 had several presentations regarding our Site 5 in
3 the past, so we won't dwell too long on the
4 background, but I will tell you a little bit about
5 how the waste got there and the size of the plume
6 and what our potential environmental and human
7 receptors are. I'll remind you about our removal
8 action goals. We'll talk about where we're at now,
9 which is in full-scale groundwater treatment. I've
10 got some interesting and exciting results to share
11 with you there. Then we'll tell you what we have
12 planned in the near term future, and then we'll end
13 with who you guys can contact if you have any
14 questions.

15 Most of you know that IR Site 5 is
16 located here in the corner of North Island
17 relatively close to the City of Coronado.

18 One of the considerations that we took
19 into account when we developed the strategy and the
20 remedy for the site was that we're on the approach
21 on the major runway of North Island, and those are
22 some of the S-3 Vikings that we see flying around
23 now and then.

24 With respect to background, the waste
25 at the site was created through open pit dumping

1 resulting in about a 3.4-acre VOC groundwater
2 plume. I have a slide that shows you the location
3 and distribution of the contaminants at the site.

4 The geology is relatively simple. It
5 was filled in during the dredging operations during
6 the Second World War era. Some other information
7 is that the plume was relatively stable before we
8 started the removal action by a process referred to
9 as reductive dechlorination, and that's basically a
10 natural process, and we'll talk about that a little
11 bit more in a subsequent slide.

12 But based on some work before we got
13 involved with the project, there was indications
14 that the plume could reach the slough that is in
15 direct communication with the ocean, and so the
16 Navy undertook this time critical removal action.

17 The objective of the removal action is
18 to remove source material, source VOCs such that
19 monitored natural attenuation, that natural process
20 I referred to earlier, continues to degrade the
21 plume.

22 Here's our VOC groundwater plume at IR
23 Site 5. Just for scale, we're about 500 by 200
24 feet in dimensions. Here is our well network.
25 It's a little difficult to see from where you're

1 at, but just to point out a couple of things that
2 will carry on in subsequent slides is that the
3 contour that you see here are logarithmic and that
4 means that each subsequent contour is about ten
5 times higher than the previous one. So in the
6 heart of the plume we have relatively high
7 concentrations greater than 100,000 micrograms per
8 liter.

9 And just to point out a couple other
10 features of the site, here's the slough that exits
11 into the bay, and these arrows depict the flow of
12 groundwater, and you can see that they're in
13 perpendicular directions, and that's because it's
14 partially controlled by the irrigation of the golf
15 course.

16 What we're using to treat the VOC plume
17 at the site is a technology referred to as Fenton's
18 Reagent. And we spoke about this before, but
19 basically it's hydrogen peroxide in the presence of
20 an iron catalyst which produces the hydroxyl
21 radical which is a very strong oxidant, and that's
22 what we're using to treat the contamination at the
23 site.

24 Some of you were fortunate enough to
25 come on the tour of the site, and at that time we

1 were constructing our well field, but basically
2 what you're looking at are the treatment wells that
3 are shown in these circular patterns. The green
4 wells are the monitoring wells that we established
5 to determine whether or not during the treatment
6 process whether we were pushing out the
7 contamination rather than treating it.

8 Six of those wells -- six or seven --
9 six, and then within the treatment area we have ten
10 monitoring wells to assess the effectiveness of the
11 treatment. So we have 25 propagations, three
12 horizontal wells in the former excavation to treat
13 the hottest area.

14 Now, with respect to where we're at in
15 the progress of the treatment, as of this time
16 we've completed three chemical treatment cycles,
17 and here is a picture of our worker actually
18 applying the hydrogen peroxide to this tank and
19 apparatus pump into the well head, and just
20 happened to capture one of those S-3 Vikings flying
21 overhead.

22 At this point we've reduced the VOC
23 concentration at the site by 50 percent. That's a
24 significant reduction in a relatively short period
25 of time.

1 Currently we're planning on bringing
2 the treatment crew back out to the site either in
3 the first or second week in December and continue
4 the treatment.

5 And then after the treatment, we'll
6 conduct sampling about a month after treatment has
7 been completed to again gauge the effectiveness of
8 the treatment.

9 And then based on the results that we
10 obtain from the post-treatment sampling, we'll
11 either come back for a fifth treatment or demob
12 from the site. So that should be the fifth
13 treatment.

14 Let's go ahead and take a look at some
15 of the actual reductions on a well-by-well basis.

16 We'll start with our perimeter wells
17 that look at whether or not we're pushing out the
18 contamination, and you can see that we've seen
19 pretty good destruction in the perimeter wells.
20 What we see here at this well, we see a little bit
21 of an increase, but that's relative to one
22 microgram per liter, so that really isn't a
23 significant finding, but overall it indicates that
24 we're really not pushing the contamination out.

25 So let's go ahead and take a look at

1 the well that we use to gauge the effectiveness,
2 and we're looking at the concentrations that
3 pertain to vinyl chloride, and of course, that's
4 the contaminant that really is driving the risk at
5 this particular site.

6 And you can see again, reminding you
7 again that these are logarithmic contours, that
8 we're seeing significant destruction in the highest
9 portion of the plume. So 60 and 86 percent there.
10 We do see a little problematic area in this corner
11 of the site where we're seeing some increases.
12 We're evaluating why that's happening. We have
13 suspicions, but what we're going to do in our next
14 round of treatment, we're going to focus a lot of
15 the treatment in this general area.

16 Let's go ahead and take a look at one
17 of the other constituents, cis-1,2
18 dichloroethylene. This is, again, the distribution
19 of this particular contaminant at the site. Just a
20 couple of things to point out: It is focused in the
21 top of the plume. It is located in and around the
22 vicinity of the former excavation.

23 So let's go ahead and take a look at
24 the same sort of sequence. The boundary wells that
25 are again used to gauge whether or not we're

1 pushing out the contaminants rather than treating
2 it, again, prove or conclude that we're seeing
3 destruction; therefore, it's not being pushed out.

4 With respect to the wells that gauge
5 the effectiveness of the treatment, again, focus in
6 on the highest concentrations. We're seeing
7 substantial reduction, greater than 95 percent in
8 these two wells, and then over 50 percent in the
9 heart of the well.

10 Again, in that same -- if we compare
11 this slide to the previous slide, again, we see
12 some increases in this portion of the plume, and
13 what we're seeing here is about a 325 times
14 increase relative to a very small number, so don't
15 be shocked by that sort of increase. And we'll
16 take a look at the entire site based on
17 contaminants, and you'll see what the significance
18 of that observation really is.

19 And here are the results after our two
20 rounds of treatment at the site, and you can see
21 from a total VOC standpoint, at this point we've
22 reduced those concentrations by over 48 percent.

23 If you look at the distribution of the
24 contamination, over 95 percent of the contamination
25 is made up by only two constituents, and that's

1 vinyl chloride which, again, is our risk driver,
2 and cis-1,2 DCE. And in a subsequent slide I'll
3 tell you why it's important that we reduce the
4 cis-1,2 DCE.

5 Vinyl chloride has been reduced by over
6 50 percent, so we've reduced the major risk driver
7 by 50 percent. And then cis-1,2 DCE we've reduced
8 that by over 47 percent.

9 The reason why cis-1,2 DCE is important
10 is that the follow-on technology after we complete
11 our removal action -- remember, this is only to
12 remove the source -- is that we hope the site
13 returns to conditions that are conducive to the
14 natural degradation of the VOCs at the site.

15 This is the degradation pathway that
16 really occurs at the site -- at these chlorinated
17 sites, and PCE and TCE, those are the parent
18 solvents that were disposed of. And it goes
19 through a step-wise degradation where bacteria in
20 the subsurface -- naturally occurring bacteria
21 actually grow and gain energy from the
22 contaminants, and sequentially what happens is it
23 removes a chlorine each step so finally we end up
24 over here with ethene, which is just two carbons
25 and four hydrogens, and that's a relatively

1 nontoxic substance. But, of course, with just one
2 chlorine we end up with vinyl chloride, and that's
3 of course, as we all know, very toxic.

4 One of the problems with this
5 degradation pathway is that a lot of the sites
6 where this is occurring, we actually see the
7 process being stalled at cis-1,2 DCE and vinyl
8 chloride. And the reason why is that depending on
9 the micro-organisms that are present at the site,
10 it may not be fully capable of taking it all the
11 way to ethene.

12 So the last time we met we talked a
13 little bit about our microbial characterization,
14 and since that last opportunity to meet you folks,
15 we've had a chance to look at that data a little
16 more closely, and I'd just like to bring a couple
17 of observations to your attention.

18 We conducted a pilot test at the site
19 using the same sort of process. We saw that the
20 site returned to the reductive conditions, the
21 anaerobic conditions -- meaning in the absence of
22 air -- that are required to continue that
23 degradation pathway that we looked at on the
24 previous slide.

25 We also found after the pilot test that

1 we see the single known bacterium, Dehalococcoides,
2 at the site that is fully capable of completing
3 that degradation pathway from PCE and TCE all the
4 way to ethene. So that's very positive.

5 And one new thing that we've actually
6 just started is that we're going to look at the
7 possibility of creating an enrichment culture of
8 the indigenous bacteria at North Island targeting
9 the Dehalococcoides bacterium such that we may be
10 able to utilize that culture on this site and maybe
11 other sites at North Island. So that's a very,
12 very positive development there, and we're excited
13 about partnering with the Navy on bringing that
14 possibility to fruition.

15 And then this is just a slide that
16 shows the DNA analyses that was used to confirm the
17 presence of the particular bacterium
18 Dehalococcoides at the site.

19 So what's next? We'll complete the
20 fifth treatment in December. We'll conduct the
21 post-treatment groundwater sampling in January.
22 And then based on the results, we'll determine
23 whether or not we've achieved our desired goal
24 which is 90 percent VOC reduction at the site in
25 January. If the answer is yes, we'll collect the

1 post-treatment soil samples, and we'll prepare the
2 removal action closure report. If the answer is
3 no, then we'll remobilize the site and continue to
4 treat the VOC contamination at the site.

5 And with respect to the enrichment
6 culture, that's just ongoing. It's really not a
7 part of the removal action. We're just
8 participating in that study and partnership.

9 And then if you have any questions, of
10 course, John, he's your IR Coordinator, and Mark
11 Bonsavage is the Navy RPM.

12 And that concludes my presentation for
13 this evening.

14 MR. GEILENFELDT: Thank you, Rich. You did
15 such a great job, I'm going to let you do the next
16 one.

17 MR. WONG: Site 10.

18 MR. GEILENFELDT: Site 10 update, please.

19 MR. WONG: I'll go ahead and get started
20 with this.

21 This presentation is again a series of
22 many presentations that have been given on this
23 particular site, so we'll move through the
24 background section relatively quickly, but really
25 the focus of this presentation is to talk about the

1 remedy that we're actually planning to use at the
2 site to mitigate the presence of some slag ash
3 material.

4 So we'll go through what the non-time
5 critical removal action components are. Then we'll
6 talk a little bit about the regulatory process and
7 the public involvement. And, again, conclude with
8 what's in store in the near term.

9 The site is located on the shoreline of
10 North Island in the San Diego Bay. It's in this
11 general area next to Moffett Road.

12 Here's an aerial photograph taken
13 during the dredge and fill operations that created
14 North Island into roughly its present-day
15 configuration. There's been some other changes
16 since the dredging was completed here, but I just
17 want to point out that our design needed to take
18 into account that the site was located on formerly
19 dredged soils. Our remedy also had to take into
20 account that there's a fault that runs through this
21 area. So the site is susceptible to strong ground
22 shaking due to a fault on this and other regional
23 faults in the area.

24 Why and how did the waste get there?
25 Well, back in the '30s through the early part of

1 2001, there was a salvage yard that dismantled and
2 took care of aircraft parts from stricken aircraft,
3 and from the '40s through the mid-'60s a smelter
4 was operated to recover aluminum from dismantled
5 aircraft parts. Slag from the smelter were then
6 taken and disposed of at the shoreline area of the
7 site.

8 Back in '95 an emergency removal action
9 was conducted, and it addressed the slag that had
10 been deposited in the shallow sediments as well as
11 the bay. So this removal action really only
12 focused in on the slag that remains in the bluff
13 area.

14 The volume of slag that we're talking
15 about is about 2600 cubic yards, and I thought
16 about this fill and 2600 cubic yards and how you
17 visualize that. Basically that's a box that's
18 about 40 by 40 by 40. It will help you visualize
19 the volume that we have to contend with.

20 The slag either exists as a welded
21 material or a very friable ash, and it's
22 discontinuous in its occurrence at the site.

23 Risk to environmental human receptors
24 are related to high levels of chromium, cadmium,
25 lead, and copper at the site.

1 Radium-226 related to the melting of
2 some luminescent dials from the stricken aircraft
3 is present within the slag, but based on work done
4 by others, the radiation at the site is below NASNI
5 background levels. So we need to emphasize that
6 the risk is really associated with the metals and
7 not the radium.

8 Here's a figure that illustrates the
9 distribution of the slag. North is pointing
10 straight up. Here's the deep submergence pier
11 that's located at the site for a point of
12 reference. Just in terms of scale, the brown
13 portion of the figure is about 800 feet wide,
14 talking about 200 feet from the edge of Moffett
15 Road to the bay. The slag is primarily this brown
16 material. That's the slag that's buried at the
17 site. The magenta color, those are the slag
18 exposures that we see at the surface.

19 Here's an ash outcropping or exposure,
20 and this just shows the variable nature of the
21 material that we're dealing with. In this area --
22 it may be a little bit difficult to see -- but
23 that's just rusted material. We see parts really
24 partially melted, very rusted. That material
25 really isn't driving risk. It's mostly iron and

1 iron-related parts.

2 What we see in this area is some of
3 that friable material, and I've got a subsequent
4 slide that provides a little bit of a close up that
5 you might be able to see a little better.

6 Here's the friable material. The color
7 is a little bit washed out, but if you looked at my
8 computer screen, this would be a turquoise color
9 indicating relatively high levels of copper, and
10 this is the material that we're concerned most
11 about.

12 Our removal action objectives to deal
13 with the waste at the site is to minimize erosion
14 by wave action. The second objective is to
15 minimize the migration of this material into the
16 bay, the groundwater or the atmosphere. We also
17 want to minimize the infiltration of these wastes
18 into the groundwater, but would like to emphasize
19 that work at the site has concluded that the
20 groundwater is not being impacted by the presence
21 of these materials, but we want to reduce the
22 future potential leaching aspect.

23 Also, and most importantly, is that we
24 want to reduce the risk to potential human and
25 environmental receptors.

1 We talked about the selection of the
2 remedy for Site 10 in a previous meeting. The
3 remedy that we decided and concluded is the most
4 effective and most cost effective approach to
5 mitigating the slag material at the site was
6 containment of slag waste through consolidation in
7 a waste consolidation area and protection by a rock
8 revetment and vegetative cover.

9 Why containment? Well, it makes sense.
10 It eliminates the exposure pathways to the waste.

11 An important consideration to the Navy
12 is to minimize the amount of truck traffic
13 associated with supporting these projects, and this
14 remedy will not require the offsite transportation
15 of the waste.

16 With respect to longevity and
17 maintenance, the proposed remedy -- and we'll get
18 into some of the features and benefits of the
19 remedy -- is that it should be relatively easy to
20 maintain, and it should be able to have a long
21 design life. And to underscore the importance,
22 that this is also the lowest cost alternative
23 considered.

24 Here's our preliminary construction
25 plan, and we'll go through in a subsequent slide on

1 how this work is actually going to be conducted.
2 But the main component of the project is to
3 excavate a consolidation area, bring the waste from
4 the bluff, place it into the consolidation area,
5 cover it with a soil cover, and then protect it
6 from erosion by the construction of a rock
7 revetment.

8 In terms of the sequence of
9 construction, this is how we intend to complete the
10 project. First step, we need to import some
11 material for the cover that we intend to build in
12 this area. We may need to import some stone, but
13 we're working hard with a current contractor that
14 has some excess material at North Island. So if we
15 can negotiate that purchase with them, then we can
16 minimize the trucks that we'll need to bring the
17 stone on the site.

18 The next step will involve the
19 excavation of the waste consolidation area. In
20 some subsequent slides I've got some details on
21 showing you how that's going to look from a profile
22 perspective. And then the clean material that's
23 located here will then be stockpiled over on this
24 portion of the site.

25 The third step will be, moving from

1 right to left, we'll expose the slag ash, place the
2 clean material -- again, in this stockpile area.
3 Using field instruments, we'll determine what slag
4 is and what isn't slag, and the slag that is above
5 our cleanup criteria will then be placed into this
6 waste consolidation area, and we'll work
7 sequentially across the site.

8 The next couple of steps will be then
9 to protect the waste consolidation area by
10 constructing a revetment in this area, and then
11 simultaneously we'll be constructing the vegetative
12 cover that will protect the waste that has been
13 placed into the waste consolidation area.

14 Our remaining work elements will be to
15 finish the grading. Since we're removing slag,
16 we're stockpiling soil over there, we need to
17 return these grades into a proper configuration.
18 We'll complete some site improvements. We'll
19 restore access to the back of the building. We'll
20 provide access to the pier, those sort of things.
21 And then we'll go through a site restoration and
22 landscaping phase where we'll make sure that the
23 site is in good shape before we leave.

24 Some of the other details with respect
25 to our design, we know that on other sites that our

1 waste tends to grow as we're involved with the
2 remediation, so we've developed and incorporated a
3 50 percent design contingency so if we see more
4 waste than we expected, we're not going to be stuck
5 in a corner. We'll be able to continue with the
6 removal action.

7 Another important factor is that we've
8 incorporated some significant separation of the
9 waste from the environment -- and I'll show you a
10 figure that illustrates that point.

11 We talked about the rock revetment.
12 Its purpose is to minimize erosion through wave
13 activity. And the cover that we're proposing is
14 referred to as a vegetative cover, and we'll go
15 into more detail there, but really we're designing
16 a soil cover to minimize infiltration of water into
17 the underlying waste.

18 We'll also construct a series of
19 monitoring wells around the waste consolidation
20 area to prove that the leaching of the waste into
21 the groundwater is not occurring, and we've also
22 incorporated features into our design such that the
23 waste consolidation area should be able to tolerate
24 seismically-induced ground movements due to an
25 earthquake on one of the regional faults in the

1 Southern California area.

2 Here's a profile view of the waste
3 consolidation area as well as the rock revetment.
4 A couple of features just to point out, the dashed
5 line, that's the current profile of the site.
6 Here's the existing bluff. What you'll see is that
7 the revetment is over six feet thick, and that's
8 what's going to provide protection from wave
9 erosion.

10 The remedy consists of two types of
11 stone. There's an understone that consists of rock
12 that's about six to eight inches in diameter, and
13 the upper four feet or so of the revetment will
14 consist of the large stone that you might see like
15 along Ocean Boulevard.

16 With respect to the separations that I
17 mentioned to you earlier, a couple key points I
18 would like to make is that currently the waste is
19 essentially at the edge of the bay, so there's a
20 high possibility that that erosion could take place
21 and get into the bay where we really don't want it
22 to get to. So this design will push the waste back
23 over 50 feet from the existing bluff, and it will
24 also provide protection through the construction of
25 this revetment.

1 The other component that we
2 incorporated in our plan is that we made the bottom
3 of the waste cell at least five feet higher than
4 mean high high water, so it's about at eight feet
5 mean sea level. So we've created a vertical
6 separation between the waste and the groundwater
7 where that really didn't exist as much as we'd like
8 it in its existing condition.

9 Now, let me just go back here and talk
10 about the vegetative cover or the
11 evapotranspiration cover and why we're constructing
12 that and what are some of the benefits and future
13 of those types of cover.

14 What a vegetative cover is, it's not an
15 impermeable cover. It's not a RCRA cap that you
16 see on some of these other hazardous waste
17 projects. It's intended to allow moisture to
18 enter. It's intended to breathe. It's intended to
19 minimize the amount of infiltration that can get to
20 the waste, and it's based on very specific soil
21 properties and very specific plant communities to
22 help us accomplish that.

23 And we also designed the cover to
24 handle any sort of runoff that we'll see at the
25 site due the precipitation or irrigation. We

1 simply want to get that water off of the surface so
2 it doesn't have a chance to migrate into the waste.

3 This is an equation. It's called a
4 water balance equation, and I don't need to go into
5 all the gory details, but the significance of this
6 equation is that we're using equations like this in
7 models that use this equation to help us predict
8 the amount of water that might be going into the
9 waste based on differing soil and plant conditions.

10 But the main thing that you take away
11 from this equation is that we want to minimize the
12 drainage through that soil cover into the
13 underlying waste, so we'll handle all these other
14 variables so that we can minimize the drainage into
15 the underlying waste.

16 Here's a little cartoon I put together
17 just to show you what we're really doing out there.
18 Again, here is our vegetative cover, our waste
19 layer. The waste layer will be underlain by a
20 gravel layer which itself is underlain by a fabric
21 layer, and that's just to help us while we're
22 constructing or putting the waste into the waste
23 consolidation area so we don't have a lot of mixing
24 with the underlying ground, and it provides a nice
25 firm base.

1 Here's the approximation of where
2 groundwater is, about five feet minimum between
3 groundwater and the bottom of our cell. The
4 thickness of the waste will vary depending on where
5 you're at the site, and our evapotranspiration or
6 vegetative cover will be at least five feet thick.
7 We'll grade the ET cover so that it drains so we
8 don't have an accumulation of surface water caused
9 by rain or irrigation.

10 These are my weak attempt trying to
11 show you what our plant community, at least
12 schematically, is going to look like because what
13 we really want to do is, again, have soil
14 properties and plants that can remove the water
15 that starts infiltrating through this layer, and we
16 think we'll be successful with that.

17 So that's basically the components of
18 the remedy that we're going to talk to you about
19 tonight, but one of the things we wanted to mention
20 is what we're doing in terms of community and
21 worker health and safety because, really, that's
22 what's important. None of these projects are worth
23 getting anybody hurt over or causing any
24 significant risk or any risk to the community.

25 So this project, like all the rest of

1 our projects, will be staffed with qualified
2 professionals including health and safety officers
3 and radiation technicians. We'll have a full-time
4 monitoring network at the site, and we'll look at
5 both the perimeter dust and particulate material,
6 and we'll also place personal monitoring devices
7 both on our workers as well as people that are
8 working in the immediate vicinity of the site.

9 Some of the engineering controls that
10 we'll use to minimize the amount of dust and slag
11 that may get disturbed and into the atmosphere is
12 that we'll keep the site moist with water to help
13 keep -- help suppress the dust. And then if our
14 perimeter monitoring, our personal monitoring
15 devices warrant, then we'll just stop. We're not
16 going to keep working if we're creating a hazardous
17 condition.

18 And then what we'll also do is we'll
19 schedule the placement of the waste very carefully.
20 We won't expose wastes that we can't get into the
21 consolidation area in any given day. So we'll do
22 the best we can in not leaving any exposed waste
23 overnight where high winds might be able to pick it
24 up and move it offsite.

25 Now, the next thing we want to talk

1 about is the truck traffic that we need to support
2 this project. Again, I mention that we're doing
3 everything we can to minimize the trucking that's
4 needed to support this project. Of course, first
5 and foremost is that the remedy that's required is
6 offsite trucking of the material which would be
7 significant.

8 Again, we're trying to purchase the
9 aggregate material or the bulk of the aggregate
10 material that's already present on North Island.
11 That material is brought on in support of the CVN
12 work that was conducted and recently completed.
13 But we will need to bring in select soil to
14 construct the vegetative cover, and at this point
15 we're estimating about 5,000 cubic yards. So if
16 you look at that in big numbers, we're about 250 to
17 300 trucks to support this project.

18 Part of our plan to reduce the impact
19 to the citizens of Coronado is, of course, we're
20 going to use the truck routes established by the
21 city ordinance. That's mentioned here at the bottom
22 of the figure. We'll keep the truck traffic to no
23 more than ten trucks per day, so that's what we're
24 going to do to minimize that.

25 What we're showing here in terms of the

1 arrows are the routes that we've considered to
2 bring the material on and take the empty trucks
3 off. This is just an idea. There are other routes
4 that can be used and considered for bringing the
5 material onto the base. And I'm sure when we meet
6 in February, that's when we can discuss what makes
7 the most sense for the citizenry.

8 MR. GEILENFELDT: We're going to have a
9 public hearing meeting for this?

10 MR. WONG: Right. So what makes the most
11 sense, you know, is what the bottom line is.

12 MR. GEILENFELDT: You're down to 250. We
13 were talking thousands of truck loads before and
14 now you're saying 250 to 300.

15 MR. WONG: We were like in the 700 range,
16 yes. But now with the rock here and some other
17 refinements with the design, we've reduced the
18 truck traffic significantly.

19 So what's next? We've issued our
20 remedial action plan to the DTSC. We're working
21 through the resolution of the DTSC's review
22 comments. We hope to complete that in January.

23 One recommendation that we saw during
24 the DTSC's review process is that we need to make
25 sure in the areas that we're disturbing that we

1 restore the natural biological resources at the
2 site. So we'll prepare a dune restoration plan,
3 and that will talk about how we intend to collect
4 seeds of some of the native vegetation at the site,
5 how we intend to store those seeds, and how we
6 intend to plant those seeds so that it's very
7 carefully considered, and a good suggestion from
8 the regulators on that.

9 In January we're projecting that the
10 Navy will submit the Action Memorandum, which is
11 the formal document that basically informs the
12 public that the Navy plans to undertake the
13 non-time critical removal action. And then
14 simultaneously the DTSC will submit their CEQA
15 Special Initial Study report for public review.

16 The next step will be the public
17 notification, public review period. We hope to get
18 through that in March of '03.

19 And in May we're hoping that there will
20 be a CEQA determination by the DTSC which will
21 basically say whether there are issues with respect
22 to the proposed removal action that requires
23 mitigation or it could go as is planned.

24 And then if all things go well, we'll
25 be in the field with big pieces of equipment --

1 MR. COLLINS: Next summer.

2 MR. WONG: I use quarters, Bill. You use
3 fall. I use quarters. So I got myself three
4 months there. So the second quarter of '03 is my
5 hope.

6 And that concludes my talk, and here
7 are your points of contact if you have any other
8 questions.

9 MR. GEILENFELDT: Thank you, Rich.
10 Excellent presentation.

11 Any other comments?

12 DR. MARSHALL: Very good.

13 MR. GEILENFELDT: How do you feel about
14 this Site 10? I think it looks good. Other than
15 the trucking issues, which has not been resolved
16 here --

17 DR. MARSHALL: But we're down from 700 to
18 250.

19 MR. GEILENFELDT: We're down from 700 to
20 250 trucks. That makes one heck of a lot of
21 difference. That will tone down Dick Sharp, who
22 was the main concern on this, and I'll extend that
23 information to him so he knows.

24 Any other public comments or any other
25 private comments? Have we covered everything this

1 evening?

2 What do we have for the next meeting?

3 MR. COLLINS: Well, because our projects
4 never seem to go away, we'll have an update on
5 everything we discussed tonight: the Site 9 removal
6 action, the Site 5 removal action, and the Site 10
7 removal action, and I anticipate we're going to
8 talk about the Flower Show and try to firm up some
9 things.

10 MR. GEILENFELDT: And I'll have a schedule
11 of some people, if people commit themselves. We'll
12 need to get this squared away in February for that.

13 MR. COLLINS: And that's pretty much it for
14 now. That will take up the whole night, just that.

15 MR. GEILENFELDT: We'll have a public
16 hearing that we can talk about. That's going to be
17 another separate event.

18 MR. COLLINS: That will be in March, and
19 that will actually make it easier to handle because
20 the only reason we'll be there is for that project.

21 MR. GEILENFELDT: Okay. I can tell you
22 now, getting this down to 250 trucks instead of --
23 I had extended information out erroneously here. I
24 was talking -- I had told people a thousand to
25 2,000 trucks, and that scared them to death. So

1 we're down to 250.

2 MR. WONG: Every day we're trying our
3 hardest to keep that number as low as possible,
4 Bob. We really are.

5 MR. GEILENFELDT: And I appreciate that. I
6 don't want to alarm people. I'd rather -- this
7 helps me a lot. Get it down to a fewer number of
8 trucks 'cause every one of them goes by my house
9 and I'm going to be counting.

10 MR. WONG: You're going to be going a long
11 way by which route we take, Bob.

12 MR. COLLINS: We will give you a pen with
13 special ink so that as your numbers are added up,
14 it somehow disappears.

15 MR. GEILENFELDT: Our next meeting then we
16 have scheduled for is February 20, 2003.

17 MR. COLLINS: The library will be
18 definitely closed. They're rebuilding -- they're
19 reconstructing, and it's about an 18-month program.

20 MR. CORDERO: They have a meeting going on
21 over there tonight.

22 MR. COLLINS: At the library?

23 MR. GEILENFELDT: That's the Glorietta
24 Master Plan Public Hearing. That's the city in the
25 Winn Room.

1 MR. COLLINS: It's like other construction
2 that goes on, their's has been delayed, also. But
3 that's the trouble with construction and schedules
4 and planning.

5 MR. GEILENFELDT: It would be nice if we
6 could get the room that certain people are in
7 tonight. I don't know how that works.

8 MR. COLLINS: Somehow they were more
9 important people. They have more friends. But
10 this worked fine considering everything.

11 MR. GEILENFELDT: Shall we have a motion to
12 adjourn?

13 DR. MARSHALL: So move.

14 MR. COLLINS: Second.

15 MR. GEILENFELDT: We're done.

16

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

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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, November 21, 2002, at 700
8 Orange Avenue, Community Room, in the City of
9 Coronado, County of San Diego, State of California;
10 and I do further certify that the above and
11 foregoing pages numbered 1 to 59, inclusive,
12 contain a true and correct transcript of all of
13 said proceedings.

14 Dated: _____, 2003.

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NANCY A. LEE

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