

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2003

CORONADO, CALIFORNIA

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

LEE & ASSOCIATES

1 ATTENDANCE:

- 2 John Locke
- 3 Bob Geilenfeldt
- 4 Bill Collins
- 5 Rich Wong
- 6 Robert Campbell
- 7 Debbie Wankier
- 8 Mark Bonsavage
- 9 Charles Perry
- 10 Daniel Cordero
- 11 Art Van Rooy
- 12 Earl Callahan
- 13 Doug Brandt

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1 CORONADO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2003

2 6:35 P.M.

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4 MR. GEILENFELDT: Good evening, everyone.
5 It's Thursday. It's the 18th of September. This is
6 the 78th NAS North Island Restoration Advisory Board
7 meeting, and we'd like to call it to order.

8 I want to thank you all for attending.
9 Earl, and of course our old reliable Art Van Rooy,
10 we're always glad to have him here as always, and
11 Doug Brandt. Appreciate all three of you attending.

12 Tonight we're going to discuss some
13 very significant sites that have been ongoing, and
14 Richard Wong, Bill Collins and Mark, all three will
15 give us a presentation.

16 First we need to go over the minutes
17 from the last meeting in February. Now, we have had
18 a meeting since then. As you know, this was the
19 last official meeting; right?

20 MR. COLLINS: Yes. We haven't had any
21 other RAB meeting since February.

22 MR. GEILENFELDT: We had a meeting in
23 February, the Flower Show, and the June field trip.

24 Good evening, sir. Thanks for
25 attending. Your name, please?

1 MR. JOHNSON: Jerome Johnson.

2 MR. GEILENFELDT: Thanks for attending,
3 Jerome.

4 We just started going over the minutes
5 from the last meeting. I have the meeting minutes
6 in front of me. I have not read them 'cause I just
7 came in from a long ways away.

8 Would you like to go over the minutes
9 briefly? Bill, do you think it's necessary?

10 MR. COLLINS: No, not really.

11 MR. GEILENFELDT: Have you all seen the
12 minutes from the last meeting? They were mailed and
13 I did read them then, but I don't remember what I
14 read.

15 So can I get a second from someone
16 that we can approve these minutes?

17 MR. VAN ROOY: Second.

18 MR. GEILENFELDT: All in favor?

19 The next item -- we've covered all the
20 citizens in attendance this evening. We've approved
21 the minutes from the last official meeting.

22 Can we go on with presentations?

23 MR. COLLINS: Sure.

24 MR. GEILENFELDT: Let's start out with
25 Richard Wong on Site 5 Removal Action Update.

1 MR. BONSAVAGE: I'm going to do Site 5 and
2 Rich is going to do Site 10.

3 MR. GEILENFELDT: Okay.

4 MR. BONSAVAGE: For people who don't know
5 me, my name is Mark Bonsavage, and I work for the
6 Navy. I'm an engineer there and basically I'm the
7 project manager in charge of this site -- this
8 cleanup.

9 MR. VAN ROOY: Mark, there's also people
10 that don't know where Site 5 is.

11 MR. BONSAVAGE: We'll point it out on the
12 map.

13 Basically what I'm going to talk about
14 tonight is a little bit on the background on the
15 site, and we'll point it out on the map, a little
16 bit of history, some discussion on the full-scale
17 ISCO -- ISCO stands for in-situ chemical
18 oxidation -- groundwater treatment summary. In
19 short, basically we inject chemicals into the ground
20 that basically neutralize the contamination. That's
21 what in-situ chemical oxidation is.

22 We'll go over the microbial
23 characterization. Basically as part of the study,
24 we went and looked at the microorganisms that are
25 actually growing underground at the site.

1 A little bit of discussion of what's
2 next as far as the site goes, and then just a list
3 of people working on the project.

4 Site 5, as you can see, is the little
5 red box down here in the corner. So basically Site
6 5 is Unit 2. There's actually two parts to Site 5.
7 The one that we're talking about tonight, Unit 2, is
8 two former waste pits. You can see those little
9 black boxes. So basically in the '40s and '50s they
10 used to dump chemicals out there. How much we
11 didn't know, but we went out and investigated it and
12 cleaned it up.

13 What you're looking at on this slide
14 is basically what we call a plume map, and really
15 the boundary -- what is showing is the boundaries of
16 the contamination in the groundwater, so it's these
17 lines in the circle. Basically in this area the
18 water in the groundwater is contaminated.

19 This is basically about a three-acre
20 site that it covers, and what's sensitive about this
21 site -- you'll notice there's a slough down here.
22 So what we're trying to do is go in and treat this
23 contamination plume before any of it got to the
24 slough and went out to the ocean is what we're doing
25 now.

1 The first part of the cleanup -- the
2 active cleanup was we went out and we basically dug
3 up all of the soil that was above groundwater that
4 was contaminated and we excavated all that material.
5 So remember that first map with two pits? We
6 basically went in and just dug those pits out is
7 what we did, and that amounted to about 600 cubic
8 yards of material. As far as volumes goes, 600
9 cubic yards is about 60 container trucks -- thick
10 concrete trucks, about 60 of them.

11 And we basically excavated that
12 material, put it in containers, and we shipped that
13 stuff off to a hazardous waste disposal facility.

14 I've got to tell you it was pretty
15 contaminated. It was very apparent that some
16 dumping went on there. We dug out a lot of
17 material.

18 The next step was to address the
19 groundwater. The first thing we did was basically
20 do a pilot test. You go out and you put a couple of
21 wells in, and you see if your treatment or approach
22 is going to work. So we put a bunch of wells in,
23 and we injected some of the chemicals into the
24 ground; and what we found is, yes, due to the
25 chemical injections basically it destroys the

1 contamination at the site. We saw in the pilot test
2 about anywhere from 50 to 90 percent destruction of
3 the contamination.

4 This is our high tech chemical
5 oxidation setup. Basically, as you can see, it's a
6 tank and a pump. It's just a low volume, low
7 pressure pump and you just slowly pump the stuff
8 into the ground.

9 We did four treatments -- four rounds
10 of treatment. The first round we pumped about 9,000
11 gallons in different wells all around the site down
12 into the ground of peroxide -- peroxide solution.

13 The second treatment about a month
14 later we pumped about 5,000 gallons into the
15 groundwater at the site, and the third treatment we
16 switched to a chemical oxidant called potassium
17 permanganate.

18 And the reason we switched is the
19 peroxide or the type of oxidant we were using it was
20 stalling basically. It was bringing the chemical
21 concentrations down to a certain level, but it
22 wasn't bringing it down further. So in that
23 situation you look at switching your chemicals. And
24 what we found is when we switched, it did a better
25 job or it took the reaction further.

1 And then the fourth treatment we
2 injected a huge amount of oxidant -- 35,000 gallons.
3 So basically the last one before we left, we said
4 we're going to douse this and we're going to inject
5 as much as we can into the site before we leave.

6 And here's the result. Here's what
7 happened. Now, these slides are kind of misleading
8 because we basically took samples at certain points
9 around the site. But overall, just to give you what
10 it all really meant on the site, as you can see, the
11 first two is the first two injections. And it looks
12 like, yeah, this is working pretty good, and then
13 all of a sudden the third one we're going backwards.
14 What's happening here? We're going backwards.
15 We're seeing more contaminants in the ground than we
16 started with.

17 But what we figured out is it actually
18 was a good thing because what's happening here is
19 contaminants are actually being released from the
20 soil. So where we saw there was a certain amount in
21 the groundwater, it didn't reflect how much was
22 actually just kind of tangled up in the soil column.
23 And what happens at the site -- and it actually was
24 a good learning experience on the different types of
25 chemicals. The different chemicals will actually

1 stimulate the soil to release the contamination.

2 So what you're seeing here is
3 contaminants are being released, and it looks as
4 though were going backwards, but in reality we're
5 rebounding really quickly. So even though it looks
6 as though we're going backwards at that last site,
7 we are actually seeing progress at the site -- 92
8 percent.

9 It didn't happen in all the wells,
10 though. this site varies. But overall what we saw
11 was destruction. We started releasing chemical from
12 the soil column, but we see it's coming back. It's
13 rebounding. The contamination out there is really
14 going away.

15 Just some of the benefits of using
16 this kind of technology. The alternatives of
17 groundwater contamination are something like pump
18 and treatment system or pump and treat. I think in
19 this industry nowadays in general people think it
20 doesn't work very well. So if you can, the in-situ
21 chemical oxidation is actually the best alternative
22 at this site. You're not only treating the
23 groundwater, as you saw; you're treating the soil at
24 the site. So you're making something go away
25 quickly is really what we're seeing out there.

1 And what we learned is different
2 oxidation injections do different things. We saw
3 permanganate actually mobilized the contamination.

4 And, again, just what we learned from
5 looking at the site is that one of the concerns was
6 were we pushing the contamination out, and from the
7 testing that we did we found that, no, we weren't
8 pushing the stuff around. We're actually destroying
9 the contamination.

10 The microbial studies. What we found
11 at the site is we have a microorganism called
12 Dehalococcoides. And what's unique about this
13 microorganism is it's the only microorganism that
14 actually destroys these type of chemical compounds
15 or turns them into safe compounds. It's really the
16 only microorganism known to do that, to take it
17 fully from the original type of compound to
18 something that is not harmful. And what we found at
19 our site is we actually have a lot of this out
20 there, the Dehalococcoides.

21 The other thing that we learned is it
22 wasn't clear when you go in and you start injecting
23 these chemicals into the ground, are you going to
24 kill everything out there, too. That was one of the
25 things we were worried about: when we had the

1 Dehalococcoides sites and we did the chemical
2 oxidation, did we in fact kill off this microbe
3 which was going to help us? And what we found out
4 is, no, we didn't. The Dehalococcoides actually
5 stayed around and rebounded.

6 Overall our conclusions. Was it
7 successful? Yes. We destroyed a lot of
8 contamination at the site. Are we finished? No,
9 there's still some things to do. We really won't
10 know or I think you really need to let the site sit
11 for about a year to stabilize and then go out and
12 test it before you can really make any judgments on
13 how much of the contamination was destroyed.

14 So what we want to do is just let it
15 sit for a year and then go back out to the site,
16 sample the wells, look at microbes, look at the
17 concentrations and see where we are. Even though we
18 did destroy a lot of the contamination, I think to
19 really get a measurement on it, we should wait a
20 little bit.

21 Also do regular risk assessments out
22 at the site again after you wait a year, and then do
23 a monitored natural attenuation evaluation. And
24 what we can do is go out, make some measurements,
25 and then we can create a model and see how long it

1 would take for everything out there to get to such
2 concentrations, at least that we won't care about it
3 anymore and we can completely walk away from the
4 site.

5 That's it.

6 MR. GEILENFELDT: Any questions?

7 MR. CALLAHAN: You mentioned chemicals a
8 couple of times. What kind of chemicals were they,
9 do you have any idea?

10 MR. BONSAVAGE: Yes. They're basically
11 different kinds of chlorinated solvents like TCE and
12 things like that.

13 MR. CALLAHAN: Like what?

14 MR. BONSAVAGE: Like TCE, and then it was
15 biproducts of TCE.

16 MR. CALLAHAN: TCE?

17 MR. BONSAVAGE: Trichloroethylene. We
18 had residuals at the site.

19 MR. CALLAHAN: These are VOCs. In other
20 words, they're volatile.

21 MR. BONSAVAGE: They are volatile, yes.

22 MR. CALLAHAN: And the people that live
23 around there they were breathing it.

24 MR. BONSAVAGE: No. This material --
25 again, groundwater at the site was about ten feet,

1 so contamination basically mostly went down to the
2 groundwater, and this stuff was in the soil column.
3 Whatever was going to volatilize, volatilized off
4 years ago near the surface, and the rest basically
5 migrates down into the groundwater.

6 So I would say that any sort of
7 breathing that happened, it happened to the people
8 that were dumping it there at the time.

9 MR. CALLAHAN: And when was that?

10 MR. BONSAVAGE: '40s and '50s is mostly
11 when the materials were dumped.

12 MR. CALLAHAN: A lot of people lived there
13 in the '50s along the fence.

14 MR. BONSAVAGE: If you look at it
15 physically, as far as mass goes, what massive
16 materials you'd have to be dumping in order to
17 create enough volume of this material to volatilize
18 up and then move, I think it's 1800 feet to the
19 fence line, so it would be enormous, and we really
20 don't see that amount of activity from what we see
21 of the concentrations go on out there.

22 MR. COLLINS: When we dug the hole, we
23 sampled the air, and that contamination never did
24 reach the boundary line. Didn't go very far at all.

25 MR. CALLAHAN: I guess the area would be

1 because it used to be the Spanish Bight, so it was
2 all water at one time.

3 MR. COLLINS: That's correct.

4 MR. CALLAHAN: So therefore whatever was
5 over there was probably underneath the houses in the
6 country club area, I would think, because it would
7 migrate, wouldn't it.

8 MR. COLLINS: It stayed right there.

9 MR. BONSAVAGE: And we've got the
10 boundaries established on that one slide you saw
11 where it's kind of in a circle that looks like a
12 little bean. Outside of that, we didn't see
13 anything.

14 MR. GEILENFELDT: The major contamination
15 was pulled out one evening, I think it was over a
16 weekend, and it happened to be ideal weather
17 conditions because it was light rain and it
18 controlled the emissions somewhat, and they were
19 able to do that in one weekend.

20 MR. BONSAVAGE: We were monitoring the air
21 the whole time, and I think if you were right down
22 in the pit, if you were like a foot away from
23 actually sticking the thing into the soil, you
24 weren't even getting readings.

25 MR. GEILENFELDT: Any other questions?

1 Thank you, Mark. Thank you, Rich.

2 MR. JOHNSON: Were these contaminants ever
3 burned or anything like that?

4 MR. BONSAVAGE: I don't know.

5 MR. COLLINS: I would say no. Just
6 dumped.

7 MR. GEILENFELDT: But they were removed.
8 The major hot spot was actually physically excavated
9 and trucked out of here; isn't that correct?

10 MR. COLLINS: Oh, yes.

11 MR. BONSAVAGE: As far as the soil.

12 MR. COLLINS: We pulled out almost two
13 tons of VOCs. That doesn't count the soil that went
14 with it. In total two tons, so we did haul off a
15 lot of stuff.

16 MR. GEILENFELDT: If you have any other
17 questions, don't hesitate to speak up. Anything
18 else that you question about this presentation,
19 please speak up.

20 MR. CALLAHAN: These other sites you
21 covered other times.

22 MR. COLLINS: We've got two more sites
23 tonight that we're going to talk about.

24 MR. GEILENFELDT: The next presentation is
25 the gentleman standing there with that hairdo, Bill

1 Collins.

2 MR. COLLINS: I'm the lead project manager
3 for environmental work at North Island.

4 This particular presentation is on
5 another removal action that we're doing and we're
6 working at Site 9, and we have a map to show you
7 where.

8 In this case we're down over toward
9 the mouth of the harbor on an old 50-acre site that
10 used to be called -- the property was operated from
11 the late '40s to the mid '70s. We're not exactly
12 sure how much waste was in there, but I'm quite
13 certain it was less than the 32 million gallons
14 that's up there. The original estimate was between
15 eight and 24, so quite a bit of waste -- a lot of
16 VOCs, old paint residues, metal scrapings and stuff
17 like that, and fuel -- a variety of things went out
18 there.

19 And we've done a site assessment for
20 several years. Between '83 and '94 we were out
21 there several times and put in many holes into the
22 ground, took thousands of samples.

23 We've recently completed our
24 feasibility study on the site as to what to do to
25 clean it up. And once again, TCE was our major risk

1 driver.

2 You can see a variety of things that
3 we did, and it's in the handout if you want to
4 remember this stuff the easy way. You can take that
5 home.

6 We went out in the middle '90s and we
7 started a removal action. The first thing we did
8 was because we found a lot of fuel out there with
9 chlorinated solvents and things in there like that
10 in the soil, the soil was quite rich with
11 contamination, and we decided to do a soil vapor
12 extraction, and we put horizontal wells in the
13 ground that suck off contamination, and we put some
14 vertical wells in the field, too, so that we could
15 slowly pump the air in and get a circulating current
16 going through that.

17 We captured almost 80,000 pounds of
18 contaminants that way, but we could never get it
19 quite cleaned up. We'd think we were done and we'd
20 shut it off and we'd wait a little while and then
21 we'd rebound, and we'd pump again and get it pulled
22 down and then we'd rebound.

23 So we did some more studies and we
24 decided that we have more fuel here than we thought.
25 And what we ought to be doing is pulling off the

1 fuel, and when we do that, we'll pull off these
2 other chlorinated solvents.

3 So we looked into steam. We ran a
4 pilot study with steam on a smaller portion of the
5 site -- about four acres or one acre -- and we ran
6 our little study and it worked really well. So from
7 there we went on to designing a larger system,
8 rebuilt the area, changed out the wells so that they
9 could handle steam. We had plastic wells in the
10 ground before. We had to change those to steel so
11 we wouldn't melt them. And we found that the steam
12 would really move contamination.

13 And what we had was a thicker oil,
14 heavier fuels, and they don't flow very well. It's
15 almost like putting molasses in the bottle into your
16 microwave and turning on the heat, and it sure does
17 flow a lot better. Well, when we put the heat to
18 the ground and this stuff flowed, we could capture
19 the fuel and the VOCs quite easily.

20 What we've done now is we're moving
21 along in 2002. We added more wells. Later in
22 October we went to full-scale steam injection, not
23 just the pilot study area but everywhere, and it
24 worked really well.

25 And then we decided we'd come up with

1 a way to handle the groundwater that we treated when
2 we pumped it off. We only pumped off about six
3 inches of groundwater. It helps us with the
4 recovery of the fuel to take a little bit of water.
5 Well, we have to treat that water, and we had been
6 treating it with our activated charcoal and then
7 special air device to pull out the different types
8 of contaminants that were in the soils from the
9 heavier solvents and the water, things like this,
10 and then we would discharge the water to the sewer
11 system -- San Diego sewer system. It met all of
12 their standards and we sent it to them.

13 What we decided to do was come up with
14 something better because under the law we can inject
15 it at the site. So we're now installing the pilot
16 scale -- we did a pilot scale biological groundwater
17 treatment system. We used bacteria -- again,
18 anaerobic and aerobic -- and we were able to reduce
19 contamination quite a bit because of what was in the
20 groundwater. So now we're installing a huge system.

21 And the work we did since February,
22 we've installed our full-scale biological treatment
23 system and infiltration gallery for discharging the
24 treated water.

25 The next slide, these are the tanks.

1 They stand -- the tallest one right here on the left
2 stands about 22 feet tall, 14 feet in diameter. We
3 brought these tanks into North Island at night,
4 worked it out with the city and Coronado police. We
5 brought them onto the base about 1:30 in the morning
6 when everybody was asleep. Came through over by the
7 golf course, came through that gate, and everything
8 worked out fine so we wouldn't disrupt anybody.
9 We've now got them installed.

10 MR. VAN ROOY: Are those Baker tanks?

11 MR. COLLINS: No, not Baker tanks. These
12 are filled with water and special activated carbon
13 plus our bacteria. It's all fluidized and chemicals
14 go in there and the bugs destroy the chemicals.

15 In this case we're doing what we call
16 ex-situ in the tanks instead of in-situ at Site 5
17 where we treated it in the ground.

18 And this is not an oxidation but these
19 bugs actually destroy these chlorinated solvents by
20 tearing apart the bonds that hold the chlorines on
21 them. And every time you pull off chlorine, you've
22 generally improved the situation till you finally
23 get down to something called vinyl chloride which is
24 a little tougher to pull apart.

25 Well, we're using the same bug that

1 we're using in Site 5. We're using our own
2 Delhalococcoides here to tear this stuff apart, and
3 then we'll clean it up 95 percent or better, and
4 then we are able to then pump it from here and
5 discharge it -- this is the back side.

6 Where we had the dissolved air
7 flotation thing, we pull out material here -- this
8 clearish thing in the middle -- and then we pull it
9 over to the sludge tank separator here. We get
10 water and sludge and some fuel.

11 Our discharged water eventually goes
12 up to this field, goes into these pipes, and then
13 slowly seeps into the ground. After it seeps into
14 the ground, it seeps back into our site, and then
15 we're able to pull it off. It's like a big washing
16 machine. That's the whole idea.

17 And we do this -- rather than just
18 distribute the water from the sewer, the sewer
19 district actually doesn't want the water. It's too
20 clean.

21 The full-scale system. The soil vapor
22 extraction and interim groundwater was shut down on
23 September 11th this year because we had to complete
24 construction. A few tanks had to be all connected
25 together, and then we had to do some field tests to

1 see how they would perform and also look for leaks
2 and things like that.

3 We anticipate starting to put the
4 steam back into the ground in October, and by that
5 time everything will be running again because the
6 material's out there.

7 I asked for this to show you what
8 we've pulled out of there. You can see down here
9 this number, that's not a decimal point. That's a
10 comma. We pulled out almost 400,000 pounds of
11 contamination, which is pretty good. The latest
12 round with full-scale steam you can see that we had
13 about 208,000, 209,000 pounds pulled off. I suspect
14 we will pull well over a million off of this site
15 before we're done. And, unfortunately, there will
16 still be a lot more to clean up, but a lot of that
17 will be much deeper than this down to the
18 groundwater.

19 This slide shows you about the
20 groundwater that we're treating. That is just since
21 February up until the first few days of September.
22 We discharged about 677,000 gallons to the sewer,
23 but we were able to discharge about 270 some
24 thousand gallons to our infiltration trench.

25 The trench is not working as well as

1 we would like, and we're looking into that now to
2 see what's different and why isn't it performing
3 like it ought to. And we hope to increase the
4 amount of water that we can send there plus we're
5 building one other water disposal site, too.

6 Our next steps out there: We're going
7 to begin operation of full-scale biological
8 groundwater treatment. We'll resume operation on a
9 full-scale steam injection and free product
10 recovery, and we will complete our procurement and
11 construct our pilot scale irrigation area where
12 we're going to use poplar trees to drink the water
13 and then evaporate it to the air. The water is
14 already clean enough to -- too clean to go to the
15 sewer, but this will send it over there and this
16 will help us to manage the water without sending it
17 to the sewer. It will probably help us, too, with
18 our irrigation gallery. It's just another way to
19 get rid of the water.

20 The plants do absorb a little bit of
21 contamination, then eventually we'll cut them down
22 and we'll replant others if we need to. We'll ship
23 the trees off somewhere, if we have to. If they're
24 hazardous waste, they'll go to a hazardous waste
25 site. If not, they'll end up being ground up and

1 used for mulch.

2 This is some information of people
3 working on the job.

4 Any questions?

5 MR. CALLAHAN: You're speaking of fuel, so
6 therefore there's ethane? I don't know all the
7 chemicals, but are those gases released to the
8 atmosphere?

9 MR. COLLINS: That's a good question
10 because when we first went out there and set up our
11 system, and that was with just soil vapor
12 extraction, we had quite a bit of methane gas. That
13 fuel that had been down there was essentially
14 rotting. It produced a lot of gas that was trapped
15 in the soil -- trapped down low, and we ended up
16 releasing it.

17 And we ended up -- methane is not one
18 of the gases that has to be treated, but we worked
19 with the air board to handle it and we only ran our
20 system in certain areas and blended in fresh air
21 with that, ran it through the whole system, so we
22 could count down on our discharge so we wouldn't
23 have any high points that would exceed the law at
24 any time.

25 MR. CALLAHAN: Well, Runway 29 is into the

1 wind generally, so anything from that area will be
2 blown over at least the beach part of the city.

3 MR. COLLINS: One thing we did out there
4 when we started this whole system, we did go through
5 air risk assessment, and we were able to show that
6 actually there was no risk.

7 So the one thing we can do every time
8 we do something like this, we do evaluate risk. And
9 if we happen to forget something, which is seldom,
10 the state reminds us. Dan Cordero is with the
11 state. He's with the Department of Toxic Substances
12 Control, and they provide the regulatory oversight
13 over us. So they have to approve our projects.

14 And they do a CEQA determination, too.
15 You're familiar with CEQA; correct? They end up
16 doing that, and so we end up getting a second
17 opinion, a second evaluation. And if it passes the
18 test, then they tell us we can go ahead.

19 We did numerous air tests out there to
20 show that it would be safe.

21 Anything else?

22 MR. GEILENFELDT: I want to add one thing.

23 If you have not been on the annual
24 tour that this group provides in June, it would be
25 very beneficial for you. You get a better

1 understanding of what -- I mean, this is a humongous
2 operation at Site 9 that Bill's been working on.
3 When you see it, you cannot believe how much work
4 and effort and taxpayer money has gone into this,
5 but it's working.

6 So we invite you. If you're
7 interested in this, there are two ways you can sign
8 up. We do have a booth at the Coronado Flower Show
9 in April where you can sign up for this or you can
10 become a member of the RAB, just like Art there, and
11 you will receive bulletins periodically as to what
12 is ongoing out there.

13 MR. COLLINS: We only meet twice a year
14 now, other than for those that volunteer to work the
15 Flower Show and go on the tour. We used to meet
16 more often, but the advantage of getting things done
17 so much over four or five years that it became
18 difficult.

19 MR. GEILENFELDT: Thank you, Bill.

20 MR. BRANDT: What kind of time frame till
21 you get it all cleaned up, do you think?

22 MR. COLLINS: This site is -- well,
23 there's no way to get around it. This site is very
24 nasty, and I've told the RAB before they should plan
25 on something like hundreds of years would be a nice

1 way to put it with this site. It could be a lot
2 longer.

3 Other sites get cleaned up in a year
4 or two. We've had PCB sites, they come in and
5 within a year it's all clean. Everything's gone.

6 This happens to be a very nasty site
7 because it went deep down into the ground 80 to 100
8 feet, so it's contaminated the groundwater. The
9 groundwater is moving slowly to the bay. We've
10 sampled the water in the bay. We know it actually
11 leaks in places.

12 We've done risk assessments on that.
13 We don't see any risk or any significant risk to it.
14 So now we can only go so fast, and we will find ways
15 to improve this site, which is what I've told the
16 RAB before.

17 Cleanup is something that is a little
18 tough for this one, but improvement is possible.
19 And we can improve the site by things like this
20 removal action. In this case this removal action
21 actually removes contamination. What we really mean
22 by removal is remove the risk, certainly reduce the
23 risk. Remove some of the risk. That's where the
24 main removal action comes from.

25 Sometimes you can put up a fence

1 around the place and keep people out of it, and then
2 they're removed from that risk. But that's a pretty
3 simple job, and sometimes that happens for a year or
4 two while people study stuff. Most removals or
5 cleanups actually involve deluxe caps or pump
6 systems to pump it out of the ground or actually
7 treating the soil, digging it up and hauling it all
8 away. There are a variety of ways to clean up a
9 site -- thousands, in fact. We hear from every
10 contractor that's got a way to do it. Their way is
11 best. Dan hears it, too.

12 If there are no other questions.

13 MR. GEILENFELDT: Thank you, Bill.

14 The next item is Site 10. Rich is
15 going to do the first item and Mark is going to
16 assist.

17 MR. WONG: My name is Rich Wong. I'm a
18 geologist and also project manager for Shaw
19 Environmental. We're one of the Navy contractors
20 that have the good fortune to be a part of the
21 cleanup at North Island.

22 I'm going to talk and give you a
23 little update on the removal action that's currently
24 under way at Site 10. I'll show you a map where
25 that site is located.

1 I do want to apologize for a
2 correction on the first slide. Ms. Holly Bushman,
3 we were intending on having her give this
4 presentation, but she returned back home to Indiana
5 earlier today, so I'm going to fill her shoes.

6 We're going to talk about current
7 construction consistent with the other
8 presentations, give you a brief background on what
9 led to the decision to undertake the removal action.
10 We'll also talk about the design of the remedy that
11 we're currently constructing at this site, and that
12 remedy consists of containment of the waste by
13 onsite consolidation and protecting of this
14 consolidated waste by construction of a revetment
15 along the shoreline and the construction of a
16 special earthen cap.

17 We'll also go into a little bit more
18 detail on what we're actually doing at the site
19 currently, and then we'll conclude the presentation
20 with what the plans are for the rest of the site.

21 Location: Indicated by the green
22 rectangle, as with many of the sites at North
23 Island, this land was created by a dredge and fill
24 operation back in the '30s and '40s. Our site is
25 about four acres in size, and we'll look at a more

1 detailed map in a minute.

2 Here's a figure that shows the
3 location of the waste at the site. And just for
4 reference, the 4.1 acre site is about 750 feet in
5 length and about 200 to 250 feet in width.

6 The current tenants at the site
7 include the deep submergent unit and some recycling
8 that goes on in this building here.

9 Based on previous studies, it is
10 estimated that we have approximately 2600 cubic
11 yards of waste. The waste at this site is a little
12 different than the waste that was described at the
13 other two sites. This waste is a solid material.
14 It's above the groundwater.

15 The waste disposal practices that led
16 to the contamination at the site basically off the
17 figure here, there was a smelter that was used to
18 melt stricken aircraft. Basically the Navy
19 recovered the aluminum from the smelting operation
20 and the waste biproducts were taken out to the
21 shoreline and dumped.

22 So the waste primarily consists of
23 metals -- copper, zinc, lead. Those sort of metals
24 is what we're really going after.

25 Our remedy: Our removal action is

1 really intended to disrupt the pathway between the
2 waste and humans and/or the environment. So we're
3 not going to destroy the waste. We're not going to
4 haul it off the base. We're going to bring it into
5 a central location onsite and protect that material
6 from the environment.

7 Some of the benefits of this remedy is
8 that we will eliminate the risk to humans and the
9 environment or it will certainly minimize them
10 substantially. We'll eliminate the offsite trucking
11 of these hazardous wastes, which of course is a
12 consideration for all of our projects. And because
13 of the flexible nature of the remedy, it will allow
14 us to keep it operating over the long term. And it
15 was also, compared to other possible remedies, was
16 the lowest cost alternative.

17 With respect to the design itself, and
18 we'll look at the design in the next slide, is that
19 with these removal actions we always have to be
20 ready for the unexpected. And our design
21 incorporates a contingency factor of 50 percent.
22 Like I said, we have approximately 2600 cubic yards
23 of material. Our design will safely accommodate
24 3900 cubic yards.

25 Again, the design will allow us to

1 provide separation of the waste between the humans
2 and the environment, and we'll also construct a rock
3 revetment along the shoreline which will protect the
4 waste from erosion. And we'll construct the cover
5 that I mentioned earlier, which is referred to as an
6 evapotranspiration cover.

7 Basically what that really means is
8 that we'll select the material to construct the cap,
9 and that material will hold the moisture of the
10 precipitation that falls on the cap for a sufficient
11 amount of time until the plant median will be
12 established on this cap can take that liquid up and
13 take it back to the atmosphere. So we're minimizing
14 the potential of the water to move through the waste
15 and create what is called a clean slate that could
16 get into the water and into the bay. So we're
17 taking that into consideration as well.

18 As part of our final remedy, we'll
19 also construct some monitoring wells along the
20 perimeter of the waste consolidation area. The
21 actual monitoring program that will be implemented
22 will be developed after the removal action through
23 consultation with the Navy and the regulators
24 including the DTSC.

25 One of the other benefits of this

1 remedy is that because it's flexible in nature, it's
2 designed to tolerate seismically induced ground
3 movement. We live in a seismic active area in
4 Southern California and we need to be able to take
5 those movements into account.

6 And then one of the other benefits of
7 this design is that we have a sensitive plant
8 species on North Island, and we have it with some
9 abundance at this particular site, so we're going to
10 actually at the end of the construction effort
11 create some artificial dunes and create a habitat
12 that is more conducive to this particular plant, and
13 we'll look at that in a second as well.

14 Here's our design. Basically you
15 remember that the waste was primarily on the
16 right-hand side of this figure. We're basically
17 going to dig that waste up, place it onto this
18 portion of the site, and then cover it with a cap
19 and build a revetment along the shoreline.

20 Here's a cross-section that shows how
21 we intend to place the waste at the site. Couple
22 things to note: This is a cross-section, so it's a
23 profile and we're looking into the ground.

24 Now, the dash line is the current
25 configuration of the shoreline along Site 10 and

1 along San Diego Bay. You can see that we're pulling
2 the wastes significantly back from the bay, and you
3 can see that we're protecting the consolidated waste
4 by constructing the rock revetment. That revetment
5 will help dissipate the energy that's created by
6 ship movement or storms, any sort of waste that can
7 come onto the site.

8 And that just shows that we're moving
9 the waste at least 50 feet inland below the bay, and
10 we're providing at least five feet of separation
11 between the bottom of the waste and groundwater.

12 Where are we at now in the project?
13 One of the first things as part of the CEQA process
14 that the DTSC oversees, we identify whether there
15 are any receptors -- whether it's human or
16 environmental -- that may be adversely impacted by
17 the remedy. And during the CEQA process, it was
18 discovered that we needed to mitigate for the loss
19 or potential loss of this federally identified plant
20 referred to as the Nuttal's Lotus.

21 So as part of that mitigation effort,
22 seeds have been collected. They're currently being
23 stored. We've conducted a germination test to
24 determine that we could keep the seeds viable until
25 such a time as it starts to grow and we can

1 reintroduce these plants back to North Island.

2 The other thing that we've done is
3 that we've cleared some of the non-native plants off
4 of the bluffs on this site, and that's in
5 anticipation of the full-scale construction effort.

6 And there's a close-up of the Nuttal's
7 Lotus plant blooming.

8 Of course, with the construction
9 strategy that we're employing at this site, we need
10 construction materials. There's really no way of
11 getting around it. We knew that when we did rock
12 construction of the revetment structure, but luckily
13 for us some excess rock was available from the
14 homeporting military construction project, and we
15 took advantage of that material. So we sorted
16 through that rock, and we were able to reduce the
17 number of truck trips by taking advantage of the
18 rock and material that was already here at North
19 Island by about 200.

20 At this time we have concluded the
21 trucking of all of the remainder of the harbor
22 material, and you can see how much material we've
23 brought onto North Island.

24 Overall the trucking of the stone
25 required is about 190 truck trips. The truck

1 traffic, of course, was coordinated in accordance
2 with the agreements that have been made between the
3 Navy and the city, and we used all three truck
4 routes equally, and we've limited the truck traffic
5 to no more than ten trips per day within a very
6 restricted time interval of 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

7 And there's just a picture of our
8 loader sorting the rock into its appropriate sizes.

9 And here's a picture of the final
10 stone stockpiled that we'll use to construct the
11 revetment.

12 The other construction material that
13 we needed to bring on the site is the special
14 material that we're going to construct the
15 evapotranspiration cover with. This material was
16 created for this project by blending soil, organic
17 materials, clay, and sand on an offsite facility and
18 trucked again to this project, and those are the
19 statistics that we're talking about, 8000 pounds and
20 it required about 190 trucks to bring in.

21 The current plan for this stockpile is
22 that we're going to protect it from erosion. We're
23 coming into the rainy season, so sometime before
24 October we'll spray it with a bonded fiber matrix
25 that will provide a protective skin on the outside

1 of the soil pile protecting it from erosion, and
2 we'll construct a silt fence along the body of the
3 stockpile as well.

4 The current activity that we have
5 ongoing is we need to relocate a storm drain. The
6 storm drain transects through where we intend to
7 consolidate the waste. We've got to move that storm
8 drain about 300 feet to the west. That effort is
9 ongoing. We're about 75 percent complete. We do
10 have to deal with a lot of obstacles, but it's
11 something that we've done before. We're dealing
12 with underground facilities and we're crossing over
13 the major road in North Island; and the sand,
14 because it was grid material, is quite loose, so we
15 have to shore our excavation very carefully.

16 We expect to complete the storm drain
17 realignment by the end of this month.

18 Here's just a closeup of the exit
19 point of the storm drain. The bay, of course, is in
20 the background. The pipe is in that short trench
21 that you can see on the left side of the picture.

22 Here is a look inside that shoring
23 system. You can see the 24-inch pipe that is being
24 installed with the rock beneath and below it.

25 Here is some of the crossings that we

1 need to make. We've got a couple fuel lines on the
2 top of the picture. We have a pressurized gas line
3 in the foreground, so it's difficult but we're
4 making progress in moving this storm drain through.

5 So what's next? We'll finish the
6 storm drain alignment by the end of this month.
7 We'll implement the storm water control measures by
8 October, and we're going to stay -- we're not going
9 to go to a major construction effort until the first
10 quarter of 2004, and Mark, you can chime in later if
11 you want to talk to why.

12 And that concludes my presentation.

13 Any questions?

14 MR. GEILENFELDT: Thank you, Rich.

15 MR. CALLAHAN: Site 9; right?

16 MR. WONG: This is Site 10.

17 MR. CALLAHAN: Ten says that they had
18 empty transformers there, so there must have been a
19 lot of PCBs in the ground.

20 MR. WONG: That's a good question.

21 MR. COLLINS: I have an answer.

22 That was the action or the subject of
23 another action that we completed about 1995, '96.
24 We had another company come out here and we dug up
25 the PCBs at this particular site and we took them to

1 the other side of the island where we washed the
2 soil and washed the PCBs out of them, and then we
3 shipped the PCBs off to be destroyed. I think they
4 went to Texas.

5 MR. LOCKE: The PCBs were also separate
6 from this project.

7 MR. WONG: They were on a different
8 portion of Site 10.

9 MR. COLLINS: You're looking at the water
10 side here, and Site 10 went onto the other side of
11 the road where the smelter was, and then there was a
12 big salvage yard, and at the very back end of the
13 salvage yard closer to the flight lines, the fuel
14 farm, that's where the PCBs were drained and we
15 cleaned up that area.

16 MR. CALLAHAN: Where did you wash them?

17 MR. COLLINS: At Site 4. Do you know
18 where the present golf course driving range is?

19 MR. CALLAHAN: Right at the end of the big
20 buildings over there.

21 MR. COLLINS: Near the big warehouses.
22 And we cleaned that site up, too. They did three
23 sites in the one removal. We did Site 6, too, which
24 is Heritage Park near the pistol range if you've
25 ever been on base. We cleaned up all three of those

1 sites.

2 MR. CALLAHAN: That's where they put the
3 driving range; right?

4 MR. COLLINS: Correct. Under that hill
5 that's there, that's where the washed soil is. It's
6 down two or three feet. You can't get to it. It's
7 very clean. The only other options were to haul the
8 soil off base or to incinerate it on base, and we
9 chose to wash it and ship the contaminants off base
10 to be incinerated somewhere else, and to bury the
11 soil right there. It worked out fairly well.

12 MR. WONG: Any other questions?

13 MR. BRANDT: I was present at the last
14 meeting when you had your initial discussions at
15 this Site 10, and numerous residents from First
16 Street, Third and Fourth -- in fact, Casey Tenaca
17 from the city was present -- because we're all
18 concerned about the number of trucking trips and
19 where they were all going.

20 And I remember at the conclusion of
21 that meeting there was some understanding in the
22 audience that the state highway would be used, and
23 then later on at the Navy complex meeting Captain
24 Landon revealed that all truck routes -- Ocean,
25 Third and Fourth and First would be used equally.

1 We weren't quite happy with that on
2 First Street, but we took that as the way it was
3 going to go. But, in fact, throughout the whole
4 time frame when this was going on, you were moving
5 dirt from areas in Coronado. You were also moving
6 your crush zone. You were also moving a lot of
7 large equipment on a daily basis in and out of the
8 site.

9 And numerous residents worked
10 tirelessly to find out how to monitor all this, and
11 we were so discouraged to find out that time after
12 time when we conducted either counts or any videoing
13 that we did as well as complaints to the police, the
14 Navy and the city, and then eventually we got fairly
15 specific and we were talking to the trucking
16 companies themselves where it was really revealed
17 kind of across the board that First Street was
18 taking most of the trucks. In fact, Western
19 Trucking, which does a lot of this work for you
20 folks, admitted that in the permitting process they
21 were told to take First Street.

22 So a good plan has gone horribly awry,
23 and there's really no one that's really just stepped
24 up to the plate on this to say "We're responsible."

25 Most recently Rich Cahill from the

1 City Project Engineering and Lt. Williams have left
2 as late as a few days ago messages and also
3 conversations with residents that First Street is
4 the way they go in, and there's a lot of other
5 reasons for it or whatever.

6 So I'm very discouraged by this
7 because we went through the process. We worked
8 incredibly hard to keep you all honest and it still
9 didn't work. And there's no one to really yell at
10 here because no one is taking responsibility.

11 And as you go to Site 11, 12, 13, and
12 14 it still seems to me that First Street is the way
13 to get in and out of that base if you've got a
14 truck, and it's got to stop. It's got to become
15 equitable. It's got to be fair, and it's not. It's
16 just wrong what's going on.

17 A little two-lane street when you have
18 a state highway, I don't know anywhere in the United
19 States where a state highway loses to a residential
20 street to take in -- I know you call them "truck
21 trips," but if you do times two because they come,
22 you've got 750 trips, I'd say the majority of them
23 came down our street.

24 And then futuristic work that you show
25 there, they go back and forth every day, too, 'cause

1 they're rentals. So we have four trips. We have
2 the truck going in carrying it in. We have the
3 truck going back. The truck going in empty again,
4 and then coming back again with the equipment.

5 So your good work is being heartily
6 wronged by the environmental impacts on the city,
7 and specifically my street, and I'm very frustrated
8 over this.

9 And you're getting it all. They all
10 got it, too. Somebody's got to step up to the plate
11 and fix this. It just isn't right.

12 MR. WONG: I can just tell you one thing,
13 sir. I personally handled making sure that those
14 trucks went to each of those three truck gates
15 equally and over those times. There are a lot of
16 truck trips, but for this particular project we
17 abided by the agreement that we made with the folks
18 of Coronado back when we started this.

19 There are other trucks. I can't
20 control those.

21 MR. BRANDT: I'm talking about this
22 particular project, trucks related to this project.
23 We were aware who they all are. We know the big dig
24 where all the dirt came from, and we were around
25 there. We were talking to them, and it was "Oh,

1 it's easier just to go down First Street. It's a
2 pain in the neck to go all the way to Third."

3 And we complained to council members
4 with that and the police. We got it changed, but it
5 was a lot of work on the citizen's part to make it
6 happen.

7 MR. COLLINS: Let me speak to that. Some
8 of the soil you saw moving down the road was donated
9 to the Navy. The city wanted to get rid of it and
10 they gave it to us, and we told them you have to
11 work it out with the city, the taxpayers, and
12 everybody else and the Navy if you want to take the
13 soil in there. It's not our problem.

14 We took care of our three trucks a day
15 and went down each road, and we're not responsible
16 for their trucks. You have a right to blame a lot
17 of people, but you'll have to blame the city on
18 giving us the soil.

19 MR. BRANDT: If we only got three trucks,
20 sir, thank you. That's not what happened.

21 MR. CORDERO: I'm not sure but during that
22 time, there was a comment that was sent to the
23 Department of Toxics about other trucks that were
24 going down to access Site 10.

25 The Department of Toxics, because of

1 the previous meetings we've had concerning Site 10,
2 had made contact with the city, the city planners,
3 and talked to them and asked them about the
4 particular truck traffic that's going on in that
5 particular area.

6 We were told the same thing. I
7 immediately called Mark Bonsavage, Bill and Rich,
8 and they quickly investigated. And the number of
9 trucks we sent -- well, the Site 10 project sent had
10 gone into that area.

11 Now, at the same time I know that
12 there were two or three other projects going on
13 within the city itself and Bill was correct. They
14 did have some soil that was donated to the Navy, and
15 it is suitable soil to be used on other projects
16 because we have Site 11, Site 9 -- future projects
17 that are going to need a lot of soil. So it was a
18 good thing. That saved us in the future. And I did
19 emphasize -- we did write letters to the city
20 telling them that the citizens are very concerned
21 about the truck traffic through First, Third, and
22 Fourth.

23 One of the responses we got was they
24 know that. They try to control the timing of the
25 traffic that goes through the city streets. They

1 try to control the locations of where these trucks
2 go. And only do they know if it's a city project,
3 then they have complete control. Lots of times
4 there's also private projects going on that they get
5 blamed for it and they have to go and investigate
6 and see if they can try to stop it where they really
7 don't have the true authority over it.

8 As in our case, the Department of
9 Toxics -- my department we have control over the
10 regulations for hazardous waste site cleanups, but
11 we don't have authority to come in and tell the city
12 you have to stop. What we can do and what we do do
13 is take your comments and those concerns, and we
14 make sure that they know that you're very concerned.
15 Every opportunity we bring it up and keep telling
16 them.

17 One of the future projects I heard is
18 the comment that North Island is going to be
19 building a different type of entrance for the big
20 trucks -- taxicabs and cars and trucks to help with
21 some of this problem that we're having on First
22 Street. So they know it. It is happening. It's in
23 the works.

24 It's mostly funding right now. 9/11
25 really screwed a lot of things up. Funding got

1 diverted to a lot of different areas, but they have
2 everything in the plans. They have everything in
3 the works, and it does help to call them. But like
4 he was saying, they have control over their city run
5 projects, and there's other projects going on in the
6 city, too, that sometimes they don't have direct
7 control over.

8 So they are very much aware of the
9 problem. I just wanted to speak up and say the city
10 has been saying something.

11 MR. BRANDT: I saw the plans for the Third
12 Street gate on Monday at the Complex's meeting, and
13 it does show the truck entrance area, and we're
14 hopeful that that will move forward.

15 The way this seems to work from our
16 point of view is that we have to keep pressure on
17 all the agencies involved, and the city increasingly
18 is becoming the culprit in my mind because they're
19 the ones that permit all this business, and they are
20 fully aware where these trucks go because there's
21 permits involved. But it is getting more
22 sophisticated and we will learn that.

23 I appreciate the opportunity to say
24 what I said tonight. I definitely appreciate the
25 work you're doing up there. This gentleman knows

1 far more about that than me, but I'm here
2 representing my street. Thank you.

3 MR. GEILENFELDT: And I want to reiterate,
4 I understand where you're coming from because Route
5 75 goes right in front of my house on Glorietta and
6 goes all the way down and zig zags through Second,
7 around the Marriott, down that way, and then it goes
8 on. As I understand it, that is the truck route --
9 the designated truck route, and I understand that
10 one of the council members was trying to get that
11 dedesignated. Was that council member Tierny or
12 whoever?

13 MR. BRANDT: No. We actually had a vote
14 three to two not to begin the process to dedesignate
15 the truck route and the one on First Street. We
16 were trying to get the process started and get CEQA
17 involved, and apparently you're aware of the
18 litigation the city's involved with with a number of
19 barriers that they have up.

20 So we know it's going to be hard to
21 dedesignate the truck routes, and wanted the process
22 started so it would be completed and ready to go
23 when the Third Street gate opened. And,
24 unfortunately, the council didn't see it that way.

25 MR. GEILENFELDT: Well, that's the

1 process. I'm not aware of that. I'm glad you
2 brought it up because there will be a thrust to
3 dedesignate First Street.

4 MR. BRANDT: I think all the truck routes
5 are going to be dedesignated because, quite frankly,
6 they're not even legal now. In the state of
7 California all that is changing.

8 MR. CALLAHAN: One quick question,
9 Mr. Wong. You said the PCB soil -- you had a pile
10 of soil with PCBs in it that the solvent washed. If
11 it was washed, where does the stuff -- the PCBs go
12 then?

13 MR. COLLINS: The contaminated soil was
14 put into big tanks and the solvent was allowed to --
15 was poured into there, and then gravity drawn off
16 the bottom, and that solvent would dissolve the PCBs
17 and come out. And then that solvent, now that it's
18 contaminated, was run through activated carbon, and
19 the carbon grabbed the PCBs off the solvent, and
20 then reasonably clean solvent came out at the end,
21 and that was distilled. Anything remaining PCB-wise
22 was pulled off, and then the new solvent at the very
23 end, the clean stuff, was then reused again to wash.
24 So the PCBs ended up being trapped in the carbon.

25 MR. CALLAHAN: Okay.

1 MR. COLLINS: And that carbon was then
2 shipped off at the end of the project to be
3 incinerated. That's how we did it.

4 MR. CALLAHAN: Thank you.

5 MR. COLLINS: That was our first removal
6 action out here. That's right when we started up
7 our RAB. That was hot for months while we discussed
8 that one. We finally came up with a good way to do
9 it. We didn't really have any problems. We did air
10 monitoring during that, but we do air monitoring
11 pretty much for all of our jobs just to make sure
12 this stuff's not getting away from us. We monitor
13 the dust and everything.

14 Now we're going to be monitoring storm
15 water and taking care of that. That's the hottest
16 item now.

17 MR. CALLAHAN: And you indicated that
18 you're actually -- quarterly you're seeing that it's
19 going into the groundwater.

20 MR. COLLINS: We sampled from the wells.
21 Now, at Site 4 we do monitoring out there also and
22 check the soil. The ground out there is in good
23 shape. That's turned out to be a nice job.

24 We do a lot of groundwater monitoring
25 out there. We monitor the landfills.

1 MR. CALLAHAN: Thanks very much.

2 MR. GEILENFELDT: Again, if you're
3 interested in seeing what is ongoing here, these
4 people do a lot -- I've been on a few of these trips
5 myself, and I really feel that they do --
6 monitoring-wise they do an outstanding job. And if
7 you can spend the time in June to go on this tour,
8 it's well worth it.

9 MR. COLLINS: We have a tour every year.
10 It seems to have worked out that way, and summer
11 works out fine. We had 15 visitors last time -- 15
12 residents that hadn't been to our meetings. The
13 sites are where the action is. It seems to work out
14 best; otherwise, a parking lot looks like a parking
15 lot. If you don't have anything going on, it's not
16 worth looking at.

17 MR. GEILENFELDT: Any other questions?

18 The next item is the Coronado Flower
19 Show, and I see that is me.

20 Basically the Coronado Flower Show, as
21 I mentioned to you earlier, has a goal of presenting
22 the Navy and the ongoing projects to the public. We
23 find that the Flower Show is an ideal opportunity to
24 present this information. And we do consistently --
25 the last two we've had, we've had excellent

1 response. We had 18 people sign up this last time
2 to go on the trip. I called each and every one of
3 them. Out of that we got about 11 or 12 or 15 --
4 out of that 18, we got almost all of them came, so
5 we were very pleased with the results there.

6 We even had Ed Kleeman, the senior
7 planner from the city there. He came by and
8 expressed interest in what we were doing. Even
9 Council member Frank Tiernan showed up, and we did
10 have some interest from the city as to what the
11 Navy's trying to do out here.

12 We want to continue these Flower Show
13 booths. The Flower Show is kind enough to allow us
14 to have a booth at no charge. Since we're a public
15 information operation, the RAB itself, therefore, we
16 have been accepted by them and they are willing to
17 let us do this again next year.

18 So my first question is is this
19 something we want to pursue next year. The next
20 Flower Show will be April the -- I think it's going
21 to be earlier this year. Last year was the 25th and
22 26th. I think this year it's going to be the 12th
23 and the 13th.

24 MR. COLLINS: I would say yes.

25 MR. VAN ROOY: I would, too.

1 MR. GEILENFELDT: How do you feel about
2 that? We do this with volunteers now. All these
3 gentlemen here show up. Art is kind enough to help
4 out. We have citizens just like you and me. We
5 work in this booth. We present what we're trying to
6 do to the Coronado citizenry. And as I said, it's
7 been very effective, more so than any other program
8 we've undertaken.

9 So, again, if you're interested in
10 participating in this, we'd really appreciate your
11 help.

12 If Bill, and this is the man in charge
13 here, feels that the Navy is willing to provide the
14 display and the facility, I will then contact the
15 Flower Show, Mrs. Cartwright, and let her know that
16 we are interested in having the booth for the 2004
17 Flower Show.

18 I don't know if you gentlemen go the
19 Flower Show. The ladies go. It's quite
20 interesting. I'm not much of a flower person
21 myself, but it does attract a lot of Coronado
22 citizenry. That's what we're trying to do here.

23 Plus we have some others that came.
24 It's amazing how many people from IB and other areas
25 of San Diego showed a real interest in this program

1 because we're talking about protecting not just
2 Coronado, but we're protecting San Diego Bay and all
3 the waters around it.

4 Then I will go ahead and -- first of
5 all, I want to send a thank you letter to the Flower
6 Show staff because they also are volunteers. Let
7 them know that we appreciate the opportunity to have
8 that booth because they provide us with the tables
9 and the tenor and whatnot.

10 And I want to thank everybody who
11 helped. That's practically everybody here,
12 including Art. We were there filling in and making
13 sure there were enough people. We have to have two
14 people at the booth at all times during the two-day
15 event which is on a Saturday and Sunday. Saturday
16 it's only for three or four hours. Sunday it's
17 10:00 to 4:00. They say 10:00 to 5:00 but usually
18 by 4:00 it just about petered out.

19 MR. COLLINS: The Navy is interested in
20 participating, and I'll arrange for --

21 MR. GEILENFELDT: If we can have that same
22 display.

23 MR. COLLINS: That's what I'll shoot for.
24 I'll put my request in probably on Monday, so you
25 put in a request for the booth.

1 MR. GEILENFELDT: I will do that promptly.

2 And I believe the net result of this
3 Flower Show was the attendance at the June tour.
4 Again, if you all are interested in the tour or you
5 have friends who are interested in the tour, please
6 pass the word. We have a big bus. I'm sure Bill
7 can get us another bus.

8 MR. COLLINS: That's not a problem.

9 And if you'd like to join the RAB and
10 actually participate and get the documents in the
11 mail and get a chance to read them and review them
12 and comment on a regular basis through the RAB, we
13 can get you some application forms, and we won't
14 reject you. I guarantee you. We had as many as 15
15 members or more in the beginning, and now we're down
16 to three or four active ones, and we could use more
17 membership.

18 MR. GEILENFELDT: And we're only doing two
19 meetings a year. Previously we had done four, but
20 we found that, again, the Flower Show event and the
21 tour filled in in lieu of those other two meetings,
22 and that seemed to be drawing more interest.

23 MR. COLLINS: We used to do 12 a year.

24 MR. GEILENFELDT: 12 a year, that was even
25 before me.

1 MR. COLLINS: We were very, very busy. We
2 had a lot to tell everybody and a lot to do, and we
3 met every month. Okay.

4 MR. GEILENFELDT: Any other questions or
5 comments?

6 MR. VAN ROOY: One that normally is asked
7 this time of year, and this would be more Bill's
8 area, what's the prognosis for federal fiscal '04
9 funding to continue the effort?

10 MR. COLLINS: For next year, fiscal year
11 2004, it will be very good for North Island. Years
12 after that may be a little slim again. But 2004 we
13 expect to have approximately \$10 million to spend on
14 these projects at North island.

15 So we'll obligate it all, every dollar
16 they can give us, and we'll get it obligated and
17 spend money cleaning up Site 9. That site costs us
18 about \$2.5 million a year just to run that machinery
19 and clean it up. It's expensive.

20 Other sites we'll get a million or two
21 apiece, and some sites where we're just monitoring
22 groundwater will be low budget items, but we have to
23 do it. So we'll be spending money out there, too.

24 There will be several big things
25 happening. With luck, there will be some chances

1 for much more public participation next year. We
2 hope to be sending out proposed plans for the
3 IWTP -- that's Site 11; that's in the middle of the
4 island -- on what to do there. It will be a short
5 document. It will go to everybody on our mailing
6 list. So if you want to be on our mailing list,
7 give us your names and addresses and we'll give it
8 to you.

9 It will be short. It's kind of like
10 "Reader's Digest" when it comes to environmental
11 publications. It's easy to understand and
12 relatively short. It won't be three inches thick.
13 It might be six or eight pages, but that would be
14 about it. And it will explain what we would like to
15 do as the Navy to clean up a site.

16 And what we do then is we really ask
17 the public to comment. You know, tell us what you
18 really think because if you don't care, then the
19 state doesn't have to take -- you know, if you don't
20 have any considerations, the state doesn't have to
21 consider them, and we certainly don't because we
22 don't know. So we need that information. It's part
23 of the process for cleaning up. It really is public
24 participation, and you've got to get your two cents
25 in.

1 I'm sure one of the questions will be
2 trucking, but we have a lot of soil on base now that
3 we can use for this project. So if there's a little
4 pain now, courtesy of the city, it will pay off in
5 the end, but there will be several things that
6 happen.

7 So we hope to get that out and, of
8 course, there will be CEQA for that. And we'll have
9 a record of decision that we hope to have out, a
10 remedial action plan. Those will be heavy
11 documents -- thick. So if you want to read them,
12 you can. Otherwise, count on the proposed plan in
13 CEQA for shorter documents. But we'll be looking
14 for comments.

15 And this will again be happening maybe
16 next year, maybe the year after for Site 9, also.
17 So we really will be looking for comments.

18 MR. GEILENFELDT: We like to keep Dan
19 busy.

20 MR. CORDERO: The Department of Toxics, we
21 always welcome your comments. Even if they're not
22 in our jurisdiction, we usually will refer and talk
23 to our sister agencies; and Bill and the Navy has
24 been very cooperative in addressing concerns for the
25 Navy, but the public we do -- and I know, sir, from

1 First Street you probably don't believe a word of
2 this, but we really do make efforts to try to
3 minimize the impact on all of that. We know you're
4 concerned there. We've done things where I was
5 told we can recycle dirt from another area, and
6 we've done it. If we have areas that we can crush
7 rock and reuse it, we usually do it. We do
8 everything we can to minimize as much as possible
9 for you because of the type of route in the city
10 this is. We work with the city and work with the
11 jurisdictions that have the control over what
12 happens there. So thank you for coming.

13 MR. GEILENFELDT: Agenda items for the
14 next meeting.

15 MR. COLLINS: I think we're going to be
16 talking about Site 9 and Site 10 again.

17 MR. GEILENFELDT: And the Flower Show.

18 MR. COLLINS: Our next meeting is in
19 February.

20 MR. GEILENFELDT: February 19, 2004.

21 MR. COLLINS: And I don't think it's going
22 to be in this room. I think we're going to be -- if
23 the library's done, we'll try to be back there.

24 MS. WANKIER: I was told that it will be
25 about three more months before the library would be

1 completed.

2 MR. COLLINS: We'd rather be over there.

3 MR. VAN ROOY: How about your cumulative
4 chart on what we spent to date, and by then you'll
5 know what your FYO for '04 will be.

6 MR. COLLINS: And I can tell you what the
7 projects are. Okay. Give you the financial plan
8 for 2004.

9 MR. GEILENFELDT: Again, we want to thank
10 each and every one of you for attending. As Dan
11 just said, your input is very important. Sometimes
12 things can't be solved, but we're all living on the
13 same island together, so we need to stay on top of
14 all these issues.

15 I make the motion that we or someone
16 make the motion.

17 MR. COLLINS: Move we adjourn.

18 MR. VAN ROOY: Second.

19 MR. GEILENFELDT: Thank you.

20

21 (Whereupon, at 8:00 p.m. the meeting was
22 adjourned.)

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25

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, September 18, 2003, 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 61, inclusive, contain

12 a true and correct transcript of all of said

13 proceedings.

14 Dated: _____, 2003.

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NANCY A. LEE

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LEE & ASSOCIATES

