



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

HELD THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 2010

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for former Mare Island Naval Shipyard (MINSY) held its regular meeting on Thursday, February 25th, at the Mare Island Conference Center, 375 G St., Vallejo, California. The meeting started at 7:07 p.m. and adjourned at 9:06 p.m. These minutes are a transcript of the discussions and presentations from the RAB Meeting. The following persons were in attendance.

RAB Community Members in attendance:

- Myrna Hayes (Community Co-Chair)
- Michael R. Coffey
- Chris Rasmussen
- Jerry Karr
- Wendell Quigley
- Paula Tygielski

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

- Michael Bloom (Navy Co-Chair)
- Cris Jespersen (Weston)
- Dwight Gemar (Weston)
- Bruce Christianson (Weston)
- Steve Farley (CH2MHill)
- Neal Siler (Lennar)
- Brooks Pauly (Navy)
- John Kaiser (Water Board)
- Elizabeth Wells (Water Board)
- Janet Naito (DTSC)
- Carolyn D'Almeida (USEPA)
- Gil Hollingsworth (City of Vallejo)

Community Guests in attendance:

- John Chamberlin
- Diji Christian
- Bill Stevens
- Cindy Spears
- Jim Porterfield

RAB Support from CDM:

- Carolyn Moore (CDM)
- Shelley Samaritoni (CDM)
- Doris Bailey (Stenographer)
- Wally Neville

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right, folks. We'll go ahead and get started. Welcome to the February, 2010 Mare Island RAB meeting. We'll start with introductions. I'm Michael Bloom, the Navy co-chair and the BRAC Environmental Coordinator.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And I'm Myrna Hayes, and I'm the community co-chair. Welcome.

MR. KARR: Jerry Karr, Napa Solano Audubon.

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

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

MS. NAITO: Janet Naito, DTSC.

MS. WELLS: Elizabeth Wells, Water Board.

MR. JESPERSEN: Cris Jespersen with Weston Solutions.

MR. FARLEY: Steve Farley with CH2M Hill.

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

MR. QUIGLEY: Wendell Quigley, RAB member, Mare Island

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

MS. TYGIELSKI: Paula Tygielski from Benicia.

MS. PAULY: Brooks Pauly with the Navy.

MS. MOORE: Carolyn Moore with CDM.

MS. SAMARITONI: Shelley Samaritoni with CDM.

MR. KAISER: John Kaiser, DOD program manager for the Water Board.

MR. PORTERFIELD: Jim Porterfield, ex-Mare Islander.

MS. SPEARS: Cindy Spears, interested citizen.

MR. STEVENS: Bill Stevens, Historic Ships Memorial, Pacific Square, USS Iowa.

MR. SILER: Neal Siler, Lennar Mare Island.

MR. CHAMBERLIN: John Chamberlin, Mare Island Historic Parks Foundation.

MS. CHRISTIAN: Diji Christian -- I heard him.

MR. CHRISTENSON: Bruce Christenson, Weston.

MR. GEMAR: Dwight –

MS. CHRISTIAN: Tour guide and docent.

MR. CHRISTENSON: I'm Bruce Christenson with Weston.

MR. GEMAR: I'm still Dwight Gemar with Weston.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. We'll get onto our first presentation. It will be given by Dwight Gemar with Weston Solutions. It will be an update on the Installation Restoration Site

05, and the Western Magazine Area. Not what's on the -- or are we doing this one first? We're doing this one first.

MR. GEMAR: I guess.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay. This one will be given by me.

MR. SILER: Surprise, surprise.

II. NAVY PRESENTATION: *Installation Restoration Site 17 (IR-17), Paint Waste Area (PWA), and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) Field Work Update*
Presentation by Mr. Michael Bloom, BRAC Environmental Coordinator Navy
Mr. Dwight Gemar, Weston Solutions

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: And by Dwight, we'll switch 'em around. We're going to talk about, it's an update on Installation Restoration Site 17, the Paint Waste Area, and the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, or DRMO. These are three sites where we have ongoing field work or had field work going on or will be doing field work. So we will be giving an update on that. Okay. So the three sites in question are pretty much all on the northern part of the island. Installation Restoration Site 17 is this first most northern. The Paint Waste Area is in the middle here. And then the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office is the more southern one of the three. At Installation Restoration Site 17 or IR Site 17, there are three areas where we're going to be removing soil, at A, B, and C, as designated there. And the removal action objective is for -- to reduce the residual free phase product or coal tar distillates in soil. By removing the soil we're also going to reduce the human health risk from vapor intrusion for any future building occupants that might be in that area. The plan is to excavate approximately 9,300 cubic yards of soil from the three areas. And all that soil will be transported off-site, off of Mare Island to a commercial landfill. We've already begun a few site preparation activities for the soil excavation. There's been some removal of and staging of the rails, ties, and ballast in front of Building 759 to get ready for some of the soil removal. There's also been some vegetation clearance and installation of the mouse barrier that we've talked about before that we had at the Paint Waste Area and other areas. And there was an abandonment of three groundwater monitoring wells in the proposed excavation area that we needed to abandon. And there's some pictures of folks doing that work. And that was done in -- last month.

MR. GEMAR: Late December.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Yeah, December, early January. We will have to have some traffic detour when we do this work on Azuar. It will last -- it's down here -- approximately six weeks once we start. And we plan to begin the work early spring, pending weather. But Azuar Drive at J Street will be closed during the excavation, backfilling, and site restoration, like I said, approximately six weeks. And on your map there and up here you can see that we'll have -- an alternate route to the north island businesses will be via L Street, and then notifications will be sent out to all tenants, obviously before the detour is implemented. And all the truck traffic will be limited to the northern part of the island, since obviously that's the area where it's being excavated. And the soil will be taken off-site, off of Mare Island. I'm going to turn it over to Dwight to talk about the Paint Waste Area, and also the DRMO area as he was intimately involved in the removals there.

MR. GEMAR: All right. Thank you, Michael. Okay. Well, at the Paint Waste Area we kind of have a trifecta of contaminants; we have chemical, munitions, and radiological hazards. And the objective was to remove all three of those contaminant categories to levels that were below any

human health or ecological criteria. The site itself is about 3.6 acres, and we've excavated up to eight feet deep in some locations in order to remove these contaminants. We also did a 25 foot wide step-out around the perimeter of the site in order to see if there was any MEC or RAD in those areas. We did find one area, relatively small area.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You should not use acronyms.

MR. GEMAR: Oh, sorry. Munitions and explosives of concern and radiological items. And we were able to delineate all of those items in the step-outs and that was completed. We've also -- but we do have one kind of twist, and that is in this last bullet we were actually installing a -- or reinstalling a silt fence -- pardon?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Did you use the word bullet?

MR. GEMAR: Bullet, yes, sorry. Well, pardon the pun. One dot. We were relocating a silt fence on the north side of the site, and lo and behold, as we were digging the trench some additional RAD items popped out of the ground in those areas. So the Navy has elected to do an additional survey of the surface in approximately a one acre area to the north of this site in order to determine if those are just a one-time occurrence, or if there's potentially more items to the north of this area. You can see here just a couple of pictures, typical pictures of excavations. We excavated the soil in one foot thick increments. And the reason we excavated it in one foot increments is the soil itself provides some natural shielding of the items, and so if you dig, you know, too deep, you might remove items that you didn't detect as you were doing a surface scan. Because the way we do it is: do a surface scan, dig out anything that registers on the detector, radiation detector, and I'm going to have Bruce kind of demonstrate that. I think some of you may have kind of seen this demonstration before, but for those who haven't, I'm going to have Bruce Christenson demonstrate how these detectors work. And then we would remove those items before we would do this mass excavation. So before I go to the next activity, I want to have Bruce just come up for a minute and just show how these detectors work. And we actually have a couple of instruments up here that we use.

MR. CHRISTENSON: I've got the audible on this. What you're hearing right now -- those of you with good hearing -- is just background radiation. And I've brought with me just a common, every day household smoke detector which, if you read on the back of these -- and most people don't read the instructions -- but it says this detector contains one micro curie of americium 241. And so very low energy radionuclide. However, you can see when you compare it with background, bring the detector close to it, you can hear it speed up to where it's almost just a constant. And just to give you an idea, the background reading is about 6,000 counts per minute. When I put the detector on the americium, it goes up to about 36,000 counts. So this is about six times background radiation and -- when you're in contact. And you really, I still have got the plastic cover on it, and the radionuclide is buried deep inside the detector. This is kind of the phenomenon that Dwight was talking about. Even though we have much more sensitive detectors than this, it can start seeing this as it approaches it, and you can see the counts increase as you get closer and closer. And finally, once you're on it -- but like I said, this is one of the less sensitive detectors that we have. And, in fact, to really make the detector sensitive, we use the larger three inch rather than a two inch, and we shield it, so we columnate and it brings it right into it. So we can easily see a foot into the soil. We've shown that we can see 18 to 24 inches fairly readily with those detectors as well. But we're on the conservative side so we use one foot as our limit. When we were doing our remediation in the Paint Waste Area, we had

concluded, based on what we found in 2007, that everything that we found was radium. It dates back into World War II and shortly thereafter timeframe. Radium watches, radium clocks, everybody is familiar with those -- perhaps a few of the younger people may not be quite as familiar as some of the old-timers. But at any rate, it was used for luminescence on a lot of faces of gauges on ships, and for deck markers to -- so that when it was lights out you could still see your way down the passageway and you didn't need any external source, just the radio luminescence from the radium. So what we did for these 1,185 items that we pulled out of the Paint Waste Area, we checked each one of 'em with -- and you'll think I'm making this name up, but it's called an Exploranium, I think somebody got --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Can we get this for Christmas?

MR. CHRISTENSON: -- they wanted to get real, kind of combine words, so they took explore and uranium and put 'em together, and that's what they got. At any rate, this little device that I've just turned on has a library, and it will detect items such as radium 226. And just to prove its capabilities I'm going to put it on analysis, I'm going to hold it up to the americium, and it will take a minute for it to check it. But once we're done it will have a display and it will tell us what we have. And hopefully it won't say radium, it will say americium. By the way, the -- so that any of you that are interested in looking, can see the symbol for americium is AM, and it will say AM dash 241, which the back of the smoke detector also says. It does have to count it for, like I'd say, a little while in order to -- and now it's computing. And lest I lie, what does that say?

STENOGRAPHER: AM 241.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Anybody again that would like to look at it -- it's not a toy. In fact, when this was new, and this is close to ten years old now, was about \$4,000. Today's present day version of it is more like \$10,000. And if you want a real expanded library of radionuclides, like just about all Gamma emitters, you can pay between 60 and \$90,000. So they aren't cheap. Myrna.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So a couple of questions. You don't have your Brazil nut or your bananas or anything?

MR. CHRISTENSON: You know, I was -- actually Bob O'Brien told me to bring some salt substitute.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Ah ha, there you go.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: He says that will -- the real trouble is those -- they're kind of iffy, and they're low level.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Depending on what country they came from or --

MR. CHRISTENSON: Brazil nut has radium 226 in it. Salt substitute has potassium 40, which is a naturally occurring radionuclide. Bananas have some potassium 40. The real problem is some of those are very low. Like I said, this is a whole micro curie, and that's a millionth of a curie. But it does have enough that it brings it up to six times background, so it is detectable and it's on the library. There's not a whole lot on the \$4,000 version, but -- and like I said, we probably don't have a real need to get the \$60,000 version yet.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That's what I was going to ask you was -- the next question was going to be -- yeah, making Michael nervous here -- whether that device was able to detect or tell you what everything was that you found out there.

MR. CHRISTENSON: Yes. We actually -- between Bob O'Brien and myself we actually held this little instrument up to 1,185 items over the last four months, and counted 'em for about 30, 40 seconds, whatever it is, and then recorded that they were radium 226.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: They were all radium 226?

MR. CHRISTENSON: Everything that we found.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Wow.

MR. CHRISTENSON: And there's a picture of one of the items in the handout, the sound powered phone jack down in the lower left-hand corner, there's a little button, and that little button is radium. So that's -- that's -- and we found several of those. But we found a lot of the buttons all by themselves. And that was -- those are kind of interesting because they range from three quarters of an inch in diameter to about an inch and a half in diameter, and they're very easy to find with this instrument or any of the instruments we have. Any other questions or thoughts or concerns? And we got it all, that's the main thing.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, I am curious about how you think or you have no clue about how this little cache got here?

MR. CHRISTENSON: Dwight might even want to address that. It's the same as for the MEC and everything else.

MR. COFFEY: It got dumped.

MR. GEMAR: Well, yeah. This certainly looks like it was a dump essentially. We really didn't -- after we got all the way through it, it really did not look like an outfall. Not to say that there couldn't have been some contribution from an outfall at one time, because we do know that there was a dredge ditch next to the site. And maybe I'll go back to the overall map here real quick. This road here that comes into the site, it's just a little dirt road, but that used to be a dredge ditch where they -- and this used to be more or less the shoreline here back in the twenties. So this would have been just offshore in the 1920's and thirties based on historical photographs and maps and whatnot. So it certainly looks like, for whatever reason, this became a preferential spot to place these items. They're, you know, mostly relatively shallow. I think in some of our other updates we've provided kind of the density of how many were found in the zero to one foot and the one to two and two to three. And pretty much once you get below three feet it peters off pretty quickly. In fact, I think we found maybe one item at four feet, so it was definitely a shallow disposal, so it looked like it was intentional and just kind of a dumping area out in the back forty, so to speak.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It would have been open water or --

MR. GEMAR: Well, in the twenties it was -- it was -- they were already discharging sediment over here, and so there would have been, you know, probably enough sediment displaced there or placed there over the tidal marsh to start building up the land basically. And at some point, and it may not have been until, you know, the late thirties or forties where that might have, dumping it might have occurred, but by that time, by the 1940's the shoreline was all the way down -- down here basically -- so this had already been pretty well filled in probably close to the grade that it currently is. In fact, from some historical photographs in the 1940's you can see that, you know, disturbance in this area here. And then by the late 1940's you see some pretty mature vegetation like coyote bush, so it doesn't look like there was much going on after the late

1940's. But other than that I can't really speculate. I don't really know why this particular area was chosen. But apparently it was a preferential disposal area that was not shown on any maps, by the way. I've looked at all the historical maps, and I can't see any evidence of any disposal name or any kind of thing that would indicate that this was a disposal area.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, you didn't see any of those along the south shore have you, either, in those -- or in the Western Magazine?

MR. GEMAR: Well, that's -- other than the outfalls, that's correct. Yeah. I mean sometimes you see disturbance from vegetation and, you know, but it's hard to say if that was due to digging and backfilling or just something else going on. It is hard, you know, unless there's some smoking gun on the maps, it's really hard to pinpoint why these areas kind of became contaminated.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: When you were in this Paint Waste Area you originally -- I know the Fish and Wildlife Service staff I think it was who found these paint waste, I mean, did you find munitions at that time, or was it when you were excavating the paint waste? I mean, could you do a surface analysis, you towed a ways out here and see what you come up with? I mean, how do we know this is the only one of these spots? And I mean you've used the word ditch now, I mean --

MR. GEMAR: And that's the -- and this area to the north, you know, for example, the Navy is going to do a survey further to the north to see if we can see anything. And, of course, that's going to be a surface survey. So what -- that will show anything that's probably within, you know, two to three feet of the surface. But then again, that was primarily where we found all the items at the Paint Waste Area was within the upper three feet; in fact, mostly in the upper two feet. So I think just doing a surface survey of this area out here will, I think, tell us a lot. And we're going to -- the Navy is going to do both a radiological and a radiation survey and a geophysics survey for metal. So that should help identify what's going on to the north.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And you have those photos of the -- I know I've got photos from the early fifties around Building 505 where it's just got a lot of construction debris laying in mud, and it's -- there's free flowing dredge material out of pipes in that area too. So it just looks like a whole bunch of construction junk. So you have those photos too?

MR. GEMAR: I've seen early photos of 505 with what looks like construction debris around it. And that was probably common practice in order to kind of bridge the mud, you know --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right.

MR. GEMAR: -- putting crushed concrete, it was probably not uncommon. We certainly have seen that underneath some of the roads, like Dump Road.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It was like pallets and all kinds of stuff. And it was like in '51, so it was maybe about eleven or twelve years after 505 was built. But I didn't know if that -- it doesn't sound like a place where munitions would have been dumped, that sounds like a more open water kind of situation maybe, or mud, muddy area they would have dug a hole and buried it.

MR. GEMAR: Either that or, Myrna, they might have just been trying to expand the lay-down area. And so that's probably as good a way as any back in those days to kind of, again, bridge over the mud.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, for the construction, those photos.

MR. GEMAR: Right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But I'm just wondering if that dredge material that was pumped in, because there's clearly piping and it describes it, whether dredge material might have been -- I mean, this isn't the dredge material disposal site necessarily is what you're saying, the Paint Waste Area?

MR. GEMAR: Right. Yeah. Definitely looks like intentional disposal.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Well, it will be interesting to see what comes up next.

MR. GEMAR: Okay. So just to summarize then. We -- all of these items that Bruce just described that were detected were removed before the next step which was to mechanically sift the soil in order to see if there was any munitions items. And the way we did that is run it through this device here which has a static screen in the front, takes out really big stuff greater than six inches. And then it goes underneath a magnet which pulls the material out, and you can see a picture up here of just a few hours worth of running, with a lot of metal that gets kicked off by the magnets. And the magnets have a belt that spins around the magnet, so as the items get sucked up by the magnet, the belt carries them off to the side, and then the belt extends a little bit beyond the magnet so when it gets far enough away from the magnet then it just falls out. So that's how the material gets kicked out into that bin. So it makes it easier for the UXO, the unexploded ordnance technicians, to look through that material to look for any bad stuff.

And then once they do that, we also do a quality control check of the sifted pile where they lay out a portion of the pile and check it. You can see one of the unexploded ordnance techs with a magnetometer to see if there's any metal in the dirt. And we also have a -- here's another radiation detector here. So we check it for RAD too. And then this is just a typical pile of nice sifted pile of dirt there. But we did not have any munitions or radiological hits in the screened soil so the screening plant did a good job. And obviously we did recover some munitions in the sifting operation. But as I note here, the big story was a large number of radiological items, 1,185 as Bruce mentioned. We also recovered eighteen munitions and explosives of concern or MEC items. A few more were inert debris items, some small arms. We also in the -- and you can see some pictures here. There is that phone outlet with the radium source in the little corner here that Bruce mentioned. And, you know, here's some, you know, 20 mil type rounds. In fact, I have an example here of a dummy 20 millimeter anti-aircraft round which has an explosive in the tip. So this is one of the more common, and it's also one of the smallest or the smallest typical item that we find on Mare Island. And it's not uncommon to find the projectile piece separated from the casing piece. But this is what you call a full-up round, you know. But obviously it's a dummy for demonstration purposes.

One of the precautions that we take just to also ensure that we don't inadvertently have some radiological contaminated soil that goes to the containment area is we take a foot of dirt, in all directions around each radiological item that we detect, and we put that in these roll-off bins. And those are actually going to be sent off by the Navy to an off island repository that's licensed for low level nuclear waste. We ended up with eighteen bins, and these are twenty cubic yards each, but they probably have about thirteen cubic yards give or take because usually they get too heavy if you put 'em full. And they were recently sampled by the Navy's disposal contractor. And we don't have those results yet, but I would be surprised if there's any significant radium in that. But nevertheless, they're being sampled in order to characterize those for disposal at the landfill facility. And then once we got to the point where we could not pick up any radiation

above our screening levels with the detectors like the one that Bruce showed, then we have even a larger more sensitive detector that we put on essentially a modified tricked out baby buggy, and --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I wondered where those all went when they died.

MR. GEMAR: And it has a GPS unit associated with it that gives very accurate down to the, you know, centimeter type accuracy. And it's taking readings -- how often?

MR. CHRISTENSON: Every second.

MR. GEMAR: Every second. Every second it's taking a reading, and then it's matching that reading with the position of the baby buggy at various points. And we also have someone who accompanies the person pushing the cart who, you know, sprays the ground just to, you know, make sure that we get overlap and so we don't have any gaps in the data. And then that data is looked at by Bruce and Bob O'Brien and others to determine if there's any elevated soil remaining. And if it is, then they go out with the detector and do a static check where they put the detector right on the ground for a minute, and count it, to see if the reading is true or not. And I think out of hundreds of thousands of readings, we might have gotten one or two that we actually had to investigate.

MR. CHRISTENSON: Yeah.

MR. GEMAR: So obviously, you know, the guys were down to a very clean excavation floor. And, in fact, as I mentioned in the second bullet or dot, the confirmation samples that we have taken -- and in addition to this survey we also took samples and analyzed them for radium and a whole bunch of radionuclides. All of those samples came back, and the site is consistent with the site background; which we had a background area that we set up before, next to the site, or near to the site, and we compared what we have left with the background areas. And this site is definitely consistent with the background areas. So we feel very confident that there's no more radiological hazard associated with this part of the site. And as I mentioned, the Navy will be doing a survey to the north of this area just to see if there's anything further in that direction.

And then also in addition to a final radiological survey, we do a final geophysical survey, and we run a -- in this case an electromagnetic sensor called an EM-61, and it's pulled by a little diesel pulled tractor, like a gator. And it goes back and forth and does basically kind of a similar thing. It takes readings of any metallic items that might be in the ground, and there's a GPS unit there that correlates the location. And you get a little printout like this, and the little red dots indicate where there's some buried metal. And these things are very sensitive, you know. It will pick up small nails, for example, etcetera. And there was about 1,500 of these little metallic hits, we call them anomalies, and those were all hand dug by our unexploded ordnance technicians, and zero munitions, zero munitions debris, zero RAD items. That was -- it was all just small little inert pieces of metal of various types: wire, nails, etcetera. So again, we're very confident that there are no munitions hazards remaining on this site.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And this is after you did your screening? This was a confirmation?

MR. GEMAR: Yeah, this is what's left at the site after all the dirt -- you can kind of see how much the site was lowered by looking at the side wall on the back. That's how much, you know, you can kind of get a feel for how, you know, deep. I would say overall we probably averaged about six feet deep, in some areas a little deeper. We did have to over excavate a couple areas for chemical contaminants, but in general probably six feet is a good average for this site. And I

think some of the folks that went on the RAB tour, we made a stop over here when we were in the process of digging the hole.

All right. Then moving on to the DRMO vicinity area. These are the larger excavations that you may recall if you were on the RAB tour. This is the portion of the site that is along Dump Road. Dump Road runs diagonally across this map from lower left to upper right. The area to the north of Dump Road we call Parcel XVI. And then anything to the south, it's generally within the Fenced Scrapyard Area. The grids or the excavation was divided into fifty foot by fifty foot grids. And this, the purpose of this activity was to remove petroleum contamination in the soil. And there was quite a lot to dig. And the colorization here of orange just, that was kind of our progressive maps; and if it was green it made -- it means that we had excavated it and the samples were okay, but we hadn't gotten approval yet from the regulatory agency to backfill. Since that time even this has been approved by the Water Board to backfill. So all of this that's orange has been excavated, and now with the exception of this one little area here, has been excavated. We do have just a few grids over here that we need to investigate. We don't think there's much petroleum associated with those, but we're going to do a little bit of exploratory potholes just to verify that's the case. And then when that is done, then everything associated with Dump Road and north of Dump Road will have been removed in terms of the petroleum contaminated soil.

And here is the remaining part of the Navy's portion of the petroleum corrective actions. And this is basically the Fenced Scrapyard Area just west of Azuar. Again, Azuar is kind of running diagonally here. And so everything to the west has been dug and backfilled. And we have a picture here showing what the site looks like now. And, of course, we're just waiting for some dry weather for a stretch to be able to put our crushed rock down for the subgrade, for the road. And then we can put our -- there's a water line that needs to be placed in the road alignment, and then some storm drains, and then we can pave it. So right now we're just, again, waiting for some good weather to do that, and we haven't had any. So unless -- if you like the rain.

MR. COFFEY: Need the rain.

MR. GEMAR: Yeah, we need the rain, unfortunately that works against me in terms of getting the road put back together. I would love to have the rain after I get it paved, but I guess I don't get that choice. So that is an overview of those three sites. And I'd be happy to answer any questions that you might have before we do a swap here. Yeah, Gil.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: You might just mention that it's not just one day of nice weather, you have to have two weeks of nice weather before you can start paving again.

MR. GEMAR: Yeah, that is true, because this subgrade here is pretty saturated and pretty wet, so it does -- it is going to take at least a week just to get this dry enough to where we can even compact it and check it again for compaction. All of it was -- had been compacted and met compaction criteria before the rains, but now we're going to have to basically do it again.

MR. COFFEY: Dwight, what was the composition of all that metal that was in the bin? Other than what you pulled out, what else was in there?

MR. GEMAR: It was a hodge podge, for sure. Unfortunately I don't really have a good synopsis. You know, it was a lot of what I call tramp metal. It just looked like it was stuff that, you know, probably came from a metal shop or pieces of, you know, equipment that were discarded. You know, we didn't really find anything too interesting. There were some, you

know, spoons and forks and things like that that you'd sometimes find in an outfall, and so that's why I think there might still have been a contribution from an outfall. But nothing -- nothing really out of the ordinary, it was just kind of miscellaneous junk.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What kind of contaminated soil was in that -- was in that area?

MR. GEMAR: In which?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: In the Paint Waste Area.

MR. GEMAR: That was -- primarily we were looking for, if I recall correctly, lead was an issue, and --

MR. CHRISTENSON: We had some arsenic.

MR. GEMAR: We had a couple of hits of arsenic just barely above background, of course arsenic is kind of naturally high on Mare Island due to the fill source. The cleanup levels were pretty low for lead because -- well, for all the metals because we're actually going to return this Paint Waste Area Site, this is actually going to be a wetland area when we're all said and done. We're going to -- we're not going to backfill it up to its original grade, we're going to leave it a little bit lower so that this will naturally populate, and we're going to help it along a little bit. But we're going to plant some pickleweed in here --

MR. COFFEY: Good old pickleweed.

MR. GEMAR: Good old pickleweed so the mouse will have even more happy hunting grounds or be hunted, as the case may be. But so that the ecological criteria for the soil is actually more stringent than human health, so we had to get down to like 59 parts per million lead. I think mercury is two parts per million. So it's pretty low levels.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Thanks. What -- where is the Paint Waste Area in terms of -- it's not inside the Western Early Transfer Parcel, I guess, it's outside of that, east of that, and so the Navy still owns that property?

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But then who will it transfer to when that work is complete? Is that part of --

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Right now to the city.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But is that part of the settlement agreement or part of the State Lands?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: I believe it is Public Trust Parcel if that's what your question is.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah. Right.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: I think it is a Public Trust Parcel.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So it will transfer from the Navy to you and then become part of the settlement agreement?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Run through that? All right. And then going back to your presentation, Michael, what -- could you remind me what free phase, not three phase but free phase product is?

MR. GEMAR: Yeah, I could probably -- it's basically anything that has a sheen, Myrna. That's concentrated enough to have a sheen basically.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And what was -- what are coal tar distillates?

MR. GEMAR: Basically solvents that the Navy would have used to help, you know, cut the paint and make it, you know, easier to apply, volatile.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And then finally maybe -- well, you'll just have to bear with me. I don't remember why you -- what your -- how your boundary was determined on the IR-17 50 -- Building 503 area for these parts A, B, and C; how you determined how far out into the wetlands you were going to go to the west.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: We did sampling, I know that. So it was determined based on the sampling that we did in discussion with the agencies, but I can't recall exactly off the top of my head.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, what I recall was that it had everything to do with getting this site, the corridor for the city, and their previous one of many million developers that you had, that you were going to work on this site so that you could get your utility corridor in along there. And that there was some magic line that you had where you weren't going to investigate now, but you knew that later you needed to west of that in the wetlands. Is that --

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Oh, that's true -- no, that's true, I misunderstood your question. We have a wetlands, that's still going to be ongoing. We have a work plan that we're developing that's going to come out shortly that is just for that particular area. So you are correct, Myrna, there are -- we are looking into that area further west, I guess it is, of that line.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And when are you going to be doing that? I mean it seemed to me like it would have made sense to have it all together, but no, but you -- it's --

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: That should be coming out about April 5th.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: All right.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: I guess to be an exact date, but I don't know an exact date, but around that timeframe.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So it's not going to be related to this project?

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: No, we're going to go ahead and do this project.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And then you'll have to come back?

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: All right.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Any other questions? All right. Dwight, we'll let you go ahead on your second presentation. This one will be on Installation Restoration Site 05, IR-05 in the Western Magazine Area.

III. PRESENTATION: *Installation Restoration Site 05 (IR05), Dredge Pond 7S (DP7S), and Western Magazine Area (WMA) Update*
Presentation by Mr. Dwight Gemar, Weston Solutions

MR. GEMAR: Okay. So since I'm on a roll I will jump on to give you an update, as Michael said, of three locations. And for those that, veterans of the RAB, these areas will be familiar, so there's a little something old in this and something new. And this is blue, so we have a little bit, we've got the bases covered.

MR. COFFEY: You got something you want to tell us?

MR. GEMAR: All right. Been there done that. Here we go. So that's all I'm going to say about that.

(LAUGHTER.)

MR. GEMAR: This is the southern part of the island. And here's the Western Magazine Area just to the west of the golf course. This is the golf course up here. This is what's known as Installation Restoration Site 05 or IR05. And this is what's known as Dredge Pond Seven South. Installation Restoration Site 05 was, since it was at the end of the island it was about -- a convenient place to get rid of unwanted munitions. And that's what occurred from the late forties to the sixties. This area originally was offshore. And if you look back at the first map here, the original shoreline is pretty much right along the base of the cliff here where these buildings are tucked in now. So that was the shoreline back in the day. And then the Navy in-filled this area here. And then also in the 1910 timeframe they put in Dike Twelve, which is this dike that runs all the way out quite a ways here. So a lot of this here that you see all the way out to the north is natural accretion from all the sediments swirling around San Pablo Bay. And this dike was a way that the Navy used to kind of encourage the sediments to drop out along the western shoreline of Mare Island in order to help kind of grow the island for future, you know, use, and kind of expand the footprint of the shipyard for, you know, whatever purpose they might need. So -- and then this was later augmented by, you know, dredging of the ongoing -- dredging of the Napa River.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But to be fair, they also were using that dike to try to prevent the sediment from loading into the ship channel so fast.

MR. GEMAR: Right. Right. Over here, Myrna is exactly right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Actually right over there on your left, that one.

MR. GEMAR: Oh, okay. All right. Well, and that's exactly right. That also cut that back considerably from the tides flushing that back. This area was used for open burning. And talking about a smoking gun, you know, here they were burning something the day they took this picture, so. Also there's a lot of storage, a lot of containers of casings and whatnot were done in this area. And so this was a, you know, based on historical records, this was kind of a no brainer in terms of an area that needed further investigation for munitions. The Dredge Pond Seven South, I'll mention that later, but basically that was primarily kind of brought into this IR05 study area because of the potential for kickout. If there were explosions of munitions here, you know, there was a potential for things to get kicked out over this way, and Pond Seven South is right over here in this figure. And this would be a good thing to kind of -- later on I'll show you kind of a tidal area.

So this area has changed a bit in the years since this photo was taken. So this area back in the late forties kind of looked like there were some paths or some roads going back and forth across here. Later on this was changed into a wetland area. But I'll explain in a bit that we did find some munitions items here, so that might have been a consequence of this area being used more

readily back in, you know, the late forties and early fifties and sixties. In order to follow up then on the studies that were done, the Navy conducted a time critical removal action in the, you know, 1995 to 1998 timeframe. And they used what they call a mag and flag approach, and they used handheld magnetometers. And I'll see if I can demonstrate one of those right now. So this is your basic magnetometer, and this is actually a low setting here. Oops. And the higher the setting, the more sensitive it is. So we've got so much metal in this room it's -- it's -- so when it's on a low setting you can see that it's a little less sensitive. Typically there's five settings, and so UXO techs, when they're out in the field, they would set it on a very extreme setting like this, and so if there's anything anywhere close, you know, they'll pick it up. And it probably drives 'em crazy.

MR. COFFEY: How deep will it read?

MR. GEMAR: This will read at least -- well, it depends on the mass. But this will pick up something like this probably a good two feet down. And so if anybody has a lot of pins holding themselves together and you want to, you know, have some fun after the break or during the break, come up and see me and I'll -- we can play guess where the pins are.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Doctor Dwight.

(LAUGHTER.)

MR. GEMAR: We'd probably find 'em. So maybe you don't want to play that game, it might be a shocker.

MR. COFFEY: There's some issues here.

MR. GEMAR: And I was going to go there, but I'm not even -- we're okay. So based on those audible tones, they would put a flag there, and then the guys would dig up the flag area. And lo and behold, sure enough they pulled out several hundred munitions items, and also a whole lot of inert munitions debris items, probably those casings and whatnot that I mentioned were stored on the site.

And then later on in the 2006 timeframe as Weston was going through the process of trying to get closure of this site, it was determined that it would be good to do another survey of this area using a different type of instrument, an electromagnetic type instrument, or a different type of magnetometer that is tied to GPS and so it reads a signal. It's not up to the operator, it reads a signal, and then that's tied to a GPS location. And then a geophysicist looks at the data and says, okay, you've got to go back and look at these areas. And it's basically a survey cart that you have to push or pull. And so it was done in upland areas where we thought that the most likely areas would be for finding items. But there's also concern about taking these carts and running 'em through pickleweed and habitat areas. So at the time we did not do that. But nevertheless, we identified and excavated 3,800 anomalies, and pulled out another 300 plus items, munitions items -- and mostly from one location which I'll show in a sec -- and then about another 3,000. So you can see that the number of total items, you know, was coming down considerably which indicates that, you know, this was a pretty reasonable effort.

But there was one area in particular that, for whatever reason, it didn't -- didn't get checked very thoroughly, and that's this area right here. This is the entrance to the site right here, and there was a large cache of munitions items right in this area. In addition, I mean there was munitions debris items still kind of scattered around. And I don't really know for sure the reason, either they were not detected during the first survey in the 1990s, or they were dug up, the UXO tech

looked at 'em and said this was not a hazard, and basically threw it back in the hole. So one of the two occurred, and so that's the reason for these items. But as we were going through, our objective was to not only remove things which were hazardous -- which was the munitions items -- but also to take out anything that even looked like a munition item because, you know, somebody wouldn't know if this was a dummy or not. And we didn't want, you know, the police department to get calls every other day saying, "Hey, what is this?"

CO-CHAIR HAYES: They don't answer now.

MR. COFFEY: Well, the sheriffs will come running.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Or the FBI.

MR. GEMAR: So there was only a handful of these items that were found outside of this one area. This is an old outfall that is part of Dredge Pond Seven South that I mentioned earlier. And so we did find some residual items in that vicinity of the old outfall, and we found one item right there. But other than that, the main area that we found items was up here. And as I mentioned earlier, we did not do a geophysical survey with the EM in this area here. This is a bermed kind of tidal area that was flooded, and this area is kind of a pickleweed wetland area that was flooded at the time, so those areas were not done. We did do a ten percent check of the bottom of Dredge Pond Seven South, just kind of a random walk-about with the instruments. And other than these items over here by the outfall, we did not detect anything in Dredge Pond Seven South.

This cross-hatched area here was the area that was looked at thoroughly for the potential for a kickout that I mentioned, if things were being blown up over here, we wanted to see if there was any evidence of items being found over here. But we did not find any items that were in the area.

In addition to the munitions history, there was also, of course, the potential for chemical contaminants in this area. And there was a fair amount of historical sample data for IR05. But in the meantime we also, in looking at the data, decided that there needed to be some additional sampling. So that was done in 2007. And we did identify at that time some areas of concern for elevated lead, zinc, and mercury, primarily for ecological concern; again, not so much for human health, but for the mouse and other critters that might be hanging out in these areas. So a decision was made to go ahead and excavate that soil that exceeded these ecological criteria. And again, these levels are low because of the criteria for the animals are pretty low. And we excavated a little over 20,000 yards in 2007; however, we also at that time had identified some of these levels in the wetland areas, and we had to get special permission in order to excavate within those wetland areas. And basically that meant getting a biological opinion from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which is kind of a lengthy process. And again, the issue there is because of the presence or the potential presence for the endangered salt marsh harvest mouse.

And so that kind of pushed the excavation of the wetland areas into 2009. And at that point, because those wetlands also correlated to areas that had not been surveyed during the 2006 geophysical survey, those areas were checked using a mag and flag survey using this magnetometer that I just demonstrated a little bit ago. And there was a number of anomalies based on that that we also investigated, and I'll show you some numbers there in the next slide. And the soil that we took out for the ecological issues were transported and used as cap subgrade at IA-H1. And all that soil has been removed.

And, of course, timing is kind of important at IR05, so you can kind of see what happens when you get some heavy rains at IR05, it gets a little challenging to work out there. So we were able to excavate our soil, fortunately, before that area really became a lake. And this is a typical excavation of one of the grids. And you can see this little bermed area that I mentioned earlier, this is kind of that tidal area here. So we put up some silt fence here to eliminate the potential for any mice to be wandering in our area. And we also have a biologist that hangs out and watches for that kind of thing. And the kind of cross-hatched area here is where we excavated in 2009. And in addition to checking those areas with our magnetometers, we also checked some of these other areas that were not surveyed back in 2006.

And we did find some items, not a lot, but we did find some. The red triangles are the munitions items. And with the potential for explosives they're known to contain explosives. And then the yellow dots are inert munitions items which came from a munition item but do not contain explosives. So they're not hazardous, per se, but we did note them and take them out anyway. And you can see that -- in the previous slide, this area right here was where that excavator was sitting. And there was a berm that runs north and south along the edge of this tidal wetland area. And we found a lot of material there right along this berm. And we also had a small berm over here, and we found quite a bit of material there. So it looks like either there was material there and it got covered up when they built the berms to make that kind of tidal area, or they scraped soil that had not been cleared from the surrounding areas, and just pushed it up to make the berm, and that soil itself had munitions items that were not -- had not been removed from the soil. And again, the area that I was referring to is basically this area, this berm here kind of running north and south is the berm where we found quite a few items, not, you know, again, it looks more impressive than it is perhaps, but it's enough to be of a concern. And especially we found some, you know, propellant grains just sitting out here in the middle of the wetland.

And again, if you remember that photo from the 1940's, this area here wasn't -- didn't really look like it looks today, it looks like it had a little bit more traffic going back and forth, and so we think that perhaps that's one of the reasons why there's some things here that you wouldn't expect otherwise, because typically, you know, when it's a wet day like this, it's pretty hard to, you know, do anything out there. But nevertheless, we did find some items. And this is an example of -- this happens to be just an inert item and -- but nevertheless, it did come from an anti-tank rocket which was used by the Marine Corps for training purposes, and so that's probably why there's some of those items out on the island, because there was a Marine Corps group here on the island.

MR. COFFEY: You barbecuing that stuff?

MR. GEMAR: Yeah. And we use this to start the barbecue actually. No, these were those smokeless propellant grains that we found out in the tidal marsh. Sorry, I'm bad.

So just as a comparison I took the numbers of that upland removal that I mentioned a few slides back, and I compared 'em to what we did last year in the wetland areas. And you can see that the number of items, you know, drops off considerably in those wetland areas. So we feel pretty good that, you know, although you can't say that you've eliminated a hundred percent of the items because the detection capabilities are not a hundred percent foolproof, but nevertheless there's a considerable drop-off between the upland areas, which are more accessible for people, and the wetland areas which are not. But it was more than zero. And so that came into some

thinking when we were looking at these kind of remaining activities in the Western Magazine Area.

And I'm going to shift gears now and talk about the Western Magazine Area for the remainder of the talk. And again, this is just west of the golf course, and you can see a row of the magazines here on a frosty morning that Larry Maggini took on a December morning that was pretty cool. And this area was also offshore once upon a time. And these roads and these pads for the buildings were filled from material dug out of the island and brought over and laid out. And built these magazines, and they were used to store munitions up until the, you know, mid-seventies, basically at the end of the Vietnam area. And because of the history of munitions handling in this area, it was also looked at by the Navy in the 1990s. And they did a survey again with the, you know, hand-held type equipment, and came up with a little over a thousand items. And investigated those by digging all of those up. And they recovered 173 items, live munitions items, and quite a few, almost 20,000 inert munitions debris items.

And then Weston in the 2006-2007 timeframe did a munitions response action. And we used, again, a combination of both geophysical and using electromagnetic and magnetometer detectors, and located and dug over 10,000 anomaly locations. And there's just a lot of debris, by the way, in these areas, and that's one of the reasons you get a lot of anomalies. You typically dig, you know, a hundred or a thousand holes, and you might get one, you know, MEC item. But unfortunately, these instruments don't detect or can't differentiate between a piece of scrap metal and a piece of munition, all's it sees is metal. So the only way to know what you've got is to dig it up. Kind of like my dad who ran a grocery store. One of the ladies would say, "How do you tell if a watermelon is good?" And my dad would say, "You cut it." So -- and that wasn't the answer they were looking for, but that is what he'd say. And we did recover 700 plus munitions items, almost 5,000 of debris, and actually 34 radiological items. And they were associated with a couple of outfalls at the northern end of the Western Mag. There were a couple of known outfalls that were operated -- not for very long -- but they were long enough to deposit a few items of interest that we recovered.

So one of the things that -- we thought we were kind of done with the Western Magazine Area until we noticed some of these items that we found in the IR05 and the wetland areas. So we thought, well, maybe we should at least take a look at the wetlands in the Western Magazine Area. And I'll show you a map here -- well, I'll show you right now. These areas, there's basically four large wetland areas within the Western Magazine Area. You can see these -- or the buildings, the magazines. And again, this area used to be offshore. I mean this is the tidal marsh, and this basically extended all the way to the original cliffs. And when this Magazine Area was developed, they just basically backfilled roads, you know, through the wetland areas, and so anything between the roads was just left as they were just wetlands was what was there before. And so those were the areas. And we wanted to look at the perimeter, because I hate to call it the lazy sailor hypothesis, but we assume that if anybody wanted to get rid of something in the wetlands, that the easiest way to do it would be to do one of these, and chuck it into the wetland, as opposed to tromp out there in the water and dig a hole, when you could dig a hole in the upland area much easier. So that was basically the thought.

So we discussed that with the regulators, and they concurred that, okay, that would be at least a good initial indicator if those areas were a concern. So we proposed to do a 25 foot wide swath around the inside of the wetlands but along the perimeter. And we did that in December, and did identify 751 locations where it had obviously indications of buried metal. And this is basically

the guys with the same instrument that I'm, you know, holding here, a Schonsted magnetometer. And they would walk basically, arm's length apart, and along the edge of the wetlands, and identify -- you can see here he's carrying some flags. So wherever they get a hit they will place a flag. And again, they're using these magnetometers on a setting of four, which is, you know, very sensitive, so it doesn't take much to set 'em off.

MR. COFFEY: I hope you don't mean literally.

MR. GEMAR: No, not literally. And so this is kind of the distribution of anomalies. It's hard on this scale to really get an appreciation obviously other than just qualitatively you can see that, you know, there's some areas that just have a lot of noise from buried metal. But, you know, we're anticipating that that's mostly going to be due to buried asphalt which has a magnetic signature. Oh, yeah, it's got enough rock with a high enough iron content or what have you to set one of these detectors off. And so, you know, just concrete rubble, debris, etcetera, you know, that has rebar, something like that will set off these detectors. And we certainly ran into a lot of buried debris within the Western Magazine Area.

So we wanted to at least prioritize the anomalies that were excavated so that we didn't do, you know, too much damage to the pickleweed areas, but still wanted to get a robust enough indicator of if there's anything out there. So basically we selected any anomalies within a hundred feet of a location where we found MEC or munitions in the upland areas. Again, with the theory being where there's smoke there's fire. So if we found MEC in the upland areas, we figured that the likelihood of finding MEC within a hundred foot radius of that area was higher than if you had not found any MEC in those areas. And then we also, just to make sure we got some descent distribution, we said we'd do 20 percent of the anomalies everywhere else around these other wetland areas so that we would, you know, do, you know, all the way around all of the locations, but we would focus in on areas where we had a lot of MEC from before. And that's basically this area in the upper northwest pond and the upper northwest of that northwest pond. This former outfall over here. And the northeast pond. And then, to some degree, this area down here which was close to a lay down area where we found some MEC over in these areas. So those were the areas that we thought might have the higher, you know, possibility of finding MEC. And we actually have that work going on right now as we speak.

And based on the information I had at the end of the day, which is about as real time as you can get, they have dug about half of the anomalies, and they found so far zero MEC, one munitions debris item, this inert primer. So that's good so far. And that was the two north ponds which we think are the ones that if there was going to be anything, we thought that these two were going to be the ones. So those are done and we haven't seen anything yet. So the guys will be starting down in these ponds tomorrow, and we'll probably be done by the latter part of next week, and we'll see what we have. But indications so far are that the wetland areas do not appear to be of a concern. And we'll verify that by hopefully the end of next week.

So the next steps are -- getting a little bit closer to the end of the tunnel hopefully. But we will be updating the conceptual site model report based on these latest mag and flag survey information, and that should be off to the regulators for review around the second quarter of this year. And then at the same time, in the second quarter, we'll be getting off a munitions response action completion report, which basically summarizes all of the work that was done from 2006 through the present time. And then in addition to that, we'll be writing a report that will discuss the time critical removal action of soil that was done for the chemical contaminants that I

mentioned earlier. And then after that information we'll be doing a report, the remedial investigation report, which is obviously a large undertaking. It basically takes all of the information that is basically known for this -- for these areas, IR05 and the Western Magazine Area, and basically does, you know, pulls all the data in that report, and then does a human health and ecological risk assessment based on that information. And then on the heels of that report, a feasibility study will be prepared to determine what alternatives there might be for the remaining work, if any. And then finally, about a year from now we'll be at the stage where we hope to present a proposed plan and get public comment on the final remedial action plan and record of decision for these two sites. So I'd be happy to answer any other questions on these two sites.

MR. KARR: Dwight, just curious. In reference to your 1949 shot there where there's a known burn pit, did you find any increased chemicals in soil? Or did you try to locate that specific spot to see if there was any increased noise there?

MR. GEMAR: Yeah, and there was elevated contaminants in that area, and so that was included as one of the excavation grids. I think it's, you know, probably this one right here where we had to step that out and dig up that soil.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I'm just thinking that this area is already being informally used by the public unfortunately. We get a permit when we use the property -- thank you to the Navy for access during the Flyway Festival. But I'm thinking that this Western Magazine Area is a lot like, in terms of what it looks like, maybe ultimate risk of exposure, the public's exposure to munitions -- thank you for that photo -- must be quite a bit like the relatively low risk that is presented by the dredge ponds. And maybe thinking way ahead of you, but maybe not, I'm thinking that a similar remedy for this area in your final plan might be similar to what you have on the dredge ponds where you have an engineered trail or some type of a specified trail area that allows the -- encourages the public to stay in that area and not get off of the trail and not get into the sensitive wetlands or not get ticks on them, all those motivators to stay on a single road. And because, while this isn't -- this area is not included in the reuse plan or the current specific plan, it's always been intended -- and I think Diji will agree -- that way back in the beginning of time when she and I served and Kenn Browne, Jerry, and others on the open space subcommittees of the reuse plan, it was always envisioned as a connector between the trails on the dredge ponds and these -- and the shoreline area. And I'm thinking that this -- I know that this property is included in the Public Trust Lands, so will require some type of public access. So just thinking ahead, my only comment is -- and I hope I made my point -- that a similar kind of trail as is on the dredge pond might be good to be looking at here.

MR. GEMAR: And just for reference, this photo was taken from a levee that actually belongs to the city as far as city property, so it's just literally across the fence.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: A hop and a skip. And you actually have a road right now dropping off of that levee into this area --

MR. GEMAR: Right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- that you've been using as a haul route.

MR. GEMAR: Right here.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right. So anyway, just something to look at in the future, and particularly to the regulators because I think that was a model that worked awfully -- we worked really hard

on, and we might as well use all that hard work, you know, similarly here, and maybe on the shoreline in the future.

(Unintelligible comment.)

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What did you say, Gil, about bringing your checkbook? Well, maybe you could explain what you meant by that?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Nope.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, somebody maybe could. I would assume that you were going to require some type of final remedy at this property if you're a regulator.

MS. NAITO: Right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So who's dime would that be on?

MS. NAITO: I'm assuming that it would be part -- if it is part of the final remedy, it's part of whoever is supposed to implement the final remedy. So I'm assuming that responsibility would either be with Weston or the Navy.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay.

MR. QUIGLEY: There you go.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right.

MR. GEMAR: So if anybody wants to get probed, see me.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thank you, Dwight.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: I don't agree with that. You negotiated the eastern early transfer or the western early transfer remedy which included that --

(unintelligible discussion).

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You want to use the microphone?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: No, she and I are talking.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Early and often communication is the spirit of the RAB.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay. Thanks, Dwight. Next is public comment. Any public comment for the first go-round?

MR. FARLEY: I'm going to pretend I'm the public for tonight, at least for the next couple of minutes. I just wanted to give sort of an update on my experience with the Flyway Festival this year. I did the Cougar Mountain hike, it was absolutely terrific. Views of the bay area that we all rarely get a chance to see. There were about fifteen or twenty folks on the trip. They came from -- and it's all the Sonoma Land Trust property. It was an absolute a terrific hike. Everybody was having a great time. There were folks from all different walks of life -- no pun intended since we're on a hike. But there were people who were -- it was all the ologists; there were geologists and biologists. It was really terrific. And there's lot of wildflowers that were out, and everybody was pointing out what they were. I brought some geologic maps along with me. You know, we got up on top, you could see where the Tolay fault was. You could see where the thrust faults and Rogers Creek. And you could see all the way over to the island. You could see all the way down to San Francisco. And, of course, you could see the herd of goats on

the very top of the mountain; I don't know what the story was there. But it was a terrific jaunt. I've got a CD for you, Myrna, of photos that I took up there. And I would encourage anybody that might be inclined to do that next year; it's a really nice hike.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I want to thank the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for making that arrangement with the Sonoma Land Trust and then, I think, Friends of San Pablo Bay for dragging in the biologist who agreed to guide the hike. And that's just an example of just how magnificent of an area we're in, and the labor of love it is for volunteers who come out and bring those -- put those great hikes together. By the way, I understand that our alumnus -- alumni -- no, alumnus -- Diana Krevsky from the RAB was on that tour, and she has some photos for you of you --

MR. FARLEY: Oh, good.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- on the outing. She thought you made a great contribution, Steve.

MR. FARLEY: It was a great time.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thanks, Steve. Any other public comment on the first go-round?

(No response.)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay. Let's take our break for about five minutes.

(Thereupon there was a brief recess.)

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS (Myrna Hayes and Michael Bloom)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right, folks, let's get the second half on the road. Okay, folks. Okay. First is administrative business and announcements. I would just say if you have any comments on the minutes, please get them to myself or Myrna. Any -- Myrna, any administrative announcements on your end?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: (Shook head.)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay. We'll move into focus group. First up is Wendell, community.

V. FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

a) Community (Wendell Quigley)

MR. COFFEY: No.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: He forgot?

MR. QUIGLEY: No, it is just extremely sad, the only thing that's on the minds of the people of Mare Island are keeping their houses. We are dropping like flies out here. I've got six on my street that have just foreclosed.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Welcome to Vallejo.

MR. QUIGLEY: Welcome to the United States.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: With that, we'll go into natural resources. Jerry.

b) Natural Resources (Jerry Karr)

MR. KARR: Well, nothing to report on my end. But to keep with Wendell, the only reason people live over here is so they can drive fast. Heaven help you if you try and drive the speed limit on Mare Island or any place in Vallejo. And the causeway is a speedway, so –

MR. COFFEY: Not Azuar Drive.

MR. KARR: -- I'm trying to save my own natural resources by not getting murdered. If you try to drive the speed limit in this place you're a hazard to navigation, so peace be on you.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Paula, you're next, technical.

c) Technical (Paula Tygielski)

MS. TYGIELSKI: I would like to say that there was a focus group meeting two weeks ago. And it was a very good focus group meeting. We talked about the PCB [polychlorinated biphenyl] contaminations in the off-shore area, and that one high hit very deep down. And there were maps showing where it was. And an explanation, they think, of how it got there.

MR. COFFEY: Sweet.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I do have a follow-up on that.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Sorry Cris.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I do have a follow-up on that. Would the Navy at some point want to talk with us about apparently a strategy that you did have at one time about maybe transferring the strait property to a -- or to an environmental cleanup company and having them do the work?

MR. COFFEY: The strait itself?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Uh-huh. Could you put that on an agenda for the future?

MR. SILER: No.

MR. COFFEY: Next.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: There's nothing like that in the works, but –

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, there was.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: There was some talk about that a while ago, but not --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I think the RAB should hear about that as a possibility.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay. I will mark it down.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: All right.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thank you, Paula. Next is Gil, city report.

d) City Report (Gil Hollingsworth)

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Was not that proposal to do what Myrna just said by a company that did not get the contract?

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: I don't even -- I wasn't involved that much into it, but I don't even know if there -- a contract, you're saying a contract to --

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: No, there was a company who was trying to get the cleanup of the straits. And they established an office over here, and they were going around telling people that

part of the process was going to be that the river property would be transferred to them, they'd clean it up, much like the way that the eastern early transfer works.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Early transfer or the western.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: But they didn't get the contract.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Yeah, there was no contract.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: No, they were bidding on that cleanup -- or they were trying to bid on it. Maybe they were trying to force you into letting them bid on it. I don't know.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Like I said, I will look into it and --

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: I have nothing to report.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: I think you just did.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Gil, do you remember what the name of that company was?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: No, I --

MR. FARLEY: Hollingsworth and Associates.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, it's some -- it's used. I think Honey Lake was an example where the Army used that strategy, and it's -- what is it called? -- an environmental conveyance or something like that where similar --

MR. JESPERSEN: A conservation conveyance.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: A conservation conveyance, yeah. And that's what I heard, you know, the Navy was negotiating with an organization to do. Whether the organization was the proponent or not, it's still something that seems like it would be relevant for the RAB to have learned about or to learn about in the future.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Got it. Steve, Lennar update.

e) Lennar Update (Steve Farley)

MR. FARLEY: Okay. Got an eleven by seventeen handout over at the table. If you didn't get one, grab one before you go. I'll start with the photographs in the upper right corner is a couple photographs of some work we're doing for black granular material or BGM out of the triangle area. The triangle area is shown in the bold purple dashed lines. It's located between dry docks one and two and Mare Island Strait. The remedy here in the triangle area is to encapsulate the black granular material that forms a shallow layer underneath the existing asphalt.

In the -- on the left-hand side it's an internal -- it's a photograph of the floor of Building 680. And I don't know how many folks have had a chance to go in and see Building 680 over the years, but I would classify this as spic and span relative to what it's looked like over the years. And I was actually in there today, and it's pretty remarkable. All the wood block floors have been removed. And all those internal, sort of trashy temporary offices that kind of had their life expectancy run out. Anyway, the point is there's been a lot of work done in there. The rebar is there because we're laying down more concrete as an encapsulation surface, and coordinating with Lennar on how to lay that out so that it meets the future development needs.

In the lower left corner, some of the major documents that are either in preparation or in review. Our metal sites there have been a few closures, nothing significant. I think Neal pointed out last

time if you look at the number of PCB sites, there's something on the order of fifty PCB sites in Building 680, which is one of the sites that we're working on quite actively right now. A number of USTs [underground storage tanks] shown in the sort of orange boxes. We're preparing various long-term groundwater monitoring plans, some for the UST sites, some for Building 461 which is up towards G Street. The IR07/20 and the IR03 areas, those are all areas where we're doing some active groundwater monitoring. A number of PCB sites also that we're working on, many of which are either getting into some small removals or have actually moved beyond that, and we're actually writing documentation to request NFA [no further action] certification or NFA approval for those sites. The other thing is if you look at the various shades and colors of the IAs [investigation areas], they represent different phases of the closure for those sites. And a number of these are getting close to going through the implementation report process. IA B.2-1 and H2 are a couple of examples that are going on right now. And I guess the only other thing is that, although it's not marked on here, IR15 is just north of the ways, and it's -- right by the label it says Fifth Street, we're doing some groundwater monitoring well installation out there to support the feasibility study and remedial action plan or the FS/RAP. So that's all I have for tonight. Be happy to answer any questions.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Thank you, Steve. Next is Cris with the Weston update.

f) Weston Update (Cris Jespersen)

MR. JESPERSEN: Thank you, Michael. First up is an update on the sanitary sewage treatment plant outfall. And in our briefing last month we updated that the excavation of mercury contaminated sediment had been completed in late December from the SSTP outfall, which is located just off the western shoreline of Mare Island. We also made a post dredge notification submittal to the Army Corps of Engineers that was required within thirty days of the completion of the dredging. The removal action we conducted generated 24 twenty cubic yard roll-off bins of sediment. And each roll-off bin was sampled for waste characterization purposes. The results of these analyses indicated that the sediment could be characterized as non-hazardous waste. And we transported it to the Hay Road Landfill, which is located in Vacaville, for disposal in early February. It's in the photo mid of the left column there, you see the roll-off bins being loaded for off-site disposal.

Based on that, Weston has completed -- or excuse me -- has prepared a remedial action completion report which summarizes the cleanup activities for the sanitary sewage treatment plant outfall. And that report is currently being reviewed by the Navy. The remedial action -- or excuse me -- this remedial action completes the cleanup for the site that was specified under the 2002 remedial action plan for the Western Early Transfer Parcel.

Next up is an update on the status of the investigation area H1 containment cap. And the installation of the geosynthetic materials for the remaining portion of the cap at H1 is currently on hold due to weather. So as soon as we get some additional good weather, we will resume work. And we're looking at requiring about four weeks of good weather to wrap up the completion of the geosynthetics on the containment cap. And in the interest of getting us back on time, the next portion of the handout was going to discuss what we've been doing in the area IR05 and the Western Magazine Area, which Dwight just spent the last half hour doing. So I will defer to his talk there. And just wrap up and ask if anybody has any questions on the SSTP or the area H1 containment cap?

(No response.)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Thank you, Cris. Next is our regulatory update. Janet.

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

MS. NAITO: Well, my office is sinking in paperwork. The piles have not gotten any less. I provided comments on about ten documents since our last meeting. And I've got ten more that -- at least ten more that need to be commented on, sitting there right on the pile.

MR. COFFEY: Well, get on it, girl.

MS. NAITO: I know. I know.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Carolyn, EPA.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: And I'm going through PCB letters. I went out with the Navy a week ago to look at the Fleet Reserve Piers because that's their highest priority to get the A-2 area transferred. So I've got two letters on the pier in the signature chain right now, and working on getting the rest of 'em done.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What will those letters say?

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Well, I talked to Michael about this earlier. There's like -- when I was out there we found a grounded rocker arm, electrical switch that looked like it hadn't been identified before.

MR. COFFEY: Whoops.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: So, you know, we found an extra site. But yeah, I'm going through -- the letters are going to say approval. There's one building out there in A-2 where I've been requesting additional sampling on. And I thought last summer when I went through with Marie that we were going to get additional samples, but apparently that didn't happen, and so we're waiting for data on that one. So when the Navy completes that sampling, then we can go through and approve it. So, I mean, it's basically -- it's not like there's a lot of significant problems with the PCBs, they've been addressed, they've been cleaned up. There's some remaining issues with electrical cable. There's a PCB transformer in one of the sites that I'm trying to get clarification on in terms of is it TSCA [Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976] regulated. And one of the issues that's coming up with the Navy is that, well, they've already transferred that electrical equipment to Island Energy and they don't own it anymore. But still we've -- there's the TSCA issues and how does that get resolved. So it's more like administrative rather than major significant problems. But, you know, we're just trying to get documentation so that they can figure out what the final disposition is on these sites.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: And we appreciate Carolyn's work, and we're working that because it is, you know, obviously a priority. The one site that she's talking about we weren't aware of, so we're obviously giving a high priority on that, working on that grounded rocker arm that she was talking about. Elizabeth, Water Board.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: While she's going up there -- while Elizabeth is going up there, what did you determine about the cable, the PCBs in cable?

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Well, Michael's -- they're removing them so -- and I think what they can't remove they can cap. But if it's remaining and it has to be capped, then there's got to be a deed restriction on it.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: So there will be a notification; right?

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Yeah. Right, so a notification basically. It's administrative stuff that needs to be taken care of but, you know. Just getting it cleaned up.

MS. WELLS: Okay. Let's see. So I'm going to give a small presentation. And in the meeting minutes from last month it says that I earned my keep for the last three months with my previous presentation, so I'm hoping this goes for the next three months.

MR. FARLEY: Depends.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: And it's in the minutes again.

MR. FARLEY: You could undo the last three months.

MS. WELLS: Geez. Okay. So what I wanted to do tonight was primarily answer questions that came up from the last RAB meeting. But first, the last time I said that I was coming up to speed, so now I'm gaining a little bit -- oh, I don't know how to do it -- I'm gaining a little bit of speed, but -- and I think I can see the end maybe, a pinpoint of light down there. So I reviewed a bunch of documents. We are working with the Navy on some USTs, and I know I sent out a few letters -- I didn't count them, yay. All right. And then --

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: We did.

MS. WELLS: Yeah, I know. And then the -- okay. For the regional monitoring program there were some questions. One of them had to do with where the sediment sampling locations were. We talked about sediment information. And if you look -- I passed this document out last meeting with "The Pulse of the Estuary," I brought a few more for people who didn't get one, there's a few more down here. But on page 23, which I will find, there's a little map, very little map, that shows some sediment sampling locations in various different water bodies. And what I would recommend is if you want specific locations, you can actually contact SFEI [San Francisco Estuary Institute], and there's the phone number and their website, and it should be able to give you a contact name. Okay.

And then there were some questions about the Stream and Wetland Systems Policy Protection. So going into it a little bit more, it's being developed together by the San Francisco Regional Bay Water Quality Control Board and also by the North Coast Board. And it addresses -- it's going to be some changes in the basin plan. And I contacted the person who is working on this, and he said that the policy will include two beneficial uses, three water quality objectives, and an implementation plan that describes the actions required to attain the proposed water quality objectives. The policy will affect all inland surface water bodies and estuarine wetlands in the north coast and San Francisco Bay regions, and apply to all activities that may affect stream and wetlands systems. And I'll give his contact information at the end of this. So he said that it's currently undergoing external review, and there will be public review of the draft this summer. And that this is the website that you can go to. I found it by typing stream and wetland system policy into Google and the Water Board. All right.

And then there were some questions about the wetland definition. So this is something that's a little bit separate, it's being lead by the State Board, and it's actually being done under what's called the Wetland and Riparian Area Protection Policy. And one of the specific questions had to do with the differences and similarities to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' definition. And so, again, I spoke with this gentleman -- again whose name I'll give you in a minute -- and what

he said was -- and I'm just going to read this -- but, "The State Water Board will take the lead on general aspects of wetland protection where there's a need for statewide consistency. These include clarifying the state's existing regulatory framework for protecting wetlands by adopting a new statewide wetland definition, and a policy framework for avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating impacts to water quality, and to beneficial uses of wetlands. The State Water Board has convened a technical advisory team to develop the wetland definition. The draft wetland definition is consistent with the U.S. ACE --" or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers -- "in that it uses the same three common wetland characteristics; which are hydrology, hydrovitic vegetation and hydric soils to delineate areas as wetlands." The definition differs in that it captures some non-vegetative wetlands. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers identifies some of these areas as other waters. "So the policy will likely utilize the existing wetland delineation procedures outlined in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers '87 manual and regional supplements, including those in use of California --" yeah, in California. So hopefully that answers the question.

And then there's the link. So here's the link to look at that information, and that's also listed on the handout that I brought. And Ben Livsey is the gentleman at our office who is the contact, so he is on our website. If you go onto the Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region's website there's -- under wetland and stream policy there's a link, and then it describes some of this, and it gives his name and contact information. And I spoke to him today, and he said that if you have questions, feel free to contact him. And that's my report.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Thank you.

MR. KARR: Thank you very much.

MR. COFFEY: That's the way to do a report.

MR. QUIGLEY: Absolutely.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thank you, Elizabeth. Next is our update, would you like to go first?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Sure.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay.

VI. CO-CHAIR REPORTS

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Very quickly I just would like to thank everyone who participated in the San Francisco Bay Flyway Festival, and particularly our two host sponsors. Weston Solutions, again, who went above and beyond the call of duty when somehow or another some very discrete destruction of the electrical system took place at the building, and they brought in totally artificial light and power by magic and lots of money. So thank you very much, Cris, Dwight, your whole team, pretty magnificent people. And I want to also thank CH2M Hill for stepping up to the plate in a very big way and becoming a host sponsor this year which made the festival really possible given that we'd had some changes in the sources of our funding. So it matters a lot to me, Steve and your whole team, that you guys stepped up at that level as well. And lots of folks here who made it happen, participated, volunteered. Jerry was out there in the cold and the rain on Weston's gator. And we are just so happy to have you here, Jerry, that's the big deal, the big news.

MR. KARR: The only thing better would be if I got paid for doing it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I know that feeling.

MR. KARR: I never had so much fun with my clothes on.

(LAUGHTER.)

MR. FARLEY: Well, you've reached the apex, buddy, cause you ain't going to get paid.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Unless you take your clothes off. All right. Well, anyhow.

MR. COFFEY: This is not Survivor.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: The only -- and thank you, everybody. It just was another great event. And you're going to make me laugh. Oh, gosh. I did have a guy who called me and said that he had reviewed our minutes for the last year or so, and he had never read minutes that were so funny. Now you know why. Diji left, but here's -- I'm going to make a plug for her because she's doing this really remarkable thing. I don't know how -- I think she's somewhere like 89 years old, and she just handed me this card, reminded me that this coming Sunday afternoon from three to five at the Empress Theater is something called "Sunday Afternoon at the Empress." And it's a variety show; it's a fundraiser that benefits the Area Agency on Aging for Napa and Solano counties. And she's going to be singing as a soloist. She's a fabulous jazz soloist. And it includes the Three Tony's, Tony Intintoli, Tony Pearsall, and Tony Ubaldi -- that ought to be fun -- and the Gospel Sparrows, Raymond Victor Band. It's going to be a fabulous afternoon, only fifteen bucks. And, you know, who is going to pass up this line-up? Pretty cool.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Is that her picture?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, that's her picture on the back and everything, looking pretty jazzy. Okay, that's it for me.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Thank you, Myrna. All right. For the Navy update, you can see that on the handout we had a booth at the Flyway Festival participating and helping out. And actually I have to say that we actually had, about 11:00 o'clock -- cause of the rain early in the morning, but 11:00 o'clock it really picked up and we had a steady stream of people coming by. A few people actually signed up to be on the mailing list. We talked to a lot of -- a decent number of people about a variety of different issues, even different Navy bases. So I mean, you know, it was, it was a good day. And as Paula mentioned, we had our RAB technical focus group meeting on the 11th to talk about the Investigation Area K. We talked about all the field work that's ongoing and will be ongoing. I listed it here again. We have Site 17 and the Paint Waste Area, and the DRMO or Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office. I won't go into detail on those again since we did earlier with myself and Dwight. We also have, as Carolyn mentioned, the PCB sites that we're cleaning up. We have closure on one for sure that we received from Carolyn. We have other reports in that Carolyn is reviewing. She mentioned she's got two letters in signature right now, and more to follow. And as Elizabeth said, she didn't keep count, but I kept count of all of our documents that we submitted this last month. We issued a bunch of PCB reports to Carolyn. We issued our Final Tech Memo on the Housing Area up in the -- assessing MEC as a contaminant of concern for -- that shouldn't say paint, that should say Production Manufacturing Area, the Housing Area -- sorry about that typo. We issued a Draft Final Tech Memo assessing MEC for contaminant of concern in the offshore. We issued our Final Petroleum Corrective Action Report for 993-4 where we are -- we'll be doing more work out there. And our Final Time Critical Removal Action Completion Report for the Horse Stables Area. We received six letters or so from the -- from DTSC on a variety of reports, as well as

from the Water Board and EPA as well. And we have our next BCT meeting next month. Any questions I can answer?

(No response.)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: No. Okay. We'll go into our final comment period. Any public comment? Okay. Oh, I'm sorry, Paula. I'm sorry. I had my head turned this way.

MS. TYGIELSKI: I would like to request your next picture or ship be the U.S.S. Lake Erie, because my son is going to be serving on that ship for the next three and a half years.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Ah ha, gotta do it.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: I got it down. All right, folks, any other public comment?

(No response.)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay, we'll adjourn. Thank you, everybody. See you next month.

(Thereupon the foregoing was concluded at 9:06 p.m.)

LIST OF HANDOUTS:

- Presentation Handout – Installation Restoration Site 17 (IR-17), Paint Waste Area (PWA), and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) Field Work Update
- Presentation Handout – Installation Restoration Site 05 (IR05), Dredge Pond 7S (DP7S), and Western Magazine Area (WMA) Update
- Presentation Handout – Features within the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel (EETP) – CH2M Hill/ Lennar Mare Island
- Presentation Handout – Mare Island RAB Update February 25, 2010 – Weston Solutions
- Presentation Handout – Water Board Update
- Pulse of the Estuary – 2009 Bay Sediments: Past a Tipping Point
- Navy Monthly Progress Report Former Mare Island Naval Shipyard February 25, 2010