

MINUTES  
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH  
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD  
AND COMMUNITY MEETING  
City of Seal Beach Council Chambers  
October 12, 2010

Participants:

Banister, Stephen / NAVFAC SW  
Bettencourt, Philip / Community Member  
Gandara, Jose / Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Community Member  
Hamparsumian, Hamlet / Tetra Tech EC Inc.  
Jordan, Jack / Community Co-Chair, RAB Community Member  
Lieberman, Tara / Richard Brady and Associates  
Losi, Mark / Tetra Tech EC Inc.  
Olivera, Jerry / City of Seal Beach  
Reese, Brenda / Remedial Project Manager (RPM), NAVFAC SW  
Shields, Tim / Richard Brady and Associates  
Smith, Gregg / Public Affairs Officer, Naval Weapons Station (NAVWPNSTA) Seal Beach  
Stillman, Glenn / Community Member  
Tamashiro, Pei-Fen / RAB Navy Co-Chair, NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach  
Thorpe, Darwin / RAB Community Member

WELCOME

P. Tamashiro commenced the meeting at 6:00 pm at the City of Seal Beach Council Chambers by welcoming all participants. Attendees were asked to introduce themselves and to sign in and collect handouts at the front table.

P. Tamashiro announced that three presentations will be given tonight: a brief overview of the IR and MR Programs Project Highlights by B. Reese; an Extended Site Assessment of Former Underground Storage Tank 229 by T. Lieberman and T. Shields of Richard Brady and Associates; and a 5-Year Review Performance Monitoring October 2005 through May 2010 for the Enhanced In Situ Bioremediation (EISB) of Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (CVOCs) in Groundwater at Installation Restoration Site 40, Concrete Pit and Gravel Area by M. Losi of Tetra Tech EC Inc.

*B. Reese gave an overview of the IR and MR Programs Project Highlights. She recognized the NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach Environmental Team members involved. She reviewed NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach IRP/MRP Site Status and discussed the following open IR Sites in more detail: Site 7 Station Landfill; Site 40, Concrete Pit/Gravel Area; Site 70, Research Testing, and Evaluation Area; Site 74 Skeet Range, Site 75, KAYO-SB Ag Well, and Site 229, Former UST Site. She briefly discussed the MRP Preliminary Site Inspection and Site Inspection status.*

Questions and answers discussed during the Project Highlights Presentation are summarized below.

**Question:** Is the acronym POLB Port of Long Beach?

**Answer:** Yes

**Question:** At Site 7 is the vegetation cover restoration complete? Are you pleased with the results and staying with the current regiments?

**Answer:** The Navy will try for more aggressive coverage by planting plug plants instead of seeds in the hope that they may have a better chance of taking hold. With the exception of the western portion of the site, the majority of the area is well covered. The region was in a drought situation for 5 years; however, last year yielded more rain fall which led to better coverage. This year is expected to be a heavy rain fall year as well.

**Question:** What is the latest thinking on the Skeet Range, could you expand on the possibilities/probabilities for the site?

**Answer:** This site is still in the initial phase of the contracting effort. The cleanup process is currently being developed. The contractor is tasked with developing an innovative way to address the lead concentration issue in a way that is protective of the environment. The goal is to disturb as little of the wetland as possible. A Risk Assessment will be conducted to see if the lead concentrations are a threat to human health and the wildlife and we will also evaluate whether or not removing the hot spot area will reduce the risk considerably. The Navy will present the chosen remedial action approach once the FS/ROD has been completed for the site. All military and civilian activities have been stopped at this site since the early 1990s.

P. Tamashiro announced that Draft Site Inspection Report for the MRP sites dated 30 September 2010 is available on the NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach web portal. RAB members are encouraged to access the report and respond with review comments.

P. Tamashiro introduced the presentation of Extended Site Assessment of Former Underground Storage Tank 229 by T. Lieberman and T. Shields of Richard Brady and Associates.

*T. Lieberman gave a brief review of the UST Site 229 Site history and work completed to date. She then discussed the Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System (SCAPS) Cone Penetrometer Test (CPT) and Laser Induced Fluorescence (LIF) technology that was used during the investigation. She reviewed LIF data interpretation and confirmation sampling. T. Shields discussed in greater detail the dynamic work strategy and objectives of the investigation, then reviewed the soil and ground water monitoring results. In summary: Project screening levels were set for Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) when available, otherwise used San Francisco Bay RWQCB*

*Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) based on Aquatic Habitat Goals; MCLs not exceeded; TPH slightly above ESLs; Naphthalene exceeded ESLs in source area well during first sampling round; No other compounds detected above ESLs; One more groundwater sampling event scheduled. T. Shields concluded with an overview of the projected schedule.*

Questions and answers discussed during the UST Site 229 Presentation are summarized below.

**Question:** Due to the proximity with Site 14, how do you deal with surprise contaminants that show up in your results?

**Answer:** When we collected confirmation soil samples we also tested for VOCs, and had nondetects for all locations. Site 14 was a gasoline site and Site 229 was a diesel site

**Question:** Why is SCAPS data not considered usable data for toxicological evaluations?

**Answer:** SCAPS is considered field screening technology by the US EPA. Using fluorescence characteristics we are able to determine relative concentrations. Then using these ballpark estimates we are able to target where to collect confirmation soil and groundwater samples which will be sent to the laboratory for analysis.

P. Tamashiro announced that the Power-Point slides for the UST Site 229 presentation will be posted on the website on October 13, 2010, and an announcement was sent out via email.

*P. Tamashiro announced a 10 minute break.*

BREAK

Upon return, P. Tamashiro introduced M.Losi to deliver the Presentation on the 5-Year Review Performance Monitoring, October 2005 through May 2010, for the EISB of CVOCs in Groundwater at Installation Restoration Site 40, Concrete Pit and Gravel area.

*M. Losi began with a brief review of Site 40 history and background, including a review of the biological reduction of PCE. He then summarized the bioremediation activities implemented to date and discussed in greater detail the Optimization Evaluation, Hydrogen Release Compound (HRC) Injection Round I, the Investigation beneath Building 240, and the HRC Injection Round II. M. Losi then discussed the Performance Monitoring results and concluded with a summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations.*

Questions and answers discussed during the Site 40 5-Year Review Presentation are summarized below.

**Question:** What was the average screen interval of the wells?

**Answer:** The majority of the wells have screens from 15 to 34 ft. bgs, and approximately 5 to 6 wells had screens in the mid-shallow interval at 45 to 55 ft. bgs. All wells were sampled using low flow sampling techniques and QED power packs, and pumps were placed in the middle of the screen interval.

**Question:** Are there other strains of the bacteria that can be used?

**Answer:** Yes, there are lots of other strains that will degrade PCE. In fact, *Dehalococcoides* bacteria were detected before the KB-1 strain was added. This could have been legacy from the pilot test or a native strain. When the pilot study was conducted, the bioremediation technology that was implemented was just being developed. Later, the Navy was approached by a consultant that recommended using bacteria that could be purchased from a laboratory and used at the site. This technology is advancing very rapidly, it is becoming more affordable as the market for cultures is growing and more commercially available bacteria is becoming available for contaminants that are difficult to degrade. It is also important to note that the laboratory guarantees that no other pathogens will be in the bacteria.

**Question:** What does the vadose zone refer to?

**Answer:** The area between the surface and the water table, the unsaturated soil.

P. Tamashiro announced the end of the Question and Answer period. She reminded everyone the Draft Site Inspection Report dated 30 September 2010 has been uploaded to the NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach web portal and any comments are welcome.

P. Tamashiro announced that the next RAB Meeting will be scheduled on 10 January 2011.

ADJOURNMENT

P. Tamashiro adjourned the meeting at approximately 7:40 p.m.