

MINUTES
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION (NAVWPNSTA) SEAL BEACH
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)
AND COMMUNITY MEETING
City of Seal Beach Council Chambers
April 13, 2010

Participants:

Akkenapally, Sree/Insight EEC, Inc.
Auberry, Terry/Commanding Officer, Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach
Bloom, David/Tetra Tech EMI
Colt, Ann/Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW)
Duffy, Marlene/Geosyntec
Eddo, Jeff/Tetra Tech EMI
Fattahipour, Mitra/Insight EEC, Inc.
Ford, Tony/Insight EEC, Inc.
Fu, Christina/California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
Grinyer, Walter/Geosyntec
Jordan, Jack/Community Co-Chair, RAB Community Member
Lee, Larry/RAB Community Member
Li Li/Orange County Water District
Olivera, Jerry/Community Member
Reese, Brenda/Remedial Project Manager (RPM), NAVFAC SW
Rosensky, Stephen/Battelle
Smith, Gregg/Public Affairs Officer, NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach
Tamashiro, Pei-Fen/RAB Navy Co-Chair, NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach

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.

B. Reese gave an overview of the IR and MR programs. She reviewed NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach sites and project statuses.

P. Tamashiro announced that two presentations will be given tonight: Site 70 2009 Performance Monitoring for Enhanced in-Situ Bioremediation by Tony Ford and Stephen Rosansky from Insight and Battelle, respectively; and Site Inspection for Munitions Response Program Sites by David Bloom and Jeff Eddo of Tetra Tech.

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

Question: Site 7: How is the landfill cover fairing after all the rain this winter?

Answer: There has not been much erosion. There is hope that the plants for erosion control will do better after the rain because they were not doing well in the previous drought conditions.

Pei-Fen introduced the presentation of Site 70 with the statement that this is one of the largest in-situ bio-remediation sites in the Country.

T. Ford and S. Rosensky delivered the Site 70 presentation.

Questions and answers discussed during the Site 70 presentation are summarized below.

Question: The bacteria, *Dehalococcoides*, has four genes, some are only partially active, and only one takes the reaction all the way through?

Answer: This KB-1 cultural that is used at the site is a consortium of a number of different bacteria. All of them have the gene that will take the reaction to completion (ethane).

Question: How long before we know how this project is doing?

Answer: Hopefully by next year. We are already seeing ethane increases, but vinyl chloride is increasing as well.

Question: Just wondering, when could we make the argument that this technology is better than pump and treat?

Answer: We can already make that argument. Pump and treat takes a significantly longer amount of time, at greater cost produces a much greater amount of waste. Pump and Treat is also not practical in this area due to the shortage of groundwater supplies and sea water intrusion.

Question: I was impressed that you could change strategy as data came up.

Answer: That was our goal.

P. Tamashiro announced that documentation for this project will be online and available to comment.

P. Tamashiro announced a short break.

Upon return, P. Tamashiro introduced D. Bloom and J. Eddo to deliver the presentation for the Draft Site Inspection Report for Munitions Response Program Sites at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach.

Questions and answers discussed during the presentation are summarized below.

Question: Are you using ground penetrating radar for your study?

Answer: A magnetometer was used. This is a common geophysical tool.

Question: What do you mean by "screening levels"?

Answer: There are three kinds of screening levels, including background screening levels, ecological risk screening levels, and human health risk screening levels. The background screening levels evaluate the concentration of

chemicals of potential concern that could occur naturally in the media. The ecological risk screening is used to evaluate potential adverse effect to biota that occupy the site, and human health risk screening levels are used to evaluate potential human health concern if the site is used for residential or industrial purpose.

Question: Roughly how many ordnance items did you find where you had to call EOD at this site?

Answer: For the UXO Site 1, a total of five items were rendered safe by the EOD during the Site Inspection. However, six other items were also treated at the same site in 2008 after the Preliminary Site Inspection activities. A lot of times, discovered ordnance items can be transported to a central spot on base to conduct the treatment. But in these instances, these items had to be blown in place by EOD due to the munitions' types and conditions.

Question: Can metals detected in the soil be naturally occurring?

Answer: Yes, most metals detected in the soil are naturally occurring. However, the metals shown here were all above background levels. If they were above eco-screening but below background, we did not show them here.

P. Tamashiro announced the end of the Question and Answer period. And that the document associated with this project will be posted online after the Navy finishes the review.

P. Tamashiro announced that the next RAB Meeting will be scheduled on 13 July 2010 as an annual IRP tour.

ADJOURNMENT

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

Note: This is a meeting summary, not an actual transcript.