



PROPOSED PLAN FOR INLAND AREA, FORMER NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DETACHMENT CONCORD Installation Restoration Site 27

Concord, California

January 2012



NAVY PROPOSES NO FURTHER ACTION FOR SITE 27

The Navy invites the community to review and comment from January 4, 2012, to February 3, 2012, on this *Proposed Plan* and the recommendation of *no further action* for *Installation Restoration Site 27* (Site 27) in the Inland Area at the former Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord (NAVWPNSTA Concord), located in Concord, California. In addition, the Navy invites the public to a Proposed Plan Meeting on January 18, 2012, where the Proposed Plan will be presented and verbal comments recorded.

This Proposed Plan presents the Navy's preferred approach for Site 27 under the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)*. The Navy proposes no further environmental cleanup for Site 27 because all soil that posed unacceptable risk to human health or the environment was removed as part of a *time-critical removal action (TCRA)* conducted between October 2008 and June 2010. Site 27 is therefore considered safe for unrestricted use. The Navy is presenting this plan in cooperation with the *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)*, the *State of California San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board)*, and the *State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)*.

In consultation with the regulatory agencies, the Navy may modify the preferred approach based on new information and/or public comments. The Navy will review and consider all comments received before it prepares the *Record of Decision (ROD)* for Site 27. The ROD will describe the Navy's final decision and will include a *Responsiveness Summary* to document public comments, and responses to comments on the Proposed Plan.

THE CERCLA PROCESS

As the lead agency responsible for investigation and remediation of contamination resulting from historical Navy operations at the former NAVWPNSTA Concord, the Navy prepared this Proposed Plan to provide an opportunity for the community to participate in the Navy's decision-making and remedy selection process for Site 27. This Proposed

Plan was prepared pursuant to the requirements of Section (§) 117(a) of CERCLA, as amended by the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)* and §300.430(f)(2) of the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)*. CERCLA and the NCP establish a comprehensive, statutory framework for identifying, investigating, and cleaning up releases of hazardous substances to the environment. Figure 1 identifies the status of Site 27 as it relates to the CERCLA process.

This Proposed Plan summarizes information presented in greater detail in the documents in the *Administrative Record* file for Site 27, including the following: *Remedial Investigation (RI)* Report, Inland Area Sites 13, 17, 22, 24A, and 27 (October 1997); *Focused Feasibility Study (FFS)*, Site 27 (April 2005); *Action Memorandum* for TCRA at Site 27 (October 2008); and the *Removal Action Completion Summary Report (RACSR)* for the TCRA at Site 27 (May 2011).

Proposed Plan Public Meeting

January 18, 2012
6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Clyde Community Center
109 Wellington Avenue
Clyde, California

This public meeting is an opportunity for the community to hear about the Navy's Proposed Plan and to submit written comments and have verbal comments recorded at the meeting. See the text box on page 11 for more information.

Note: Terms in bold, italicized font are defined in the glossary on page 8.

The Navy had previously issued a Proposed Plan for Site 27 in 2005, prior to the TCRA. The Navy is reissuing the Proposed Plan for Site 27, because the proposed remedy has changed (no further action), following the successful completion of the TCRA. The Administrative Record contains the reports and historical documents used to support cleanup decisions. The Navy encourages the public to review these documents to gain an understanding of Site 27 and the environmental assessments and investigations that have been conducted. The documents are available for public review at the locations listed on page 11.

SITE BACKGROUND

The former NAVWPNSTA Concord was a major naval munitions transport and shipment facility located in the north-central portion of Contra Costa County, California, about 30 miles northeast of San Francisco (Figure 2). The facility included two principal areas: the Inland Area, and the Tidal Area. As a result of workload and budget reductions, the

former NAVWPNSTA Concord was placed into a reduced operational status in October 1999. The Department of the Army's Surface Deployment and Distribution Command later assumed port operations in the Tidal Area under a use permit from the Navy.

In 2005, the Defense *Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)* Commission recommended closure of the Inland Area except for a portion of the property and facilities in the Inland Area necessary to support Army operations in the Tidal Area. Therefore, the Tidal Area and 115 acres of the Inland Area was transferred to the Army on September 30, 2008; this property was re-named Military Ocean Terminal Concord. The Inland Area was declared surplus in March 2007 and was operationally closed in September 2008. The Navy is currently preparing the appropriate environmental documentation to support the future transfer of the Inland Area.

Site 27 occupies 0.41 acres in the Inland Area and includes Building IA-20, Building IA-36, and the immediate surrounding area (Figure 3). Building IA-20 was constructed in 1947 and formerly housed a chemical laboratory and a materials testing laboratory of the Weapons Quality Engineering Center Scientific and Engineering Division. The chemical laboratory was used primarily to test oils and hydraulic fluids and to develop new test methods for

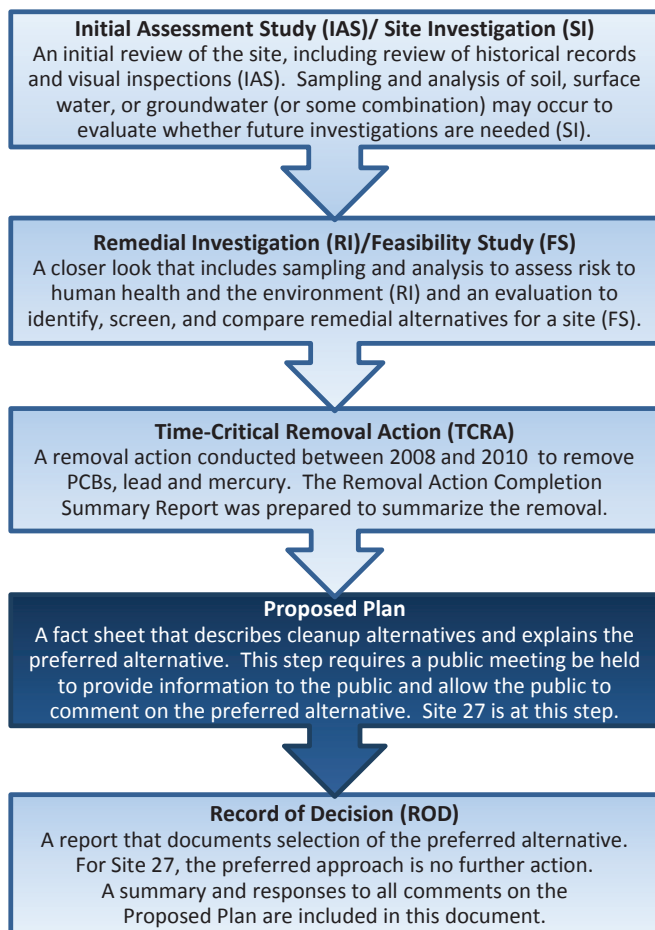


Figure 1. CERCLA Cleanup Process at Site 27

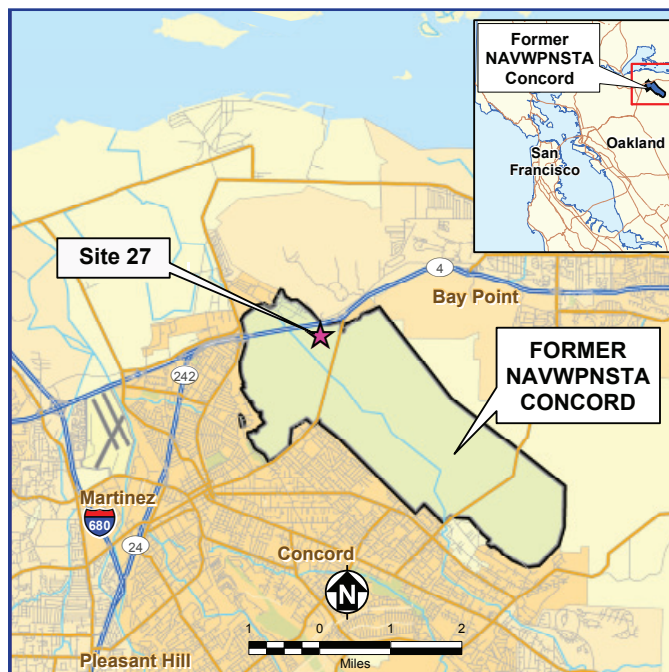


Figure 2. Location of former NAVWPNSTA Concord Inland Area and Site 27

weapons. The materials testing laboratory evaluated the structural integrity and dynamics of ordnance casings, shells, and missiles. Building IA-36 was a boiler house constructed in 1946 that utilized a diesel fuel underground storage tank (UST) to provide heat and hot water to several buildings in the area. Both buildings have not been used since 1999 and are currently unoccupied.

Site 27 previously contained soil contaminated with metals (lead and mercury), pesticides (alpha- and gamma-chlordane), and *polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)* (Aroclor-1248 and Aroclor-1254). Activities formerly conducted at Buildings IA-20 and IA-36 are suspected sources of contamination to soil. The contaminated soil was removed between 2008 and 2010.

The future use of Site 27 is designated as unspecified commercial according to the City of Concord's Reuse Project Area Plan. Future residential land use is not planned at Site 27; however, unrestricted use may be selected because the site does not pose unacceptable risks to human health and the environment.

OVERVIEW OF SITE INVESTIGATIONS

The following paragraphs summarize the various investigations conducted at Site 27, which are described further in the Action Memorandum.

INITIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY

An *Initial Assessment Study (IAS)* was conducted in 1982 to identify potential contamination from activities and past disposal practices at Buildings IA-20 and IA-36. The IAS reported that both hazardous and nonhazardous wastes were generated and disposed of on- and off-site.

SITE INSPECTION

A *Site Inspection (SI)* was conducted in 1992 to evaluate the nature and extent of potential contamination in soil reported in the IAS. Chlorofluorocarbon-113, chlorinated solvents, and PCBs were not detected in soil samples. Volatile organic compounds and pesticide concentrations were less than *screening levels* except for dieldrin, a pesticide, in one soil sample.

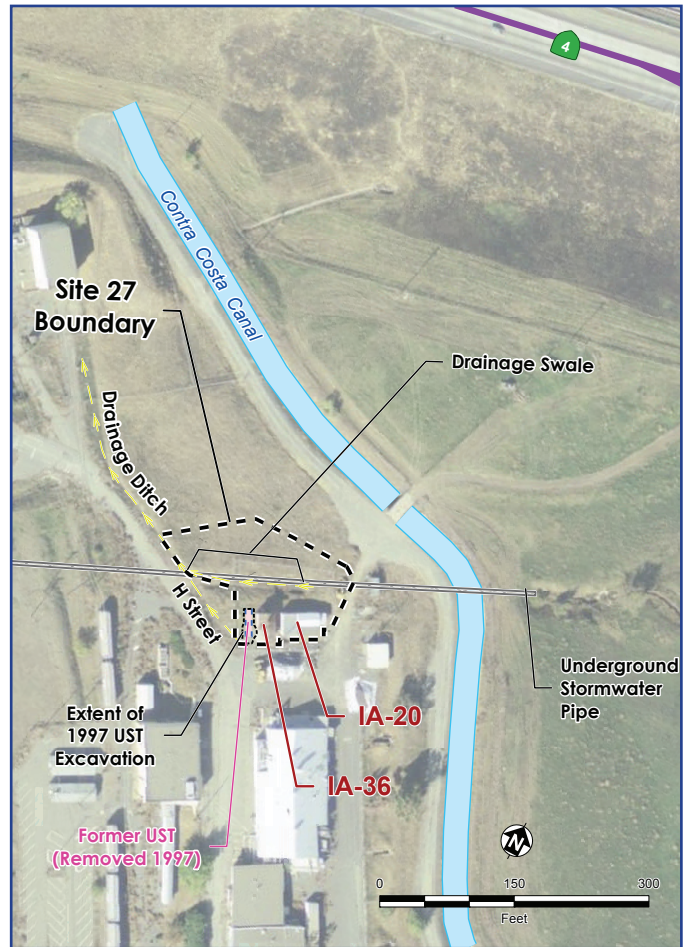


Figure 3. Site Features and Buildings Located at Site 27

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND ACTIONS AT SITE 27

- Initial Assessment Study (IAS) – 1982
- Site Inspection (SI) – 1992
- UST Investigation and Removal – 1993 and 1997
- Remedial Investigation (RI) – 1995 to 1997
- Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) – 1997
- Supplemental Sampling for Arsenic – 2004
- Proposed Plan – 2005
- Site 27 Data Gaps Sampling – 2007 to 2008
- Action Memorandum – 2008
- Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA) – 2008 to 2010

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK INVESTIGATION AND REMOVAL, 1993 AND 1997

Soil samples were collected in September 1993 around an on-site 10,000-gallon diesel fuel UST formerly located along the southwest side of Building IA-36. Elevated levels of *total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)* as diesel were detected in a sample collected 1 foot below the bottom depth of the UST; however, no pesticides or TPH as gasoline were detected. The UST and contaminated soil were excavated and removed in April 1997. The *Contra Costa County Health Services Department* issued a letter to the Navy recommending no further action in February 1998, and the Water Board issued a closure letter for the UST in June 2006.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION

RI sampling was conducted in April and May 1995 and an RI report was prepared in 1997 to evaluate the nature and extent of soil contaminants resulting from previously reported waste disposal practices and the on-site use of diesel fuel. The RI report included an evaluation of Site 27 as well as other Inland Area sites (Sites 14, 17, 22, and 24A). Sampling at Site 27 focused on a drainage swale where waste was reportedly dumped, as well as on site building perimeters and the adjacent drainage ditch.

Pesticides were detected at concentrations exceeding screening levels in samples collected near the perimeter of each building; concentrations generally decreased with distance from the buildings and with depth. PCBs were not detected in the perimeter of the buildings, but the PCBs Aroclor-1248 and Aroclor-1254 were each detected at other soil sample locations at Site 27, including the drainage swale and the drainage ditch, at concentrations that exceeded screening criteria.

A *screening-level human health risk assessment (SLHHRA)* was conducted as part of the RI process to evaluate potential human health risks and to identify *chemicals of concern (COC)*. The SLHHRA is discussed in the "Site Risks before the TCRA" section.

FOCUSED FEASIBILITY STUDY

An FFS was prepared to present and evaluate remedial alternatives for addressing COCs at Site 27. The SLHHRA conducted during the RI was revised using

updated screening levels and evaluated potential health effects for current and potential future reuse scenarios based on soil samples collected from the following areas: (1) soil adjacent to Buildings IA-20 and IA-36, (2) soil in the remainder of the site excluding soil adjacent to Buildings IA-20 and IA-36, and (3) all soil at Site 27 (areas 1 and 2 combined). The results of the revised SLHHRA in the FFS indicated potential adverse human health effects may occur from exposure to alpha- and gamma-chlordane in surface soil at the perimeters of Buildings IA-20 and IA-36 under a residential land-use scenario.

SUPPLEMENTAL SAMPLING FOR ARSENIC

Based on regulatory agency comments on the Draft Final FFS report, the Navy collected additional surface soil samples for analysis of arsenic in 2004. All arsenic concentrations in this study were below the background concentration established for the former NAVWPNSTA Concord.

PROPOSED PLAN

The Navy prepared a Draft Proposed Plan for Site 27 in 2005 to present the Navy's preferred alternative, land use controls, for protection of human health from exposure to chlordane in soil. The Navy held a public meeting to present the results of the FFS and the preferred alternative identified in the Draft Proposed Plan. After the public meeting, the Navy and the regulatory agencies agreed that data gaps existed at the site, and that additional sampling for chlordane and metals would be required to fully characterize the site.

SITE 27 DATA GAPS SAMPLING

The Navy collected additional samples at Site 27 in 2007 and 2008 to assess the lateral extent and depth of chlordane contamination in soil throughout the site and to evaluate whether metals had been released to the soil from past operations of the materials testing laboratory in Building IA-20. Metals had not previously been investigated.

Chlordane concentrations in soil were highest in near-surface soils and were limited to an area approximately 10 feet around the perimeters of Buildings IA-20 and IA-36. Metals concentrations were below residential screening levels and background concentrations,

except for arsenic, iron¹, lead, and vanadium. Potential risk to wildlife from exposure to chemicals detected in soil was evaluated because birds and terrestrial animals were observed at Site 27. Ecological risk is discussed in the “Site Risks before the TCRA” section.

SITE RISKS BEFORE THE TCRA

Chemical data were used to assess potential risks to both human and ecological *receptors* (plants and animals that inhabit or visit the site) under current and possible future uses of Site 27. “Risk” is the likelihood or probability that a hazardous chemical, when released into the environment, will cause adverse effects on exposed humans or other organisms. A SLHHRA conducted during the RI was updated in the FFS to assess risks to human health, and an ecological risk screening was conducted after the data gaps sampling to assess risks to the environment. These assessments identified COCs, which are chemicals that pose a potential risk to humans, plants, or animals.

HUMAN HEALTH RISK

Human health risk is classified as noncancer (from exposure to noncarcinogens) or cancer (from exposure to carcinogens). A *hazard index (HI)* of 1 or less is considered protective of noncancer health hazards. Cancer risk is generally expressed as a probability. For example, a cancer risk probability of 5 in 100,000 (typically written as 5×10^{-5}) means that five additional cancer cases may occur in a population of 100,000 people as a result of exposure to chemicals at a site. EPA has established a *risk management range* of 1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4} to characterize cancer risk and assist decision-makers in determining whether further action is warranted. When cancer risks are below 1×10^{-6} (less than one additional cancer case in a population of 1,000,000), further action generally is not required. When risks are above 1×10^{-4} , (more than one additional cancer case in a population of 10,000), they are generally considered unacceptable and further action may be required.

¹There is no background concentration established for iron at the former NAVWPNSTA Concord Inland Area. Concentrations of iron exceeded residential screening levels.

The SLHHRA conducted as part of the RI in 1997 used maximum detected concentrations of chemicals that exceeded screening levels to estimate a cancer risk of 1×10^{-4} for a hypothetical resident. The risk drivers were PCBs and pesticides. The noncancer HI exceeded the threshold value of 1. No risks were identified under the industrial worker scenario.

The SLHHRA was updated in the FFS by using updated screening levels. All cancer risk estimates were below or within the risk management range (the highest cancer risk estimated was 3×10^{-5}) and the highest noncancer HI was 2. The results indicated a potential for adverse human health effects from exposure to chlordane in soil at the building perimeters under a residential land use scenario. Cancer and noncancer risk estimates for the site as a whole (building perimeters plus all land area) were acceptable and no potential *unacceptable risk* was shown under an industrial land use scenario.

ECOLOGICAL RISK

The Navy conducted an ecological risk screening to identify *chemicals of potential ecological concern (COPEC)* after the data gaps sampling in 2007 and 2008; the results were published in the action memorandum. The 2007-2008 metals results and historical data for organic chemicals were compared with ecological screening criteria. Results indicated that lead, mercury, and Aroclor-1254 posed potentially significant risks to the American robin, and Aroclor-1248 and Aroclor-1254 both posed potentially significant risk to the western harvest mouse. Potential exposure pathways were dermal contact, ingestion, and inhalation.

Based on these results, the Navy concluded a TCRA was necessary to protect wildlife and developed risk-based removal goals for contaminated soils, which guided the extent of excavation for the TCRA. The TCRA was driven by ecological risks only and no removal goals for the protection of human health were developed.

STEPS TAKEN TO ADDRESS RISK

ACTION MEMORANDUM

The Navy issued an Action Memorandum in October 2008 to document the Navy's decision to undertake a TCRA to remove soil containing concentrations of metals and PCBs that posed a potential risk to wildlife. The following removal goals were developed to protect ecological receptors at Site 27:

CHEMICAL OF CONCERN	REMOVAL GOAL (in milligrams per kilogram)
Lead	216
Mercury	0.88
Aroclor-1248	0.06
Aroclor-1254	0.37

The Navy selected a TCRA because actual or threatened releases of metals and PCBs from Site 27, if not addressed, could have potentially endangered the environment. The removal action was anticipated to provide long-term effectiveness and permanent protection for the environment and be the final remedy for the site. EPA supported a removal action to address ecological risk at Site 27, and DTSC and the Water Board were actively involved in planning meetings for the TCRA.

TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION

Removal of contaminated soil began in October 2008. A total of 930 cubic yards (1,377 tons) of soil that contained concentrations of the COCs (lead, mercury, Aroclor-1248, and Aroclor-1254) that posed potential risk to wildlife was removed from Site 27 by June 2010. Soil was excavated to a maximum depth of 16 feet below ground surface. Although chlordane was not identified as a COC in the action memorandum, the Navy removed soil containing alpha- and gamma-chlordane at concentrations that exceeded the human health screening criterion as it was co-located with other COCs.

For each phase of excavation, the excavation boundary of the next phase was established by analyzing the results of the confirmation samples.

The excavation boundary was expanded by three to five feet out from the locations where sample results exceeded removal goals and confirmation samples were collected on the bottom or sides of the excavation, or both. Excavation and confirmation sampling continued until the removal action objectives were met. The final excavation boundary is shown on Figure 4. All field activities for the TCRA were completed and the site was restored to original grade in August 2010. An agency-approved RACSR was completed in May 2011 to document the TCRA.

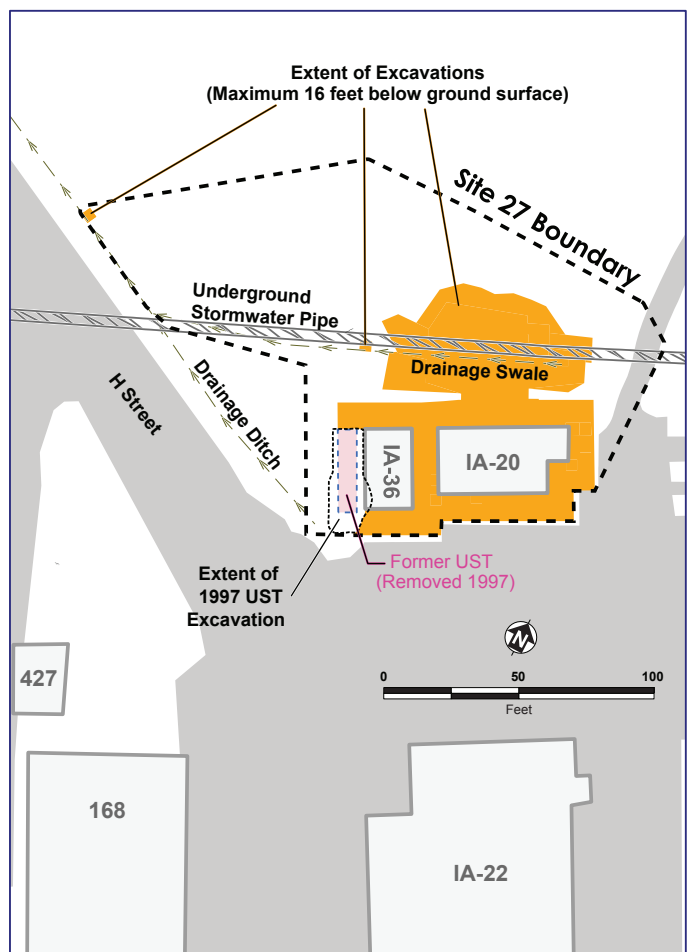


Figure 4. TCRA Excavation Boundary

SITE RISKS AFTER THE TCRA – BASIS FOR NO FURTHER ACTION

After the TCRA was completed, a human health risk screening and an *ecological risk assessment (ERA)* were conducted as part of the RACSR to evaluate risks from residual concentrations of COCs remaining in soil at Site 27 and to determine whether site closure with no further action is appropriate.

The human health risk screening was the first human health risk evaluation at Site 27 that included metals. For this screening, the maximum detected concentration of a chemical in samples representative of post-TCRA site conditions was compared with the most conservative of the screening levels established by EPA and DTSC. Both residential and industrial scenarios were evaluated. The risk screening determined that soil remaining in place at Site 27 does not pose unacceptable risk to human health under either scenario.

The ERA consisted of a *screening-level ERA (SLERA)* and a *Step 3a risk refinement* (the first step of the Baseline ERA) to evaluate potential risks to ecological receptors. Concentrations of chemicals remaining in place in soil after the TCRA were used to evaluate potential risks to plants, invertebrates, birds, and mammals identified in the SLERA. The SLERA used a conservative approach to identify chemicals that posed a potential unacceptable risk. These chemicals were further evaluated in a Step 3a risk refinement, which uses more realistic exposure assumptions. The results of the Step 3a risk refinement indicated that none of the COPECs posed unacceptable risk to plants, invertebrates, birds, or mammals, therefore soil remaining in place at Site 27 does not pose an unacceptable risk to the environment.

Based on the results of the human health risk screening and ERA, the removal action is deemed complete, and no further action is necessary for protection of human health or the environment at Site 27.



Removing contaminated soil at Site 27



Site 27 TCRA excavation pit



Site 27 restored to original grade after the TCRA

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Action Memorandum – A decision document that provides a concise written record of the selection and approval of a removal action. It describes the site's history, current activities, and threats to human health and the environment as well as outlines the action, develops cleanup levels, and documents approval of the proposed removal action by the proper regulatory agency.

Administrative Record – Reports and historical documents used to select remediation or environmental management alternatives.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) – Program established by Congress under which Department of Defense installations undergo closure, environmental cleanup, and property transfer to other federal agencies or communities for reuse.

Chemicals of concern (COC) – Chemicals identified as having the potential to pose a significant threat to human health and the environment.

Chemical of potential ecological concern (COPEC) – Any contaminant that is shown to pose potential risk to ecological receptors at a site.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) – A federal law designed to identify and cleanup sites contaminated with hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

Contra Costa County Health Services Department – The Hazardous Materials Program of the Contra Costa County Health Services Department is the designated local agency assigned to protect the public health from exposure to hazardous materials stored in USTs, including the protection of groundwater from contamination. Activities to obtain these objectives include annual inspections and the issuance of operating permits, which are also issued for UST system installation, removals, upgrades, and repairs.

Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) – An analysis of the potential negative ecological effects to plants and animals caused by exposure to hazardous substances released from a site.

Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) – A feasibility study is an engineering evaluation to identify, screen, and compare remedial alternatives for a site. An FFS is a feasibility study conducted with a limited number

of alternatives that are focused on the scope of the remedial action planned.

Hazard Index (HI) – Used for human health risk assessments, the hazard index is a summation of the risks of potential exposure to each chemical at the site representing the potential noncancer health risk. An HI value of 1 or less is considered an acceptable exposure level.

Initial Assessment Study (IAS) – An assessment of information about a site and its surrounding area designed to determine whether a site poses little or no threat to human health and the environment or, if it does pose a threat, whether the threat requires further investigation.

Installation Restoration – The Department of Defense's comprehensive program to investigate and clean up environmental contamination at military facilities in full compliance with CERCLA.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) – The regulatory basis for government responses to oil and hazardous substances spills, releases, and sites where these materials have been released.

No further action – A determination for sites where a CERCLA remedial or removal action has been conducted that, based on analysis of chemical concentrations remaining in place and risks they may pose to human health and the environment, no additional actions are required. The response is complete because site contaminants have been remediated in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. The site is protective of human health and the environment and there are no restrictions on land use.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) – Mixtures of up to 209 individual chlorinated compounds. Many commercial PCB mixtures are known in the U.S. by the trade name Aroclor. PCBs have been used as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment because they do not burn easily and are good insulators. Their use was banned in 1978.

Proposed Plan – A document that summarizes the Navy's recommended or preferred cleanup actions, explains the reasons for recommending the actions, and solicits comments from the community.

Receptor – Any organism (human, animal, or plant) that may be exposed to site contaminants.

Record of Decision (ROD) – A decision document that identifies the remedial alternatives chosen for implementation at a CERCLA site; the ROD is based on information from previous CERCLA investigations and reports, and on public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Investigation (RI) – An investigation designed to evaluate the nature and extent of contamination and to estimate human health and ecological risks posed by chemicals of potential concern at a site.

Removal Action Completion Summary Report (RACSR) – A report that describes the activities conducted during a removal action. The RACSR formally documents the achievement of cleanup objectives specified in the Action Memorandum.

Responsiveness Summary – A summary of oral and written comments on the proposed plan received during the comment period and responses to those comments, provided in the ROD.

Risk management range – The risk management range, established by EPA, is a guideline for making risk management decisions. The range is considered to represent an excess lifetime cancer risk that is acceptable.

Screening levels – Risk based concentrations that determine whether further investigation is warranted under CERCLA. When a contaminant concentration exceeds a screening level, further investigation under CERCLA is generally required.

Screening-level ecological risk assessment (SLERA) – The first tier of the Navy 3-tier ERA process; an analysis of potential negative effects to ecological receptors (plants, invertebrates, birds, and mammals) caused by exposure to hazardous substances released from a site using existing site data and conservative assumptions.

Screening-level human health risk assessment (SLHHRA) – An analysis of the potential negative human health effects caused by exposure to hazardous substances released from a site using conservative exposure assumptions. The results of a SLHHRA indicate whether a quantitative baseline risk assessment or further site investigation is warranted.

Site Inspection (SI) – A study where environmental and waste samples are collected to determine what hazardous substances are present at a site and if these

substances are being released to the environment.

State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) – A part of the California Environmental Protection Agency and California's lead environmental regulatory agency. Its mission is to protect public health and the environment from toxic substances.

State of California San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) – The California water quality authority, which is part of the California Environmental Protection Agency. Its mission is to preserve, enhance, and restore California's water resources.

Step 3a risk refinement – The first step of the Baseline ERA, which is Tier 2 of the Navy 3-tier ERA process; a reevaluation of potential negative effects to ecological receptors (plants, invertebrates, birds, and mammals) caused by exposure to COPECs identified during the SLERA. The Step 3a risk refinement uses more realistic exposure assumptions to recalculate Tier 1 risk estimates in order to refine the list of COPECs for consideration in Tier 3, which is the evaluation of remedial alternatives to reduce ecological risk.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) – SARA amended CERCLA on October 17, 1986, making several important changes and additions to the program, including new enforcement authorities and settlement tools.

Time-critical removal action (TCRA) – A cleanup action that is conducted when the potential threat of a chemical is urgent. The cleanup action at Site 27 consisted of excavation and removal of contaminated soil from the site to address a potential unacceptable risk to wildlife.

Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) – The measure of the concentration or mass of petroleum hydrocarbon constituents present in a given amount of air, soil, or water.

Unacceptable risk – A quantification of potential harm to humans, animals, or plants from exposure to contaminants at elevated levels. An unacceptable risk means there is a threat to human health or the environment and that a remedial action must be taken.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – The federal regulatory agency responsible for administration and enforcement of CERCLA (and other federal environmental regulations).

MULTI-AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL TEAM SUPPORTS THE NAVY'S APPROACH OF NO FURTHER ACTION

The Remedial Project Managers (RPM) consist of Navy, EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board employees. The primary goals of the RPMs are to protect human health and the environment through coordinating environmental investigations, and expediting the environmental restoration of former NAVWPNSTA Concord. The RPMs have coordinated on all major documents and investigations associated with Site 27, including the RI report, FFS, data gaps sampling, and the TCRA. Based on these reviews and discussions of key documents, the regulatory agencies support the Navy's conclusion that the TCRA was successful, consistent with CERCLA guidelines, and that no further action is required. This decision may be modified in response to public comments or new information.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The Navy, EPA, DTSC, and the Water Board provide information about Site 27 to the public through public meetings, the Administrative Record file, and notices published in local newspapers. An information repository has been established to provide public access to technical reports and other Installation Restoration Program information that supports the remedial action alternative. The Administrative Record contains the reports and historical documents used to select remedial alternatives. All Site 27 documents, meeting minutes, newsletters, public meeting announcements, and other items are available for review on the Navy's website, www.bracpmo.navy.mil.

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) is a stakeholder group that meets on a quarterly basis to discuss environmental restoration at former NAVWPNSTA Concord. The RAB is open to the public and enables people interested in the environmental cleanup at former NAVWPNSTA Concord to exchange information with representatives of regulatory agencies, the Navy, and the community. To get involved in the RAB, please contact Scott Anderson, BRAC Environmental Coordinator, at scott.d.anderson@navy.mil.

This Proposed Plan is the Navy's invitation to the community to comment on the proposed no further action approach for Site 27. Community acceptance will be evaluated after the conclusion of the public comment period and will be documented in the Responsiveness Summary section of the ROD. A final decision for Site 27 will be made after comments submitted during the public comment period have been considered.

— WEBSITE —

*For more information on the closure and transfer of
Former NAVWPNSTA Concord, please visit the website at:
<http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil>*

HOW YOU CAN COMMENT ON THE NAVY'S PROPOSED PLAN

The Navy will accept comments on this Proposed Plan during a 30-day public comment period from **January 4 through February 3, 2012.**

SUBMIT COMMENTS

There are three ways to provide comments during this period:

- Provide written comments by mail, e-mail, or fax (no later than **February 3, 2012**) to Scott Anderson, BRAC Environmental Coordinator. Letters must be postmarked by **February 3, 2012.**

Scott Anderson
BRAC Program Management Office West
1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900
San Diego, CA 92108-4310
Phone: (619) 532-0938
Fax: (619) 532-0940
E-mail: scott.d.anderson@navy.mil

- Provide comments verbally or in writing during the public meeting on **January 18, 2012.**
- You may use the comment form included with this Proposed Plan to send written comments.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

An information repository and the administrative record provide public access to technical reports and other Installation Restoration Program information that support this Proposed Plan.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Concord Public Library
2900 Salvio Street
Concord, California 94519
Phone: (925) 646-5455

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE

Contact: Ms. Diane Silva
Administrative Records Coordinator
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest
1220 Pacific Highway
Code EV33, NBSD Bldg. 3519
San Diego, California 92132-5190
Telephone: (619) 532-3676

Please call in advance for an appointment
Monday through Friday
between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

PROJECT CONTACTS

NAVY CONTACT

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WATER BOARD CONTACT

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**Proposed Plan for
Installation Restoration Site 27
Former Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Detachment Concord
Concord, California**



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